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CHAPTER 01

ANCIENT HISTORY OF MADHYA PRADESH

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1. What does the term 'Paleolithic' signify in the context of prehistoric human history?
   (A) The period marked by the first use of metal tools.
   (B) The era characterized by the earliest development of agriculture.
   (C) The Old Stone Age, characterized by the use of rudimentary chipped stone tools.
   (D) The age associated with the construction of megalithic monuments.

   Ans :

   (C) The Old Stone Age, characterized by the use of rudimentary chipped stone tools.
   The Paleolithic Age, literally meaning 'Old Stone Age', is the earliest period of human development. It is distinguished by the creation and use of basic stone tools, hunting and gathering as the primary modes of subsistence, and a nomadic lifestyle. Evidence from this era provides insights into the initial stages of human technological and social evolution.

2. Which major river valley in Madhya Pradesh is renowned for significant Paleolithic site discoveries?
   (A) Chambal Valley
   (B) Betwa Valley
   (C) Narmada Valley
   (D) Tapti Valley

   Ans :

   (C) Narmada Valley
   The Narmada Valley in Madhya Pradesh is exceptionally rich in Paleolithic evidence. Numerous sites along the river have yielded a vast array of stone tools, including hand-axes, cleavers, and scrapers, along with fossil remains like the famous Hathnora skull (Homo erectus). This makes the Narmada Valley crucial for understanding early human presence in the Indian subcontinent.

3. What type of tools are characteristic of the Lower Paleolithic period found in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Microliths and blade tools
   (B) Polished stone axes and adzes
   (C) Hand-axes, cleavers, and choppers
   (D) Pottery and agricultural implements

   Ans :

   (C) Hand-axes, cleavers, and choppers
   The Lower Paleolithic period in Madhya Pradesh, as elsewhere, is identified by the presence of large, core-based stone tools. These include hand-axes (bifacially worked tools, often pear-shaped), cleavers (with a broad, sharp cutting edge), and choppers (heavy tools for chopping). These tools represent the earliest stone tool technology, often associated with Homo erectus.

4. Adamgarh Hills, known for Paleolithic evidence, is located near which city in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Jabalpur
   (B) Bhopal
   (C) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
   (D) Gwalior

   Ans :

   (C) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
   The Adamgarh Hills, situated near Hoshangabad (now Narmadapuram) in Madhya Pradesh, are a significant archaeological site. They have yielded evidence spanning from the Paleolithic to the Mesolithic periods, including stone tools and rock shelters with paintings, providing a continuous record of prehistoric human activity in the region.

5. What was the primary mode of subsistence for Paleolithic humans in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Settled agriculture and animal domestication
   (B) Fishing and pottery making
   (C) Hunting large animals and gathering wild plants
   (D) Metalworking and trade

   Ans :

   (C) Hunting large animals and gathering wild plants
   Paleolithic populations in Madhya Pradesh, like their contemporaries elsewhere, relied entirely on hunting and gathering for survival. They hunted animals prevalent during the Pleistocene epoch and gathered edible plants, fruits, and roots available in their environment. Their nomadic lifestyle was dictated by the seasonal availability of these resources.

6. The discovery of a fossilized human skull cap (Homo erectus) at Hathnora is significant for understanding which period in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Neolithic Age
(B) Chalcolithic Period
(C) Mesolithic Age
(D) Paleolithic Age

Ans :

(D) Paleolithic Age
The Hathnora fossil, discovered in the Narmada Valley, is one of the oldest hominin fossils found in South Asia, dating back to the Middle Pleistocene. Attributed to Homo erectus, it provides crucial direct evidence of archaic human presence during the Paleolithic Age in Madhya Pradesh and the Indian subcontinent.

7. Which of the following statements about Paleolithic sites in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The Narmada Valley is a key area for Paleolithic finds.
(B) Tools like hand-axes and cleavers are commonly found.
(C) Paleolithic humans in MP primarily practiced settled agriculture.
(D) Adamgarh Hills provide evidence of Paleolithic occupation.

Ans :

(C) Paleolithic humans in MP primarily practiced settled agriculture.
Paleolithic humans were nomadic hunter-gatherers. Settled agriculture is a defining characteristic of the later Neolithic period, marking a fundamental shift in human subsistence strategies. Therefore, the statement that Paleolithic humans in Madhya Pradesh practiced settled agriculture is incorrect; their lifestyle was based on mobility and foraging.

8. The nature of Paleolithic tools found in Madhya Pradesh suggests that early humans primarily used them for which activities?
(A) Ritualistic ceremonies and burials
(B) Processing hunted animals and plant materials
(C) Creating intricate art objects
(D) Building permanent dwellings

Ans :

(B) Processing hunted animals and plant materials
The design and wear patterns on Paleolithic tools like hand-axes, cleavers, and scrapers indicate their use in functional activities. These likely included butchering animals, cutting meat, scraping hides, digging roots, and processing plant fibers. Their forms were suited for basic survival tasks rather than complex construction or symbolic purposes.

9. All of the following are characteristic tools of the Paleolithic Age found in Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Hand-axes
(B) Cleavers
(C) Polished Celts
(D) Scrapers

Ans :

(C) Polished Celts
Polished celts (axes or adzes) are a hallmark tool of the Neolithic Age. Their creation involved grinding and polishing techniques not typically employed during the Paleolithic. Paleolithic tools, such as hand-axes, cleavers, and scrapers, were primarily made through chipping and flaking stone, resulting in rougher, less refined implements.

10. How did the tool technology of the Middle Paleolithic in Madhya Pradesh differ from the Lower Paleolithic?
(A) Introduction of pottery
(B) Predominance of microliths
(C) Shift towards smaller, flake-based tools
(D) First use of metal

Ans :

(C) Shift towards smaller, flake-based tools
While the Lower Paleolithic is known for large core tools like hand-axes, the Middle Paleolithic period saw a technological shift. There was an increased emphasis on producing tools from flakes struck off a prepared core (like the Levallois technique). This resulted in lighter, more specialized tools such as points, borers, and refined scrapers, indicating advancements in tool-making skills.

11. What defines the Mesolithic Age in the context of Indian prehistory?
(A) The final phase of the Old Stone Age.
(B) The transitional period between the Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages, often characterized by microliths.
(C) The period when large-scale agriculture began.
(D) The age marked by the first use of iron tools.

Ans :

(B) The transitional period between the Paleolithic and Neolithic Ages, often characterized by microliths.
The Mesolithic Age, or Middle Stone Age, serves as a crucial bridge between the Paleolithic hunter-gatherer era and the Neolithic agricultural revolution. It is characterized by adaptations to post-glacial environmental changes, technological innovations like microlithic tools (tiny geometric stone tools), and often, the beginnings of more sedentary lifestyles and diverse subsistence strategies.

12. Bhimbetka, a UNESCO World Heritage Site famous for Mesolithic rock art, is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?

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(A) Sehore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Raisen
(D) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)

Ans :

(C) Raisen
The Bhimbetka rock shelters are situated in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh, within the Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary, south of Bhopal. This extensive complex comprises numerous natural rock shelters containing paintings that span from the Upper Paleolithic to the Medieval period, with a particularly rich collection from the Mesolithic era.

13. What is the most distinctive feature of the Mesolithic tool technology found at sites like Bhimbetka?
(A) Large hand-axes
(B) Polished stone axes
(C) Microliths
(D) Copper tools

Ans :

(C) Microliths
Mesolithic sites in Madhya Pradesh, including Bhimbetka and Adamgarh, are characterized by the presence of microliths. These are small, geometrically shaped stone tools (like triangles, lunates, trapezes) often made from materials like chert or chalcedony. They were likely hafted onto bone or wood handles to create composite tools like spearheads, arrowheads, and sickles.

14. The rock paintings at Bhimbetka predominantly depict scenes of what nature?
(A) Agricultural activities and village life
(B) Royal processions and court scenes
(C) Hunting, dancing, music, and community life
(D) Construction of temples and forts

Ans :

(C) Hunting, dancing, music, and community life
The Mesolithic paintings at Bhimbetka offer a vibrant window into the lives of the people. Common themes include dynamic scenes of group hunting (depicting various animals), communal dances, figures playing musical instruments, honey collection, fishing, and other aspects of their daily social and economic activities, often rendered in red and white pigments.

15. Besides Bhimbetka, which other site in Madhya Pradesh is well-known for Mesolithic rock shelters and paintings?
(A) Kayatha
(B) Eran
(C) Adamgarh
(D) Nagda

Ans :

(C) Adamgarh
Located near Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram), the Adamgarh Hills contain numerous rock shelters with paintings, similar to Bhimbetka. While also having Paleolithic evidence, Adamgarh is particularly noted for its Mesolithic art, depicting animals, human figures, and hunting scenes, contributing significantly to our understanding of Mesolithic life in the region.

16. What primary colours were used in the Mesolithic rock paintings of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Blue and Yellow
(B) Green and Black
(C) Red and White
(D) Gold and Silver

Ans :

(C) Red and White
The Mesolithic artists primarily used minerals available in their surroundings to create pigments. Red ochre (hematite) and white (lime or kaolin) were the most common colours used for the paintings found in Bhimbetka and Adamgarh. These pigments were mixed with water or other binders to create paint.

17. Which statement regarding the Mesolithic period in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Bhimbetka is a major Mesolithic site.
(B) Microlithic tools were characteristic of this age.
(C) Rock paintings provide insights into Mesolithic life.
(D) The primary subsistence strategy was large-scale agriculture.

Ans :

(D) The primary subsistence strategy was large-scale agriculture.
While the Mesolithic period saw diversification in subsistence strategies, including more intensive hunting, fishing, and gathering, large-scale agriculture is characteristic of the subsequent Neolithic period. Mesolithic communities were still largely dependent on foraging, although some early experiments with plant management might have occurred.

18. The depiction of group activities like hunting and dancing in Mesolithic rock art suggests what about their society?
(A) A highly stratified social structure
(B) An emphasis on individual isolation
(C) The importance of communal cooperation and social bonding
(D) A complete lack of social organization

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Ans :

(C) The importance of communal cooperation and social bonding

The frequent portrayal of group hunting, communal dances, and other collective activities in Mesolithic paintings indicates that cooperation and social interaction were vital aspects of their society. These activities likely required coordination and played a role in strengthening community bonds, ensuring successful subsistence, and transmitting cultural practices.

19. The Mesolithic rock paintings of Madhya Pradesh depict all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Animals like bison, deer, and tigers
(B) Human figures engaged in dancing
(C) Scenes related to iron smelting
(D) Communal hunting activities

Ans :

(C) Scenes related to iron smelting

Iron smelting technology belongs to the much later Iron Age. Mesolithic rock art reflects the environment, technology, and social life of the Middle Stone Age. Depictions relate to hunting contemporary fauna, social activities like dancing, and daily life, but certainly not metallurgical processes like iron smelting, which were unknown then.

20. Compared to Paleolithic art, Mesolithic rock paintings in Madhya Pradesh often show:
(A) Larger, static figures of single animals
(B) More dynamic scenes with smaller human figures and group activities
(C) Exclusive use of black colour
(D) Depictions of agricultural tools

Ans :

(B) More dynamic scenes with smaller human figures and group activities

While earlier Paleolithic art sometimes features large animal figures, Mesolithic art, particularly at Bhimbetka, is noted for its dynamism. It frequently depicts multiple, smaller human figures engaged in energetic activities like group hunting, dancing, and running. This shift suggests a change in artistic focus towards narrating events and depicting community life.

21. What is the defining characteristic of the Neolithic Age?
(A) The invention of writing
(B) The widespread use of bronze tools
(C) The beginning of agriculture and animal domestication, leading to settled life
(D) The construction of large pyramids

Ans :

(C) The beginning of agriculture and animal domestication, leading to settled life

The Neolithic Age, or New Stone Age, represents a fundamental transformation in human history, often called the Neolithic Revolution. Its key features are the transition from hunting and gathering to food production through agriculture (cultivating crops) and animal domestication. This allowed for more permanent settlements and population growth.

22. Evidence for Neolithic settlements and agricultural beginnings in Madhya Pradesh has been found in which region?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Chambal Valley
(C) Narmada Valley and surrounding areas
(D) Bundelkhand Region

Ans :

(C) Narmada Valley and surrounding areas

While Neolithic evidence in Madhya Pradesh is not as widespread as in some other regions, sites in the Narmada Valley (like Adamgarh, Navdatoli to some extent showing later phases overlapping) and adjacent zones have yielded Neolithic artifacts. These include ground and polished stone tools and evidence suggesting early farming practices and more sedentary living.

23. What type of stone tool technology is primarily associated with the Neolithic Age?
(A) Large, crudely chipped core tools
(B) Microlithic blades and points
(C) Ground and polished stone tools, such as axes (celts) and adzes
(D) Fluted core technique tools

Ans :

(C) Ground and polished stone tools, such as axes (celts) and adzes

The Neolithic toolkit is distinguished by the presence of ground and polished stone tools. Celts (axes/adzes) made by grinding and polishing techniques were crucial for clearing forests for agriculture and woodworking. This technology represents a significant advance over the chipped stone tools of earlier periods.

24. The shift to agriculture during the Neolithic Age enabled which significant change in human lifestyle?
(A) Increased nomadism
(B) Development of permanent or semi-permanent settlements
(C) Decline in population
(D) Abandonment of tool making

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Ans :

(B) Development of permanent or semi-permanent settlements
Agriculture required people to stay in one place to tend crops and store harvests. This led to the establishment of villages and a more sedentary lifestyle, contrasting sharply with the nomadic existence of hunter-gatherers. This stability fostered other developments like pottery making and more complex social structures.

25. Besides polished stone tools, what other important innovation often appeared during the Neolithic period?
(A) Iron smelting
(B) Chariot warfare
(C) Pottery making
(D) Coinage minting

Ans :

(C) Pottery making
The development of pottery is closely associated with the Neolithic Age. Settled life and the need to store agricultural surplus (grains, liquids) likely spurred the invention of pottery vessels. Early Neolithic pottery was often handmade and used for storage, cooking, and serving.

26. Which activity became central to the economy during the Neolithic Age?
(A) Long-distance trade in luxury goods
(B) Food production through farming and herding
(C) Bronze casting
(D) Large-scale monument construction

Ans :

(B) Food production through farming and herding
The core economic shift of the Neolithic was the move towards food production. Cultivating crops like wheat, barley, and rice (depending on the region) and domesticating animals like sheep, goats, and cattle became the primary means of subsistence, replacing hunting and gathering as the main economic base.

27. Which statement about the Neolithic Age in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) It witnessed the beginnings of agriculture.
(B) Polished stone tools like celts were used.
(C) People lived exclusively in caves and rock shelters.
(D) Pottery likely began to be manufactured.

Ans :

(C) People lived exclusively in caves and rock shelters.
While some rock shelters might have continued to be used, the Neolithic Age saw the development of early villages with constructed dwellings (like pit houses or mud-brick structures). Settled life necessitated building shelters near agricultural fields, moving beyond exclusive reliance on natural caves and rock shelters.

28. How did the beginning of agriculture in the Neolithic period impact societal structure?
(A) It led to complete equality among all individuals.
(B) It decreased the overall population.
(C) It fostered the development of villages and potentially more complex social organization.
(D) It eliminated the need for tool making.

Ans :

(C) It fostered the development of villages and potentially more complex social organization.
Settled life in agricultural villages allowed for larger populations and required new forms of social organization to manage resources, land, and community life. This could lead to the emergence of leadership roles, specialized crafts, and potentially social hierarchies, laying the groundwork for more complex societies.

29. Neolithic developments typically included all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Domestication of animals
(B) Cultivation of crops
(C) Use of microliths as the primary tool type
(D) Manufacture of pottery

Ans :

(C) Use of microliths as the primary tool type
Microliths are the characteristic tool type of the preceding Mesolithic Age. While some microlithic tools might have persisted into the early Neolithic, the defining stone tool technology of the Neolithic is ground and polished implements like celts, needed for agricultural tasks and woodworking associated with settlements.

30. What is a key difference between Mesolithic and Neolithic subsistence strategies?
(A) Mesolithic relied on metal tools, Neolithic on stone.
(B) Mesolithic focused on hunting/gathering, Neolithic introduced food production (agriculture/domestication).
(C) Mesolithic peoples lived in large cities, Neolithic peoples were nomadic.
(D) Mesolithic had pottery, Neolithic did not.

Ans :

(B) Mesolithic focused on hunting/gathering, Neolithic introduced food production (agriculture/domestication).
The fundamental difference lies in how food was obtained. Mesolithic communities primarily relied on hunting wild animals and gathering wild plants (foraging). The Neolithic period is marked by the revolutionary shift to actively producing food through cultivating plants and

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raising domesticated animals, leading to major changes in lifestyle and society.

31. What does the term 'Chalcolithic' refer to in archaeology?
(A) The Iron Age
(B) The Stone Age characterized by microliths
(C) The Copper-Stone Age, where both copper/bronze and stone tools were used
(D) The Early Harappan period

Ans :

(C) The Copper-Stone Age, where both copper/bronze and stone tools were used
The Chalcolithic period (derived from Greek 'khalkos' for copper and 'lithos' for stone) marks a transitional phase between the Neolithic and the full-fledged Bronze Age. It is characterized by the first use of copper tools alongside the continued use of stone implements. This period often saw developed farming communities and distinct pottery styles.

32. The Kayatha culture, one of the earliest Chalcolithic cultures in Madhya Pradesh, is primarily associated with which region?
(A) Baghelkhand
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Narmada Valley
(D) Ujjain region (banks of Kalisindh river)

Ans :

(D) Ujjain region (banks of Kalisindh river)
The Kayatha culture, dating back to the latter half of the 3rd millennium BCE, is named after the site of Kayatha near Ujjain, situated on the banks of the Kalisindh river, a tributary of the Chambal. It is known for its distinctive pottery, copper objects, and evidence of early village farming life in central India.

33. What type of pottery is characteristic of the Malwa Chalcolithic culture?
(A) Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
(B) Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)
(C) Black-and-Red Ware and a coarse red/grey ware often with painted designs
(D) Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP)

Ans :

(C) Black-and-Red Ware and a coarse red/grey ware often with painted designs
The Malwa culture, flourishing in the Malwa plateau region around 1800-1200 BCE, is renowned for its distinct pottery. Key types include Black-and-Red Ware (BRW) and particularly the Malwa Ware – a buff or cream-slipped pottery often painted with geometric, animal, or human motifs in black or brown, considered among the finest Chalcolithic ceramics.

34. Navdatoli, an important Chalcolithic site belonging to the Malwa culture, is located on the banks of which river?
(A) Betwa
(B) Chambal
(C) Narmada
(D) Ken

Ans :

(C) Narmada
Navdatoli, situated on the southern bank of the Narmada River opposite Maheshwar, is one of the most extensively excavated Chalcolithic sites in India. It has provided significant evidence for the Malwa culture, including settlement patterns (round and rectangular huts), agricultural practices, pottery, and other artifacts, offering insights into village life during this period.

35. Chalcolithic communities in Madhya Pradesh, like Kayatha and Malwa cultures, primarily practiced which mode of subsistence?
(A) Nomadic hunting and gathering
(B) Agriculture and animal husbandry
(C) Maritime trade
(D) Iron ore mining

Ans :

(B) Agriculture and animal husbandry
Chalcolithic cultures in Madhya Pradesh represented established farming communities. Excavations at sites like Kayatha, Navdatoli, and Eran reveal evidence of cultivated crops (wheat, barley, lentils, rice) and domesticated animals (cattle, sheep, goat, pig), indicating that agriculture and animal husbandry formed the backbone of their economy.

36. Which metal was first used extensively during the Chalcolithic period in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Iron
(B) Gold
(C) Copper
(D) Aluminum

Ans :

(C) Copper
The defining technological feature of the Chalcolithic period is the introduction and use of copper. While stone tools continued to be prevalent, artifacts like copper axes, chisels, bangles, and beads appear at sites like Kayatha and Navdatoli, marking the beginning of metallurgy in the region alongside lithic technology.

37. Which of the following statements about Chalcolithic cultures in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?

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(A) Kayatha culture is considered older than Malwa culture.
(B) Both cultures utilized copper tools alongside stone tools.
(C) These cultures developed large urban centers comparable to Harappan cities.
(D) Agriculture formed the economic base of these settlements.

Ans :

(C) These cultures developed large urban centers comparable to Harappan cities.
While Chalcolithic sites in Madhya Pradesh represent significant village settlements with developed agriculture, they were generally rural farming communities. They did not achieve the scale, urban planning, or complex socio-political organization characteristic of the large cities of the contemporaneous Harappan Civilization found further west.

38. The presence of diverse painted pottery styles in Malwa Chalcolithic culture suggests what?
(A) A lack of artistic skill
(B) Frequent warfare and destruction
(C) Developed craft specialization and aesthetic sense
(D) Complete isolation from other cultures

Ans :

(C) Developed craft specialization and aesthetic sense
The production of high-quality, distinctively painted pottery like the Malwa Ware indicates a level of craft specialization within the community. Potters possessed advanced skills in clay preparation, firing techniques, and artistic decoration. The variety and quality reflect a developed aesthetic sense and cultural identity within the Malwa Chalcolithic society.

39. Chalcolithic sites in Madhya Pradesh like Navdatoli have yielded evidence for all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Cultivation of wheat and barley
(B) Use of copper artifacts
(C) Presence of monumental stone temples
(D) Remains of circular and rectangular huts

Ans :

(C) Presence of monumental stone temples
Chalcolithic settlements in Madhya Pradesh consisted primarily of residential structures like huts made of wattle-and-daub or mud. While some religious practices undoubtedly existed, there is no evidence for the construction of large, monumental stone temples during this period. Such structures appear much later in the historical era.

40. How did the Chalcolithic cultures of Madhya Pradesh (like Malwa) differ from the preceding Neolithic cultures?
(A) Chalcolithic cultures abandoned agriculture.
(B) Chalcolithic cultures introduced the use of copper tools.
(C) Neolithic cultures used iron tools.
(D) Neolithic cultures had extensive trade networks, unlike Chalcolithic.

Ans :

(B) Chalcolithic cultures introduced the use of copper tools.
The primary distinction between the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods is technological. While both were based on agriculture and settled life, the Chalcolithic period is defined by the addition of copper metallurgy to the existing stone tool technology. Neolithic cultures relied exclusively on stone, bone, and wood for their tools.

41. What technological advancement primarily defines the Iron Age?
(A) The invention of the wheel
(B) The widespread adoption and use of iron for tools and weapons
(C) The development of writing systems
(D) The construction of megalithic tombs

Ans :

(B) The widespread adoption and use of iron for tools and weapons
The Iron Age is the archaeological period generally occurring after the Bronze Age, marked by the prevalent use of iron metallurgy. The ability to smelt iron ore and forge iron tools and weapons brought significant changes, as iron was more widely available and often harder than bronze, impacting agriculture, warfare, and society.

42. Eran, an important archaeological site with evidence spanning from Chalcolithic to Gupta periods, including Iron Age materials, is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ujjain
(B) Raisen
(C) Sagar
(D) Vidisha

Ans :

(C) Sagar
Eran is situated in the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh, on the banks of the Bina River. It is a multi-culture site with a long history of occupation. Excavations have revealed layers belonging to the Chalcolithic, Iron Age, and subsequent historical periods, yielding significant artifacts including early coins and inscriptions.

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43. Which type of pottery is often associated with the early Iron Age in parts of North India and extending into regions like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP)
(B) Black-and-Red Ware (BRW) and Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
(C) Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)
(D) Kayatha Ware

Ans :

(B) Black-and-Red Ware (BRW) and Painted Grey Ware (PGW)
The transition to and the early phases of the Iron Age in northern and central India (roughly post-1200 BCE) are often associated with Black-and-Red Ware (which continues from Chalcolithic times but is found with iron) and, particularly in the Ganga Valley and adjacent areas, the distinctive Painted Grey Ware (PGW).

44. Nagda, another significant site showing transition from Chalcolithic to Iron Age, is located near which major city in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Indore
(D) Ujjain

Ans :

(D) Ujjain
Nagda is located on the banks of the Chambal River in the Ujjain district. Excavations at Nagda have revealed a sequence of cultures, starting from Chalcolithic (related to Malwa culture) and progressing into the early Iron Age, showing the gradual adoption of iron technology in the region.

45. The introduction of iron technology likely led to which significant development in agriculture?
(A) Decline in food production
(B) Increased efficiency in clearing forests and ploughing heavier soils
(C) Shift back to hunting and gathering
(D) Abandonment of animal husbandry

Ans :

(B) Increased efficiency in clearing forests and ploughing heavier soils
Iron tools, being harder and more durable than copper or stone, were more effective for agricultural tasks. Iron axes could clear forests more easily, and iron ploughshares allowed for the cultivation of heavier, more fertile soils, potentially leading to agricultural expansion and increased food production.

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46. Besides tools and weapons, what other types of iron artifacts are found at early Iron Age sites in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Iron coins
(B) Iron statues
(C) Items like nails, clamps, arrowheads, spearheads, and sickles
(D) Iron pottery

Ans :

(C) Items like nails, clamps, arrowheads, spearheads, and sickles
Early Iron Age finds typically include utilitarian objects and weapons. Alongside agricultural implements, common finds include iron arrowheads, spearheads, daggers, knives, nails, clamps (used in construction or crafts), and sickles, reflecting the integration of iron into various aspects of daily life and warfare.

47. Which statement about the Iron Age in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Iron tools gradually replaced copper and stone tools.
(B) Sites like Eran and Nagda show evidence of Iron Age settlements.
(C) Iron technology led to a complete abandonment of pottery making.
(D) The use of iron likely facilitated agricultural expansion.

Ans :

(C) Iron technology led to a complete abandonment of pottery making.
Pottery making continued and evolved throughout the Iron Age. Specific pottery types like PGW and NBPW are associated with different phases of the Iron Age. The introduction of iron metallurgy did not lead to the cessation of pottery production; ceramics remained essential for storage, cooking, and other purposes.

48. The transition from Chalcolithic to Iron Age settlements in Madhya Pradesh suggests what kind of process?
(A) A sudden and violent replacement of populations.
(B) A complete break from earlier cultural traditions.
(C) A gradual adoption of new technology within existing cultural contexts.
(D) A decline in settlement size and complexity.

Ans :

(C) A gradual adoption of new technology within existing cultural contexts.
Archaeological evidence at sites like Nagda and Eran often shows cultural continuity from the Chalcolithic to the Iron Age, with pottery styles evolving and iron artifacts appearing alongside earlier types. This suggests a gradual process where iron technology was adopted and integrated into existing societies rather than a sudden disruption.

49. Evidence from early Iron Age sites in Madhya Pradesh includes all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Iron artifacts like arrowheads and sickles
(B) Associated pottery like Black-and-Red Ware
(C) Remains of fortifications at some sites (like Eran)
(D) Punch-marked coins dating to the earliest phase (c. 1000 BCE)

Ans :

(D) Punch-marked coins dating to the earliest phase (c. 1000 BCE)
While Eran later became famous for early coinage, the earliest punch-marked coins in India generally date from around the 6th-5th centuries BCE, associated with the Mahajanapada period. The initial phases of the Iron Age (pre-600 BCE) in Madhya Pradesh predate the widespread use of coinage.

50. Compared to Chalcolithic settlements, early Iron Age settlements in Madhya Pradesh often show signs of:
(A) Decreased population density
(B) Complete reliance on imported goods
(C) Potential for larger agricultural surplus and perhaps increased social complexity
(D) Abandonment of river valley locations

Ans :

(C) Potential for larger agricultural surplus and perhaps increased social complexity
The adoption of more efficient iron tools, particularly for agriculture, likely enabled the generation of larger food surpluses. This surplus could support larger populations, increased craft specialization, and potentially lead to greater social differentiation and the beginnings of more complex political structures, paving the way for the subsequent historical period.

51. What were the 'Mahajanapadas' in ancient India?
(A) Small nomadic groups
(B) Early Buddhist monasteries
(C) Sixteen major kingdoms or republics that flourished in the 6th century BCE
(D) Types of Sanskrit literature

Ans :

(C) Sixteen major kingdoms or republics that flourished in the 6th century BCE
The Mahajanapadas represent the first major phase of state formation and urbanization in ancient India after the Indus Valley Civilization. Buddhist and Jain texts list sixteen of these powerful territorial states that dominated the political landscape of northern and central India around the time of the Buddha (circa 6th-5th centuries BCE).

52. Which Mahajanapada had its core territory located in the Malwa region of modern Madhya Pradesh, with Ujjayini (Ujjain) as a major center?
(A) Kashi
(B) Kosala
(C) Magadha
(D) Avanti

Ans :

(D) Avanti
Avanti was one of the most powerful Mahajanapadas, encompassing a large part of western and central Madhya Pradesh. It had two main parts, the northern part with its capital at Ujjayini (modern Ujjain) and the southern part with its capital at Mahishmati (often identified with Maheshwar or Mandhata).

53. The Chedi Mahajanapada is generally associated with which region, parts of which fall into modern Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Narmada Valley
(C) Bundelkhand region
(D) Gwalior region

Ans :

(C) Bundelkhand region
The Chedi Mahajanapada was located south of the Yamuna river, primarily covering the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and parts of Uttar Pradesh. Its capital was Suktimati or Sotthivatinagar, whose exact location is debated but lies within this broader geographical area.

54. Ujjayini, the capital of northern Avanti, was strategically important due to its location on:
(A) Major sea trade routes
(B) The banks of the Ganga river
(C) Important land trade routes connecting north and south India
(D) The border with the Persian Empire

Ans :

(C) Important land trade routes connecting north and south India
Ujjayini's prosperity and importance stemmed largely from its strategic location at the crossroads of major ancient trade routes. It connected the Gangetic plains in the north with the ports on the western coast and the Deccan plateau in the south, making it a vital commercial and cultural hub.

55. King Pradyota was a famous and powerful ruler of which Mahajanapada in the time of Buddha?
(A) Magadha
(B) Chedi

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(C) Avanti
(D) Vatsa

Ans :

(C) Avanti
Chandapradyota Mahasena, often simply called Pradyota, was a formidable ruler of Avanti, contemporary with Buddha and Mahavira. Buddhist texts mention his power, his rivalry with Magadha, and interactions (sometimes medical, involving the physician Jivaka) with other contemporary kings like Bimbisara and Ajatashatru.

56. According to ancient texts, what commodity was Avanti particularly known for?
(A) Fine cotton textiles
(B) Diamonds
(C) Iron production and possibly elephants
(D) Silk from China

Ans :

(C) Iron production and possibly elephants
Ancient sources suggest that the region corresponding to Avanti was known for its quality iron, which likely contributed to its military strength. Some texts also mention the availability of elephants in its forests, which were valuable for warfare during that period. Ujjain also became a center for learning and astronomy later.

57. Which statement about the Mahajanapadas in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Avanti, with its capital Ujjayini, was a major Mahajanapada in the region.
(B) Chedi Mahajanapada covered parts of the Bundelkhand area.
(C) Both Avanti and Chedi were eventually annexed by the Mauryan Empire.
(D) These Mahajanapadas exclusively used barter and had no coinage.

Ans :

(D) These Mahajanapadas exclusively used barter and had no coinage.
The Mahajanapada period (c. 6th-4th centuries BCE) coincides with the emergence of the earliest coinage system in India, known as punch-marked coins (silver and copper). These coins facilitated trade and economic transactions, indicating a move beyond simple barter, especially in flourishing centers like Ujjayini.

58. The existence of powerful Mahajanapadas like Avanti signifies what important political development in ancient India?
(A) The decline of all forms of social organization.
(B) The consolidation of territories under monarchical or republican states.
(C) The complete dominance of foreign powers.
(D) A return to prehistoric tribal structures.

Ans :

(B) The consolidation of territories under monarchical or republican states.
The Mahajanapadas represent a crucial stage in political evolution, moving from smaller tribal 'janas' or 'janapadas' to larger, well-defined territorial states ('Mahajanapadas'). These were characterized by established capitals, rudimentary administrative systems, standing armies, and often ruled by powerful kings, marking the rise of state-level polities.

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59. All of the following were among the sixteen Mahajanapadas listed in ancient texts EXCEPT:
(A) Magadha
(B) Avanti
(C) Gandhara
(D) Chalukya

Ans :

(D) Chalukya
Magadha, Avanti, and Gandhara are all well-known Mahajanapadas listed in texts like the Anguttara Nikaya. The Chalukyas, however, were a prominent dynasty in the Deccan and southern India much later, rising to prominence several centuries after the Mahajanapada period (roughly from the 6th century CE onwards).

60. How did the Mahajanapadas like Avanti differ from the earlier Janapadas?
(A) Mahajanapadas were smaller in territory.
(B) Mahajanapadas lacked defined capitals.
(C) Mahajanapadas represented larger, more consolidated territorial states with greater political power.
(D) Janapadas used iron tools while Mahajanapadas did not.

Ans :

(C) Mahajanapadas represented larger, more consolidated territorial states with greater political power.
'Janapada' refers to the foothold of a tribe or people, often smaller territories. 'Mahajanapada' signifies a 'great janapada', indicating a larger, more powerful, and politically organized territorial state that often emerged through the amalgamation or conquest of smaller janapadas. They had greater resources, established administration, and played a dominant role in the political landscape.

61. What was the Mauryan Empire?
(A) A small kingdom in southern India.
(B) The first major pan-Indian empire, unifying much of the subcontinent in the 4th-2nd centuries BCE.
(C) A dynasty ruling only the region of Bengal.

(D) A Greek kingdom established after Alexander's invasion.

Ans :

(B) The first major pan-Indian empire, unifying much of the subcontinent in the 4th-2nd centuries BCE.
Founded by Chandragupta Maurya around 322 BCE, the Mauryan Empire, with its capital at Pataliputra (modern Patna), grew to encompass almost the entire Indian subcontinent. It is renowned for its centralized administration, vast army, and significant rulers like Chandragupta, Bindusara, and Ashoka, marking a pivotal era in Indian history.

62. Ashokan inscriptions (edicts) have been found at several locations in Madhya Pradesh. Which site features a Minor Rock Edict of Ashoka?
(A) Sanchi
(B) Eran
(C) Rupnath (in Jabalpur district)
(D) Khajuraho

Ans :

(C) Rupnath (in Jabalpur district)
Rupnath, located near Bahuriband in the Jabalpur district (previously Katni district), is the site of one of Ashoka's Minor Rock Edicts. These edicts contain personal messages from Ashoka about his conversion to Buddhism and his dhamma (moral code), distinct from the Major Rock Edicts that detail state policies.

63. The famous Sanchi Stupa complex, patronized heavily during Ashoka's reign, is located near which city in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Vidisha
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(C) Vidisha
Sanchi is situated on a hilltop near the town of Vidisha (ancient Besnagar) in the Raisen district. While the original brick stupa was built by Ashoka, the site was expanded and embellished over subsequent centuries, particularly under the Shungas and Satavahanas. Ashoka's wife, Devi, was reportedly from Vidisha.

64. What is the primary language and script used in most Ashokan edicts found in Madhya Pradesh, such as those at Sanchi, Rupnath, and Gujarra?
(A) Sanskrit language in Devanagari script
(B) Pali language in Kharosthi script
(C) Prakrit language in Brahmi script
(D) Tamil language in Tamil-Brahmi script

Ans :

(C) Prakrit language in Brahmi script
Emperor Ashoka used local Prakrit languages, understandable to the common people, for his edicts. The script used for inscribing these edicts across most of India, including Madhya Pradesh, was Brahmi, the ancestor of most modern Indian scripts. Kharosthi script was used mainly in the northwestern regions.

65. The Ashokan Pillar at Sanchi originally featured which capital on top?
(A) A single bull
(B) A horse
(C) Four lions standing back to back
(D) An elephant

Ans :

(C) Four lions standing back to back
The Ashoka Pillar erected at the main Stupa site in Sanchi was crowned with a capital of four lions standing back to back, very similar to the one found at Sarnath which serves as the National Emblem of India. This lion capital symbolized royalty and the spread of Buddha's message (dhamma-chakra-pravartana).

66. According to tradition and some inscriptions (like the one at Gujarra), what was Ashoka's personal name mentioned alongside his title 'Devanampiya Piyadasi'?
(A) Chandragupta
(B) Bindusara
(C) Ashoka
(D) Samudragupta

Ans :

(C) Ashoka
While most edicts refer to the emperor by his titles 'Devanampiya' (Beloved of the Gods) and 'Piyadasi' (He who looks on with favour), a few inscriptions, including the Minor Rock Edict found at Gujarra in Datia district of Madhya Pradesh, explicitly mention his personal name, Ashoka.

67. Which statement regarding the Mauryan period in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Madhya Pradesh was an integral part of the Mauryan Empire.
(B) Ashoka erected stupas and pillars in the region, notably at Sanchi.
(C) Ashokan edicts promoting Dhamma have been found in MP.
(D) The Mauryan administration had no presence or influence in the Avanti region (Ujjain).

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Ans :

(D) The Mauryan administration had no presence or influence in the Avanti region (Ujjain).
Avanti, with its capital Ujjayini, was a crucial province (Avanti-rattha) of the Mauryan Empire. Before becoming emperor, Ashoka himself served as the Mauryan governor (viceroy) based at Ujjayini. This demonstrates the strong administrative presence and strategic importance of the region within the empire.

68. The erection of numerous edicts on rocks and pillars across Madhya Pradesh by Ashoka indicates what about Mauryan rule?
(A) Lack of communication methods
(B) An effort to propagate the emperor's ideology (Dhamma) and assert imperial presence
(C) Complete decentralization of power
(D) Exclusive focus on military conquest

Ans :

(B) An effort to propagate the emperor's ideology (Dhamma) and assert imperial presence
The strategic placement of edicts throughout the empire, including Madhya Pradesh, served multiple purposes. It was a means to disseminate Ashoka's principles of Dhamma (ethical conduct, social responsibility, religious tolerance) to his subjects and also a visible symbol of Mauryan authority and administrative reach across vast territories.

69. Ashokan edicts have been discovered at all these locations in Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Sanchi (Pillar Edict, Minor Rock Edict)
(B) Rupnath (Minor Rock Edict)
(C) Gujarra (Minor Rock Edict)
(D) Bhimbetka (Rock Shelters)

Ans :

(D) Bhimbetka (Rock Shelters)
While Bhimbetka is famous for its prehistoric rock paintings spanning thousands of years, no Ashokan edicts have been discovered within the rock shelters themselves. Ashokan inscriptions are typically found on specially prepared rock surfaces or monolithic pillars erected in specific locations.

70. How did Ashoka's approach to governance, as reflected in his edicts found in Madhya Pradesh, differ from traditional kingship focused solely on conquest?
(A) He completely abandoned military power.
(B) He emphasized moral responsibility, social welfare, and religious tolerance (Dhamma).
(C) He focused exclusively on economic exploitation.
(D) He promoted only one specific religion, suppressing all others.

Ans :

(B) He emphasized moral responsibility, social welfare, and religious tolerance (Dhamma).
Following the Kalinga war, Ashoka famously renounced aggressive warfare (bherighosa) in favour of conquest by righteousness (dhammavijaya). His edicts strongly emphasize ethical behavior, respect for elders and different faiths, welfare measures for people and animals, and efficient, compassionate administration, marking a significant shift in the ideology of kingship.

71. Which dynasty immediately succeeded the Mauryans, taking control of Pataliputra and influencing regions including parts of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gupta Dynasty
(B) Satavahana Dynasty
(C) Shunga Dynasty
(D) Kushan Dynasty

Ans :

(C) Shunga Dynasty
The Shunga dynasty was established around 185 BCE when Pushyamitra Shunga, the commander-in-chief of the Mauryan army, overthrew the last Mauryan ruler, Brihadratha. The Shungas ruled over a significant part of the former Mauryan territories, including central India, from their capital, which was likely Pataliputra initially and later possibly Vidisha.

72. The Heliodorus Pillar, with its Garuda capital and inscription mentioning the Bhagavata religion, was erected in Vidisha (Besnagar) during the reign of a Shunga king by an envoy of which Indo-Greek ruler?
(A) Menander I
(B) Antialcidas Nikephoros
(C) Demetrius
(D) Eucratides I

Ans :

(B) Antialcidas Nikephoros
The Heliodorus Pillar at Vidisha is a crucial historical monument. Its inscription states that it was erected by Heliodorus, an ambassador from the court of the Indo-Greek king Antialcidas of Taxila, to the court of the local ruler Bhagabhadra (often considered a Shunga king or feudatory). Heliodorus declared himself a Bhagavata (devotee of Vasudeva/Vishnu).

73. Which dynasty, primarily based in the Deccan, extended its influence into parts of Madhya Pradesh, particularly evident in additions made to the Sanchi stupas?
(A) Chola Dynasty
(B) Pallava Dynasty
(C) Satavahana Dynasty

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(D) Vakataka Dynasty

Ans :

(C) Satavahana Dynasty
The Satavahanas, ruling from प्रतिष्ठान (Paithan) and other centers in the Deccan from the late 1st century BCE to the early 3rd century CE, were powerful rivals to the Shungas and Kanvas. Their influence extended northwards into Madhya Pradesh. An inscription on the southern gateway (torana) of Stupa 1 at Sanchi records its donation during the reign of the Satavahana king Satakarni.

74. During which period did classical Sanskrit literature, temple architecture (early forms), and science/ mathematics flourish significantly, with strong evidence found in Madhya Pradesh (e.g., Udayagiri Caves, Eran)?
(A) Mauryan Period
(B) Shunga Period
(C) Satavahana Period
(D) Gupta Period

Ans :

(D) Gupta Period
The Gupta Empire (c. 4th-6th centuries CE) is often referred to as the "Golden Age" of classical India due to remarkable achievements in arts, science, and literature. Madhya Pradesh was a vital part of the Gupta realm, hosting important administrative centers and sites like the Udayagiri cave temples near Vidisha and inscriptions at Eran and Sanchi, reflecting Gupta political control and cultural patronage.

75. The Udayagiri Caves near Vidisha, containing important early Hindu (Vaishnava, Shaiva) and Jain iconography, primarily belong to which period?
(A) Mauryan Period
(B) Shunga Period
(C) Gupta Period
(D) Chalukya Period

Ans :

(C) Gupta Period
The rock-cut caves at Udayagiri, particularly Cave 5 featuring the famous Varaha avatar relief rescuing Bhudevi (Earth goddess), are dated mainly to the reigns of the Gupta emperors Chandragupta II and Kumaragupta I (early 5th century CE). They represent some of the earliest surviving examples of Gupta temple architecture and sculpture.

76. An important inscription of the Gupta ruler Samudragupta, detailing his conquests (prashasti), is found at which site in Madhya Pradesh, though it's better known from the Allahabad Pillar?
(A) Sanchi
(B) Eran
(C) Mandasor
(D) Udayagiri

Ans :

(B) Eran
While the most famous eulogy (prashasti) of Samudragupta, composed by Harishena, is on the Allahabad Pillar, Eran in Sagar district also holds significant Gupta inscriptions. An inscription of Samudragupta found at Eran provides historical information about his reign and control over the region, complementing the Allahabad record. Eran also has a famous inscription of the Huna ruler Toramana and one mentioning the practice of Sati during Bhanugupta's time.

77. Which statement regarding the Shunga, Satavahana, and Gupta periods in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The Shungas contributed to the embellishment of the Sanchi Stupa (stone railings, gateways).
(B) The Satavahanas ruled primarily from North India with Pataliputra as their capital.
(C) Gupta period sites like Udayagiri showcase early developments in Hindu temple architecture.
(D) Madhya Pradesh was under significant political and cultural influence during these successive periods.

Ans :

(B) The Satavahanas ruled primarily from North India with Pataliputra as their capital.
The Satavahanas were a major power based in the Deccan region (present-day Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka). While their influence extended into Madhya Pradesh, their core territory and capitals (like Pratisthana/Paithan) were located south of the Vindhyas, not in North India centered around Pataliputra.

78. The patronage of Buddhist sites like Sanchi by dynasties such as the Shungas and Satavahanas, despite their own Brahmanical or other leanings, suggests what?
(A) Complete abandonment of their own faith.
(B) A policy of religious tolerance and the socio-political importance of Buddhism.
(C) An attempt to destroy Buddhist structures.
(D) Lack of any religious beliefs among the rulers.

Ans :

(B) A policy of religious tolerance and the socio-political importance of Buddhism.
The continued flourishing and embellishment of major Buddhist centers like Sanchi and Bharhut (stupa railings dated to Shunga period) under rulers who were personally adherents of Brahmanism (like the Shungas) or supported various faiths (like the Satavahanas) indicates a degree of religious pluralism. It also reflects the widespread

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influence and popular support Buddhism enjoyed, making patronage politically expedient.

79. Cultural developments in Madhya Pradesh during the Shunga-Satavahana-Gupta periods included all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Elaboration of stupa architecture (Sanchi gateways).
(B) Emergence of early structural temple architecture (Gupta period).
(C) Creation of sophisticated rock-cut caves (Udayagiri).
(D) Introduction of large-scale Indus Valley script inscriptions.

Ans :

(D) Introduction of large-scale Indus Valley script inscriptions.
The Indus Valley script belonged to the much earlier Harappan Civilization (3rd-2nd millennium BCE) and had fallen out of use long before the Shunga period. The scripts used during the Shunga, Satavahana, and Gupta periods were derivatives of Brahmi, which was used for Prakrit and Sanskrit inscriptions.

80. How did the political landscape of Madhya Pradesh during the Gupta period differ from the Mahajanapada period?
(A) Gupta period saw fragmentation into small tribal units.
(B) Mahajanapada period had a single, unified empire covering all of India.
(C) Gupta period represented integration into a large, relatively centralized empire, unlike the competing Mahajanapadas.
(D) Mahajanapadas used Sanskrit exclusively, while Guptas used only Prakrit.

Ans :

(C) Gupta period represented integration into a large, relatively centralized empire, unlike the competing Mahajanapadas.
The Mahajanapada era was characterized by multiple competing kingdoms like Avanti and Chedi. In contrast, the Gupta period saw much of Madhya Pradesh incorporated into a vast empire ruled from Pataliputra (or other centers). While local rulers existed, they were often feudatories under Gupta paramountcy, signifying a higher degree of political unification compared to the Mahajanapada era.

81. Who were the Vakatakas?
(A) A dynasty that ruled immediately after the Mauryans in Magadha.
(B) A major dynasty contemporary to the Guptas, primarily ruling in the Deccan and parts of Central India.
(C) The architects of the Khajuraho temples.
(D) A nomadic group that invaded India in the 6th century CE.

Ans :

(B) A major dynasty contemporary to the Guptas, primarily ruling in the Deccan and parts of Central India.
The Vakataka dynasty flourished from the mid-3rd century CE to the early 6th century CE. They were significant contemporaries of the Guptas, often linked through matrimonial alliances (like Chandragupta II's daughter Prabhavatigupta marrying Vakataka king Rudrasena II). Their core territory was in the Vidarbha region (Maharashtra) and the Deccan, but their influence extended into parts of Madhya Pradesh.

82. The famous Ajanta Caves, known for their exquisite murals, reached their artistic peak under the patronage of which dynasty, influential in regions neighboring Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Mauryas
(B) Guptas
(C) Vakatakas
(D) Chalukyas

Ans :

(C) Vakatakas
While Ajanta's excavation spans centuries, the most celebrated phase of mural painting and architectural activity, particularly in the Mahayana Buddhist caves (like Caves 1, 2, 16, 17), occurred under the patronage of the Vakataka dynasty, especially during the reign of Harishena of the Vatsagulma branch in the late 5th century CE. Vakataka territory bordered and influenced parts of MP.

83. After the decline of the Gupta Empire, which regional powers rose to prominence in parts of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Only the Mauryans re-emerged.
(B) The region remained completely uninhabited.
(C) Various dynasties like the Aulikaras of Mandasor, Parivrajakas, Uchchhakalpas, and later Kalachuris.
(D) The Cholas from South India immediately took control.

Ans :

(C) Various dynasties like the Aulikaras of Mandasor, Parivrajakas, Uchchhakalpas, and later Kalachuris.
The disintegration of the Gupta Empire in the 6th century CE led to the rise of several independent regional kingdoms. In Madhya Pradesh, notable powers included the Aulikaras (famous for resisting Huna invasions, associated with Mandasor), the Parivrajaka Maharajas (Bundelkhand region), the Uchchhakalpa dynasty (Baghelkhand), and later, the powerful Kalachuris of Tripuri.

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84. The Mandasor Pillar Inscription of Yasodharman celebrates his victory over which invading group?
(A) Greeks
(B) Kushanas
(C) Hunas (led by Mihirakula)
(D) Sakas

Ans :

(C) Hunas (led by Mihirakula)
Yasodharman, an Aulikara ruler of Malwa based likely at Mandasor (ancient Dashapura), rose to prominence in the early 6th century CE. His Mandasor Pillar Inscription is famous for recording his decisive victory over the Huna king Mihirakula, who had caused significant disruption after the decline of Gupta power.

85. What type of architectural heritage became more prominent in the Post-Gupta period in Madhya Pradesh, setting the stage for medieval temple styles?
(A) Large stupa complexes
(B) Development of distinct regional styles of Nagara temple architecture
(C) Roman-style amphitheaters
(D) Wooden palaces exclusively

Ans :

(B) Development of distinct regional styles of Nagara temple architecture
While early temple forms emerged under the Guptas, the Post-Gupta period saw further evolution and regional diversification of the Nagara style of temple architecture across North and Central India. Early examples paving the way for later grand temples (like Khajuraho) started appearing during this era, associated with dynasties like the Kalachuris and Pratiharas.

86. Which region of Madhya Pradesh became a center for the Kalachuri dynasty, particularly the Tripuri branch, in the Post-Gupta era?
(A) Malwa region
(B) Gwalior region
(C) Jabalpur region (ancient Tripuri)
(D) Bundelkhand region

Ans :

(C) Jabalpur region (ancient Tripuri)
The Kalachuris of Tripuri (near modern Jabalpur) emerged as a major power in central India from the 7th century CE onwards. They controlled the Chedi region (also known as Dahala-mandala) for several centuries and were significant players in the political dynamics of the early medieval period, engaging with the Palas, Pratiharas, and Rashtrakutas.

87. Which statement regarding the Vakataka and Post-Gupta developments in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The Vakatakas were contemporaries and matrimonial allies of the Guptas.
(B) Post-Gupta saw the rise of regional powers like the Aulikaras.
(C) The Hunas under Mihirakula successfully established permanent rule over all of Madhya Pradesh.
(D) Early developments in Nagara temple architecture occurred during this time.

Ans :

(C) The Hunas under Mihirakula successfully established permanent rule over all of Madhya Pradesh.
While the Hunas, particularly under Toramana and Mihirakula, did invade and temporarily control parts of North and Central India (including Malwa, as evidenced by inscriptions at Eran and Gwalior) after the decline of the Guptas, their dominance was relatively short-lived. They faced resistance and were eventually pushed back by rulers like Yasodharman of Mandasor and Narasimhagupta Baladitya.

88. The fragmentation of political power after the Guptas and the rise of regional dynasties in Madhya Pradesh indicate what trend?
(A) A strengthening of centralized imperial control.
(B) A shift towards decentralization and regionalism in politics and culture.
(C) The complete disappearance of Indian culture.
(D) The unification of India under a single foreign power.

Ans :

(B) A shift towards decentralization and regionalism in politics and culture.
The decline of a large empire like the Guptas typically leads to a period of political fragmentation where regional powers assert independence. This decentralization often fosters the development of distinct regional political identities, administrative systems, and cultural styles (like regional variations in temple architecture), as seen in Post-Gupta Madhya Pradesh.

89. Architectural and cultural heritage from the Vakataka and Post-Gupta periods in or near Madhya Pradesh includes all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Ajanta murals (Vakataka influence)
(B) Mandasor Pillar Inscription (Aulikara)
(C) Early Kalachuri temples
(D) Ashokan Edicts

Ans :

(D) Ashokan Edicts

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Ashokan Edicts belong to the much earlier Mauryan period (3rd century BCE). The Vakataka and Post-Gupta periods (roughly 3rd/4th century CE to 7th/8th century CE) are associated with later developments, including sophisticated mural painting, rock-cut caves, inscriptions of regional kings, and the evolution of Hindu temple architecture.

90. How did the political situation in Madhya Pradesh during the Post-Gupta period differ from the peak of the Mauryan Empire?
(A) Post-Gupta period had a single, dominant empire across India.
(B) Mauryan period saw multiple independent regional kingdoms in MP.
(C) Post-Gupta period was characterized by regional powers, unlike the strong central control under the Mauryans.
(D) Mauryan empire focused only on South India, while Post-Gupta kingdoms ruled the North.

Ans :

(C) Post-Gupta period was characterized by regional powers, unlike the strong central control under the Mauryans.
The Mauryan Empire, especially under Ashoka, represented a highly centralized state exercising direct control over vast territories, including Madhya Pradesh. The Post-Gupta era, following the breakdown of Gupta authority, saw the emergence of several competing regional dynasties (Aulikaras, Kalachuris etc.) vying for power within Madhya Pradesh, reflecting a more decentralized political landscape.

91. Arrange the following cultural periods/dynasties associated with Madhya Pradesh in chronological order:
1. Malwa Chalcolithic Culture
2. Paleolithic Age
3. Gupta Period
4. Mahajanapada Period (Avanti)
Options:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

Ans :

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The correct chronological sequence is: Paleolithic Age (earliest Stone Age), followed by Malwa Chalcolithic Culture (Copper-Stone Age, c. 1800-1200 BCE), then the Mahajanapada Period (Iron Age, featuring Avanti, c. 6th century BCE onwards), and finally the Gupta Period (Classical Age, c. 4th-6th centuries CE).

92. Arrange these sites/features associated with Ancient Madhya Pradesh chronologically based on their primary period of importance or creation:
1. Udayagiri Caves (Gupta Sculptures)
2. Bhimbetka Rock Paintings (Mesolithic dominance)
3. Navdatoli (Chalcolithic Settlement)
4. Sanchi Stupa (Original construction by Ashoka)
Options:
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 3, 2, 4, 1
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1

Ans :

(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
The chronological order is: Bhimbetka rock paintings (peak Mesolithic period), Navdatoli settlement (Malwa Chalcolithic period), the original Sanchi Stupa (Mauryan period under Ashoka, 3rd century BCE), and the Udayagiri Caves sculptures (Gupta period, 4th-5th centuries CE).

93. Identify the correctly matched pair:
(A) Kayatha Culture - Iron Age
(B) Avanti Mahajanapada - Ujjayini
(C) Bhimbetka - Chalcolithic Tools
(D) Eran - Mauryan Pillar Edicts

Ans :

(B) Avanti Mahajanapada - Ujjayini
Ujjayini (modern Ujjain) was the prominent capital of the Avanti Mahajanapada. Kayatha culture is Chalcolithic, not Iron Age. Bhimbetka is famous for Paleolithic/Mesolithic tools and rock paintings, not primarily Chalcolithic tools. Eran has Gupta and earlier inscriptions but is not known for Mauryan Pillar Edicts (which are found at Sanchi, Sarnath etc.).

94. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Shunga Dynasty - Painted Grey Ware
(B) Satavahana Dynasty - Heliodorus Pillar
(C) Gupta Dynasty - Udayagiri Caves Varaha Panel
(D) Vakataka Dynasty - Rupnath Minor Rock Edict

Ans :

(C) Gupta Dynasty - Udayagiri Caves Varaha Panel
The famous Varaha panel at Udayagiri Caves (Vidisha) dates to the Gupta period (specifically, Chandragupta II). Painted Grey Ware is associated with the early Iron Age, predating the Shungas. The Heliodorus Pillar is associated with the Shunga period (King Bhagabhadra) and an Indo-Greek envoy, not Satavahanas. The Rupnath Edict belongs to the Mauryan Emperor Ashoka, not the Vakatakas.

95. Identify the incorrectly matched pair:
(A) Paleolithic Age - Narmada Valley Sites

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(B) Mesolithic Age - Microlithic Tools
(C) Chalcolithic Age - Navdatoli Site
(D) Neolithic Age - Ashokan Edicts

Ans :

(D) Neolithic Age - Ashokan Edicts
Ashokan Edicts belong to the Mauryan period (Historic Period, 3rd century BCE), long after the Neolithic Age (New Stone Age, associated with early agriculture). The other pairs are correctly matched: Narmada Valley is rich in Paleolithic sites, microliths are characteristic of the Mesolithic, and Navdatoli is a key Chalcolithic site.

96. Which of the following pairs relating to Ancient Madhya Pradesh history is incorrectly matched?
(A) Adamgarh - Mesolithic Rock Paintings
(B) Mandasor - Aulikara Dynasty Inscription
(C) Sanchi - Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka
(D) Tripuri - Kalachuri Dynasty Capital

Ans :

(C) Sanchi - Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka
Sanchi has an Ashokan Pillar with edicts and also a Minor Rock Edict nearby, but it is not one of the sites where the main set of fourteen Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka were inscribed. Sites for Major Rock Edicts include Girnar, Kalsi, Dhauli, Jaugada etc. Adamgarh (Mesolithic paintings), Mandasor (Aulikara inscription of Yasodharman), and Tripuri (Kalachuri capital) are correctly matched.

97. Assertion (A): The Malwa region was a significant center for Chalcolithic cultures in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Excavations at sites like Navdatoli have revealed extensive evidence of Chalcolithic settlements with distinctive pottery and copper artifacts.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion that the Malwa region was important during the Chalcolithic period is accurate. The reason provided, citing extensive evidence from key excavated sites like Navdatoli (which yielded characteristic Malwa ware pottery, copper tools, agricultural remains, and house plans), directly supports and explains why the Malwa region is considered a significant Chalcolithic center.

98. Assertion (A): Ashoka erected numerous pillars and inscribed edicts across his empire, including in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Ashoka aimed to document his military victories over neighboring kingdoms through these inscriptions.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
The assertion that Ashoka erected pillars and edicts across his empire, including MP, is historically accurate (e.g., Sanchi, Rupnath, Gujarra). However, the reason provided is false. After the Kalinga war, Ashoka's edicts primarily focused on propagating Dhamma (ethical conduct, social welfare, religious tolerance), his administrative measures, and personal reflections, rather than glorifying military conquests.

99. Assertion (A): The Gupta period is considered a 'Golden Age' in part due to significant cultural developments in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Sites like Udayagiri caves near Vidisha showcase remarkable examples of early Gupta temple architecture and sculpture.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion about the Gupta period's cultural significance, often termed a 'Golden Age,' is widely accepted, and Madhya Pradesh was a key region within the empire. The reason, highlighting thedayagiri caves with their important Gupta-era sculptures (like the Varaha panel) and early temple forms, provides a specific, concrete example from Madhya Pradesh that contributes to the justification of the 'Golden Age' concept, thus serving as a correct explanation.

100. Consider the following statements regarding the pre-Mauryan history of Madhya Pradesh:
1. Bhimbetka provides evidence primarily for Neolithic agricultural practices.

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2. Avanti, with its capital at Ujjayini, was a major Mahajanapada.
3. Kayatha culture represents an early Chalcolithic phase in the region.
4. The Narmada Valley has yielded significant Paleolithic tool assemblages.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 2, 3, and 4 only

Statement 1 is incorrect; Bhimbetka is most famous for Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods, especially rock paintings, notprimarily Neolithic agriculture. Statement 2 is correct; Avanti (capital Ujjayini) was a powerful Mahajanapada. Statement 3 is correct; Kayatha is a key early Chalcolithic culture in MP. Statement 4 is correct; the Narmada Valley is renowned for its Paleolithic discoveries. Therefore, statements 2, 3, and 4 are correct.

END

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CHAPTER 02

MEDIEVAL HISTORY OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. Who were the Paramaras in the context of early medieval Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) A dynasty primarily known for their rock-cut caves.
   (B) A Rajput dynasty that ruled the Malwa region with notable cultural contributions.
   (C) A tribal confederacy that resisted northern invasions.
   (D) A merchant guild that controlled trade routes through Central India.

   Ans :

   (B) A Rajput dynasty that ruled the Malwa region with notable cultural contributions.
   The Paramaras were a significant Rajput dynasty that established their dominance over the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh during the early medieval period. Their rule, particularly under figures like Raja Bhoja, is remembered for fostering art, literature, and architecture, with Ujjain and Dhar being important centers.

2. Which Paramara ruler is most famously associated with the city of Ujjain and extensive cultural patronage?
   (A) Munja
   (B) Sindhuraja
   (C) Bhoja
   (D) Udayaditya

   Ans :

   (C) Bhoja
   Raja Bhoja, ruling from approximately 1010 to 1055 CE, is the most celebrated Paramara king. He was renowned for his military prowess, vast learning, and patronage of arts and sciences. He established a major center of learning and culture, making significant contributions to architecture, literature, and city planning, particularly associated with Dhar and Ujjain.

3. The Chandela dynasty is primarily known for commissioning which famous group of temples in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Sanchi Stupas
   (B) Bhimbetka Rock Shelters
   (C) Khajuraho Temples
   (D) Gwalior Fort temples

   Ans :

   (C) Khajuraho Temples
   The Chandela dynasty, ruling parts of Bundelkhand between the 9th and 13th centuries, is most renowned for constructing the magnificent temple complex at Khajuraho. These temples are UNESCO World Heritage sites, celebrated for their Nagara-style architecture and intricate sculptures depicting various aspects of life.

4. What was a significant aspect of the Chandela dynasty's cultural contribution beyond temple architecture?
   (A) Development of a unique coinage system.
   (B) Patronage of Jainism alongside Hinduism.
   (C) Creation of large irrigation tanks and water management systems.
   (D) Establishment of extensive trade links with Southeast Asia.

   Ans :

   (C) Creation of large irrigation tanks and water management systems.
   While famous for the Khajuraho temples, the Chandelas also made significant contributions to water resource management. They commissioned the construction of numerous large tanks (lakes or reservoirs) across Bundelkhand to support agriculture and provide water, demonstrating advanced engineering and administrative capabilities for the time.

5. Which city served as a major capital for the Kalachuri dynasty of Tripuri?
   (A) Ujjain
   (B) Mandu
   (C) Tripuri (modern Tewar near Jabalpur)
   (D) Vidisha

   Ans :

   (C) Tripuri (modern Tewar near Jabalpur)
   The Kalachuri dynasty, particularly the branch ruling from Tripuri, had their capital near modern-day Jabalpur at a site historically known as Tripuri. This location was strategically important and served as the administrative and cultural heart of their kingdom for a significant period during the early medieval era.

6. What field saw significant achievements under the Kalachuri dynasty besides administration?
   (A) Maritime exploration

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(B) Development of Sanskrit literature and Shaivism
(C) Introduction of gunpowder technology
(D) Large-scale silk production

Ans :

(B) Development of Sanskrit literature and Shaivism
The Kalachuris of Tripuri were notable patrons of culture and religion. They actively supported Sanskrit learning and literature, and Shaivism flourished under their rule, evidenced by temple constructions and inscriptions. Their patronage contributed significantly to the cultural milieu of central India during their reign.

7. Raja Bhoja, the Paramara king, authored several works. Which field did his notable work 'Samarangana Sutradhara' cover?
(A) Astronomy
(B) Medicine
(C) Architecture
(D) Poetry

Ans :

(C) Architecture
'Samarangana Sutradhara' is a comprehensive treatise on architecture (Vastu Shastra) attributed to the polymath Paramara king Raja Bhoja. This text covers various aspects of building construction, town planning, iconography, and mechanical devices, reflecting Bhoja's vast knowledge and interest in the field.

8. The core territory ruled by the Chandela dynasty corresponds roughly to which modern region?
(A) Malwa
(B) Nimar
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Baghelkhand

Ans :

(C) Bundelkhand
The Chandela dynasty's primary domain was the region historically known as Jejakabhukti, which largely overlaps with the modern Bundelkhand region spanning parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Khajuraho, their most famous center, lies within this region.

9. Which statement about Raja Bhoja is INCORRECT?
(A) He belonged to the Paramara dynasty.
(B) He was a renowned scholar and patron of arts.
(C) He successfully conquered the Chola empire in the south.
(D) He is associated with the construction of Bhojeshwar temple and Bhojtal lake.

Ans :

(C) He successfully conquered the Chola empire in the south.
While Raja Bhoja was a powerful ruler involved in numerous conflicts, his military campaigns were largely focused within central and northern India against neighbours like the Chalukyas, Chandelas, and Kalachuris. There is no historical evidence to suggest he conquered the powerful Chola empire of South India. Statements A, B, and D accurately reflect his legacy.

10. Which of the following accurately describes a key feature of the Kalachuri administration?
(A) They implemented a decentralized feudal system with minimal central control.
(B) They were pioneers in establishing a postal service across their kingdom.
(C) Their administration was known for a well-organized structure with defined officials and revenue systems.
(D) They primarily relied on maritime trade for their state revenue.

Ans :

(C) Their administration was known for a well-organized structure with defined officials and revenue systems.
Historical records and inscriptions indicate that the Kalachuris of Tripuri maintained a relatively well-organized administrative system. They had various designated officials managing different aspects of governance, including revenue collection, justice, and military affairs, reflecting a structured approach to ruling their kingdom.

11. The architectural style of the Khajuraho temples, patronized by the Chandelas, belongs to which major Indian temple architectural tradition?
(A) Dravida style
(B) Nagara style
(C) Vesara style
(D) Kalinga style

Ans :

(B) Nagara style
The temples of Khajuraho are prime examples of the Nagara style of North Indian temple architecture. Key features include the beehive-shaped shikhara (tower) rising above the sanctum, the absence of elaborate boundary walls typical of Dravida style, and intricately carved exteriors.

12. All of the following were prominent dynasties ruling parts of Madhya Pradesh during the early medieval period EXCEPT:
(A) Paramaras
(B) Chandelas
(C) Kalachuris

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(D) Pallavas

Ans :

(D) Pallavas
The Paramaras, Chandelas, and Kalachuris were significant dynasties ruling distinct regions within Madhya Pradesh during the early medieval period. The Pallavas, however, were a major dynasty based in South India (present-day Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh) and did not hold sway over Madhya Pradesh.

13. How did the primary focus of cultural patronage differ between the Paramaras under Bhoja and the Chandelas?
(A) Paramaras focused solely on military architecture, while Chandelas focused on religious temples.
(B) Paramaras emphasized literature and sciences alongside architecture, while Chandelas are primarily known for temple architecture.
(C) Paramaras patronized Buddhism, while Chandelas exclusively patronized Hinduism.
(D) Paramaras built mainly rock-cut structures, while Chandelas built free-standing temples.

Ans :

(B) Paramaras emphasized literature and sciences alongside architecture, while Chandelas are primarily known for temple architecture.
While both dynasties were patrons of architecture, Raja Bhoja of the Paramaras was himself a polymath who actively promoted literature, astronomy, medicine, grammar, and other sciences, alongside building temples and cities. The Chandelas, although supporting other arts, are overwhelmingly recognized for their monumental contribution to temple architecture at Khajuraho.

14. What does the term 'Tripuri' refer to in the context of the Kalachuri dynasty?
(A) A specific type of temple architecture developed by the Kalachuris.
(B) The name of their most powerful ruler.
(C) Their primary capital city, located near modern Jabalpur.
(D) A religious sect predominantly followed by the Kalachuris.

Ans :

(C) Their primary capital city, located near modern Jabalpur.
Tripuri (modern Tewar) served as the long-standing capital of the most prominent branch of the Kalachuri dynasty. Its strategic location on the banks of the Narmada River made it a crucial administrative, military, and cultural center during their ascendancy in central India.

15. Besides Hinduism, which other religion received significant patronage from the Chandela rulers, as evidenced at Khajuraho?
(A) Buddhism
(B) Jainism
(C) Sikhism
(D) Islam

Ans :

(B) Jainism
While predominantly Shaivite and Vaishnavite, the Chandela rulers also extended patronage to Jainism. This is clearly demonstrated by the presence of a distinct group of well-preserved Jain temples within the Khajuraho complex, such as the Parshvanatha and Adinatha temples, alongside the numerous Hindu temples.

16. The Bhojeshwar Temple, known for its massive Shiva Lingam, is attributed to which Paramara ruler?
(A) Munja
(B) Udayaditya
(C) Sindhuraja
(D) Bhoja

Ans :

(D) Bhoja
The Bhojeshwar Temple, located near Bhopal, is famously attributed to the Paramara king Raja Bhoja. Although left unfinished, it is renowned for its architectural ambition, monolithic spire design, and housing one of the largest Shiva Lingams in India, reflecting Bhoja's grandeur and devotion.

17. The Kalachuri era, associated with the Kalachuri dynasty of Tripuri, is also known by what name?
(A) Gupta Era
(B) Vikram Samvat
(C) Chedi Era
(D) Shaka Era

Ans :

(C) Chedi Era
The Kalachuris traced their lineage to the ancient Chedi kingdom and often referred to themselves as Lords of Chedi. Consequently, the chronological era starting from 248-249 CE, which they used in their inscriptions, is known as the Kalachuri Era or, more commonly, the Chedi Era.

18. Where are the majority of the temples built by the Chandela dynasty located?
(A) Mandu
(B) Khajuraho
(C) Ujjain
(D) Gwalior

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Ans :

(B) Khajuraho
The most famous and numerous architectural contributions of the Chandela dynasty are concentrated at the UNESCO World Heritage site of Khajuraho. This complex showcases the pinnacle of their temple-building activity between the 10th and 12th centuries.

19. Which statement accurately reflects the political situation involving the Paramaras, Chandelas, and Kalachuris?
(A) They formed a stable, long-lasting alliance against external threats.
(B) They existed in complete isolation from each other.
(C) They were often rivals, engaging in frequent conflicts for regional supremacy.
(D) The Paramaras completely subjugated both the Chandelas and Kalachuris.

Ans :

(C) They were often rivals, engaging in frequent conflicts for regional supremacy.
The early medieval period in Central India was marked by shifting alliances and frequent warfare among the major regional powers, including the Paramaras, Chandelas, and Kalachuris. These dynasties constantly vied for control over territory and resources, leading to numerous conflicts and changes in political boundaries.

20. What was the primary significance of Ujjain during the rule of the Paramaras, especially under Bhoja?
(A) It was mainly a military outpost.
(B) It served exclusively as a religious pilgrimage site.
(C) It was a major center for trade with coastal regions.
(D) It flourished as a prominent center of learning, culture, and administration.

Ans :

(D) It flourished as a prominent center of learning, culture, and administration.
Under the Paramaras, particularly Raja Bhoja, Ujjain regained prominence not just as an administrative center but also as a major hub for Sanskrit learning, astronomy, arts, and literature. Bhoja's patronage attracted scholars and artists, making it one of the most important cultural capitals of its time in India.

21. What were the 'Sultanates' in the context of medieval Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Kingdoms ruled by indigenous Gond tribal chiefs.
(B) Administrative divisions established by the Marathas.
(C) Muslim-ruled kingdoms established following invasions from the north.
(D) Small principalities loyal to the Chandela dynasty.

Ans :

(C) Muslim-ruled kingdoms established following invasions from the north.
Following invasions, primarily from the Delhi Sultanate, independent or semi-independent Muslim-ruled kingdoms known as Sultanates emerged in various parts of India, including the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. These marked a significant shift in the political landscape of the region.

22. Which city served as the primary capital of the independent Malwa Sultanate for most of its existence?
(A) Ujjain
(B) Dhar
(C) Mandu (Shadiabad)
(D) Chanderi

Ans :

(C) Mandu (Shadiabad)
While Dhar was initially important, the rulers of the Malwa Sultanate shifted their capital to the strategically located hill fort of Mandu. They renamed it Shadiabad ('City of Joy') and adorned it with magnificent palaces, mosques, and tombs, making it the hub of their administration and culture.

23. The Malwa Sultanate saw patronage of architecture characterized by which distinct style?
(A) Purely Persian style with extensive blue tilework.
(B) A blend of local traditions and Islamic architectural principles, using local materials.
(C) Exact replicas of Delhi Sultanate architecture.
(D) Primarily wooden structures with minimal stone use.

Ans :

(B) A blend of local traditions and Islamic architectural principles, using local materials.
The architecture of the Malwa Sultanate, particularly visible in Mandu, developed a distinct regional style. It integrated Tughlaq-inspired features (like sloping walls, pointed arches) with local building techniques and materials, resulting in unique structures like the Jahaz Mahal, Hindola Mahal, and Jami Masjid.

24. Which group established significant kingdoms in the Gondwana region of Madhya Pradesh during the later medieval period?
(A) The Holkars
(B) The Gonds
(C) The Bundelas
(D) The Tomars

Ans :

(B) The Gonds

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The Gond tribes established powerful kingdoms in the forested central and eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh, known as Gondwana. Kingdoms like Garha-Katanga (or Garha-Mandla) achieved significant political and cultural prominence during the later medieval period, coexisting and interacting with Sultanates and later the Mughals.

25. What aspect is notable about the administration of the Gond kingdoms like Garha-Katanga?
(A) It was based entirely on Mughal administrative models.
(B) It featured a sophisticated system incorporating tribal customs and feudal elements.
(C) It relied solely on raiding neighboring territories for revenue.
(D) It was completely decentralized with no central authority.

Ans :

(B) It featured a sophisticated system incorporating tribal customs and feudal elements.
The larger Gond kingdoms, such as Garha-Katanga, developed relatively complex administrative systems. These systems often blended traditional Gond tribal governance structures with elements of feudal administration adopted from neighbouring Rajput and Sultanate polities, including revenue collection and military organization.

26. Which famous queen ruled the Gond kingdom of Garha-Katanga and fought against the Mughal forces led by Asaf Khan?
(A) Rani Lakshmibai
(B) Rani Chennamma
(C) Rani Durgavati
(D) Rani Avantibai

Ans :

(C) Rani Durgavati
Rani Durgavati was the valiant queen regent of the Gond kingdom of Garha-Katanga in the mid-16th century. She is celebrated for her administrative skills and her courageous resistance against the invading Mughal army led by Asaf Khan in 1564, ultimately dying in battle.

27. The emergence of the Malwa Sultanate was primarily a consequence of the weakening of which major power?
(A) The Gupta Empire
(B) The Paramara Dynasty
(C) The Delhi Sultanate (during the Tughlaq decline)
(D) The Chandela Dynasty

Ans :

(C) The Delhi Sultanate (during the Tughlaq decline)
The independent Malwa Sultanate was founded by Dilawar Khan Ghuri in the early 15th century. He took advantage of the political instability and weakening central authority of the Delhi Sultanate following Timur's invasion and the decline of the Tughlaq dynasty, asserting Malwa's independence.

28. Which statement regarding the Gond kingdoms is INCORRECT?
(A) They controlled large, forested territories in central India.
(B) Rani Durgavati was a notable ruler of the Garha-Katanga kingdom.
(C) The Gond kingdoms completely vanished after the Mughal invasions.
(D) They developed a unique cultural legacy blending tribal and regional influences.

Ans :

(C) The Gond kingdoms completely vanished after the Mughal invasions.
While the Mughal invasions significantly impacted the Gond kingdoms, leading to subjugation or tributary status for some like Garha-Katanga, Gond principalities and influence continued to exist in various forms. They did not completely vanish but adapted to changing political circumstances, with some chieftaincies persisting into later periods.

29. What was a significant cultural contribution of the Malwa Sultanate?
(A) The invention of the Sitar.
(B) The development of a distinct school of manuscript painting.
(C) The creation of the first Hindi dictionary.
(D) The construction of the earliest Buddhist monasteries in the region.

Ans :

(B) The development of a distinct school of manuscript painting.
The Malwa Sultanate became an important center for manuscript illustration during the 15th and early 16th centuries. Texts like the 'Nimatnama' (Book of Delicacies) exemplify the vibrant colours, unique compositions, and blend of Persian and Indian elements characteristic of the Malwa school of painting.

30. How did the establishment of Sultanates impact the socio-religious fabric of regions like Malwa in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It led to the complete eradication of Hinduism in the region.
(B) It resulted in a period of absolute religious harmony and syncretism.
(C) It introduced Islam as a significant political and cultural force, leading to interaction and occasional conflict.

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(D) It caused a mass migration of the local population to South India.

Ans :

(C) It introduced Islam as a significant political and cultural force, leading to interaction and occasional conflict.
The establishment of the Malwa Sultanate introduced Islam as the religion of the ruling elite and a significant cultural influence. While Hinduism continued to be practiced by the majority, this led to complex interactions, including cultural exchange, patronage of Islamic institutions, Sufi activities, and instances of political and religious tension.

31. All of the following were prominent structures built during the Malwa Sultanate in Mandu EXCEPT:
(A) Jahaz Mahal
(B) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple
(C) Hindola Mahal
(D) Jami Masjid

Ans :

(B) Kandariya Mahadeva Temple
Jahaz Mahal, Hindola Mahal, and the Jami Masjid are iconic examples of Malwa Sultanate architecture in Mandu. The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, however, is a famous Hindu temple located in Khajuraho, built much earlier by the Chandela dynasty.

32. Compare the political status of the Gond kingdoms with the Malwa Sultanate during the 15th century.
(A) Both were vassals of the Delhi Sultanate.
(B) The Malwa Sultanate was an independent kingdom, while Gond kingdoms were largely autonomous but sometimes tributaries.
(C) Both were equal powers constantly at war with each other.
(D) Gond kingdoms controlled Malwa, while the Sultanate was based further east.

Ans :

(B) The Malwa Sultanate was an independent kingdom, while Gond kingdoms were largely autonomous but sometimes tributaries.
In the 15th century, the Malwa Sultanate established itself as a fully independent kingdom after breaking away from Delhi. The Gond kingdoms, like Garha-Katanga, existed concurrently, largely autonomous within their territories but sometimes acknowledging the suzerainty of or paying tribute to stronger neighbours, depending on the prevailing power dynamics.

33. In the context of the Gond kingdoms, what does 'Garha-Katanga' refer to?
(A) A specific Gond tribal clan.
(B) The most prominent and powerful Gond kingdom, also known as Garha-Mandla.
(C) A style of Gond painting.
(D) A title used by Gond rulers.

Ans :

(B) The most prominent and powerful Gond kingdom, also known as Garha-Mandla.
Garha-Katanga (or Garha-Mandla) was the name of the largest and most influential Gond kingdom, centered around Garha near modern Jabalpur and extending over a vast territory. It achieved significant prosperity and political strength, particularly before the Mughal conquest under Rani Durgavati.

34. Which Sultan of Malwa was known for his interest in arts, culture, and the commissioning of the 'Nimatnama' (Book of Delicacies)?
(A) Dilawar Khan Ghuri
(B) Hoshang Shah
(C) Mahmud Khalji I
(D) Ghiyas-ud-din Khalji

Ans :

(D) Ghiyas-ud-din Khalji
Sultan Ghiyas-ud-din Khalji (reigned 1469–1500) of the Malwa Sultanate is particularly associated with cultural pursuits and a life of pleasure. The unique illustrated manuscript, 'Nimatnama-i-Nasiruddin-Shahi', focusing on culinary arts, recipes, and pleasures, is attributed to his reign, reflecting his patronage and interests.

35. What major challenge did the Gond kingdoms often face due to their geographical location?
(A) Lack of rainfall and desertification.
(B) Constant threat from maritime powers.
(C) Difficulty in communication due to dense forests and hilly terrain.
(D) Absence of mineral resources.

Ans :

(C) Difficulty in communication due to dense forests and hilly terrain.
The Gond kingdoms were situated in regions characterized by dense forests, hills, and river valleys (Gondwana). While providing natural defenses, this terrain also posed challenges for internal communication, administration consolidation, and rapid troop movement compared to the open plains.

36. Muslim invasions into the Madhya Pradesh region began significantly during the reign of which Delhi Sultanate dynasty?
(A) Mamluk (Slave) Dynasty
(B) Khalji Dynasty

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(C) Tughlaq Dynasty
(D) Lodi Dynasty

Ans :

(B) Khalji Dynasty
While earlier raids occurred, significant military campaigns by the Delhi Sultanate into Central India, targeting regions like Malwa, commenced notably under Alauddin Khalji in the late 13th and early 14th centuries. These invasions paved the way for eventual Sultanate control over parts of the region.

37. Mandu, the capital of the Malwa Sultanate, is located in which present-day district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Dhar
(C) Ujjain
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(B) Dhar
The historic hill fort city of Mandu, which served as the capital of the Malwa Sultanate, is located in the Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. It is a major tourist destination known for its impressive Sultanate-era monuments.

38. Which statement accurately describes the legacy of the Gond kingdoms?
(A) They left behind numerous large stone temples comparable to Khajuraho.
(B) Their primary legacy is in the form of oral traditions, folklore, and distinct tribal culture.
(C) They developed a unique script that became widespread across India.
(D) They successfully repelled all Mughal attempts at conquest.

Ans :

(B) Their primary legacy is in the form of oral traditions, folklore, and distinct tribal culture.
While they had administrative structures and forts, the most enduring legacy of the Gond kingdoms lies in their rich cultural heritage. This includes unique social customs, religious beliefs, vibrant folklore, music, dance forms, and oral traditions that continue to shape the identity of Gond communities today.

39. The shift of the Malwa Sultanate capital from Dhar to Mandu likely reflects a greater emphasis on what?
(A) Proximity to major trade routes.
(B) Better agricultural land.
(C) Enhanced defensive capabilities and strategic location.
(D) Access to skilled artisans.

Ans :

(C) Enhanced defensive capabilities and strategic location.
Mandu is situated on a large, naturally fortified plateau. The move from the plains city of Dhar to the hill fort of Mandu suggests a strategic decision by the Malwa Sultans to prioritize defense and security, offering a commanding position and better protection against potential invaders.

40. How did the relationship between the Gond kingdom of Garha-Katanga and the Mughals change after the defeat of Rani Durgavati?
(A) Garha-Katanga became a fully independent ally of the Mughals.
(B) The kingdom was completely annexed and ruled directly by Mughal governors.
(C) It became a tributary state, acknowledging Mughal suzerainty but retaining internal autonomy under Gond rulers.
(D) The Mughals adopted Gond administrative practices throughout their empire.

Ans :

(C) It became a tributary state, acknowledging Mughal suzerainty but retaining internal autonomy under Gond rulers.
After Rani Durgavati's defeat and death in 1564, the Mughals annexed part of the Garha-Katanga kingdom but eventually restored control over most of it to Chandra Shah, a relative, who agreed to become a vassal. The kingdom continued under Gond rulers, acknowledging Mughal overlordship and paying tribute.

41. What does 'Mughal influence in Malwa' primarily refer to during the medieval period?
(A) The direct founding of Malwa by Mughal emperors.
(B) The period when Malwa was incorporated as a province (Subah) into the Mughal Empire.
(C) The adoption of Mughal architectural styles by the Malwa Sultanate.
(D) The migration of Mughal tribes into the Malwa region.

Ans :

(B) The period when Malwa was incorporated as a province (Subah) into the Mughal Empire.
After conquering the Malwa Sultanate in the 16th century (under Akbar), the Mughal Empire incorporated the Malwa region as one of its administrative provinces (Subahs). This marked a period of direct Mughal administration, revenue collection, and strategic control over this important central Indian territory.

42. Which Mughal emperor conquered the Malwa Sultanate, bringing the region under direct Mughal rule?
(A) Babur
(B) Humayun

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(C) Akbar
(D) Jahangir

Ans :

(C) Akbar
Emperor Akbar annexed the Malwa Sultanate in 1561-62 after defeating its last independent ruler, Baz Bahadur. This victory was part of Akbar's larger campaign to consolidate Mughal control over North and Central India, making Malwa a Subah of the empire.

43. Which Maratha power began to emerge significantly in Madhya Pradesh during the decline of the Mughal Empire?
(A) The Peshwas based in Pune.
(B) The Gaekwads of Baroda.
(C) The Scindias and Holkars.
(D) The Bhonsles of Nagpur (also impacting eastern MP).

Ans :

(C) The Scindias and Holkars.
As Mughal authority weakened in the 18th century, Maratha generals were granted rights to collect taxes (Chauth and Sardeshmukhi) in regions like Malwa. Powerful Maratha families, notably the Holkars (based in Indore) and the Scindias (based initially in Ujjain, later Gwalior), established their dominance over large parts of western and northern Madhya Pradesh. The Bhonsles also controlled areas in the east.

44. The Holkar dynasty, a prominent Maratha power in Madhya Pradesh, established their capital at which city?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Ujjain
(C) Indore
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(C) Indore
Founded by Malhar Rao Holkar, the Holkar dynasty eventually established Indore as their primary capital. Under rulers like Ahilyabai Holkar, Indore grew from a small village into a significant administrative, commercial, and cultural center of the Malwa region.

45. The Scindia dynasty, another major Maratha power, eventually established their long-term capital at which strategic fort city?
(A) Indore
(B) Mandu
(C) Orchha
(D) Gwalior

Ans :

(D) Gwalior
While initially based in Ujjain, the Scindia dynasty, founded by Ranoji Scindia, captured the formidable Gwalior Fort under Mahadji Scindia. Gwalior subsequently became the enduring capital and power base of the Scindia rulers, controlling significant parts of northern Madhya Pradesh.

46. Which dynasty primarily controlled the regions around Nagpur and parts of eastern Madhya Pradesh during the Maratha ascendancy?
(A) Scindia
(B) Holkar
(C) Bhonsle
(D) Peshwa

Ans :

(C) Bhonsle
The Bhonsle family, another important Maratha clan, established their kingdom with Nagpur as the capital. Their influence extended into the eastern regions of present-day Madhya Pradesh (Mahakoshal/Gondwana areas) and Vidarbha (present-day Maharashtra).

47. What was the nature of the interaction between the rising Maratha powers (Scindia, Holkar) and the weakening Mughal authority in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Complete cooperation and alliance against external threats.
(B) Marathas acting as loyal governors for the Mughals.
(C) Gradual Maratha assertion of control, initially collecting taxes, later establishing independent rule.
(D) Constant, large-scale warfare with no periods of negotiation.

Ans :

(C) Gradual Maratha assertion of control, initially collecting taxes, later establishing independent rule.
The Maratha rise in Madhya Pradesh was a gradual process. Initially, Maratha commanders secured rights from the declining Mughal emperors (or their representatives) to collect taxes. Over time, they consolidated their military and administrative power, effectively replacing Mughal authority and establishing their own semi-independent states.

48. Which statement about the Maratha powers in Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) The Holkars established their capital at Indore.
(B) The Scindias eventually made Gwalior their capital.
(C) The Bhonsles controlled the Malwa region around Ujjain.
(D) These dynasties emerged during the decline of the Mughal Empire.

Ans :

(C) The Bhonsles controlled the Malwa region around Ujjain.

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The Bhonsles' sphere of influence was primarily centered around Nagpur and eastern Madhya Pradesh/Vidarbha. The Malwa region, including Ujjain, was dominated mainly by the Scindias (initially) and the Holkars.

49. What was a significant outcome of the emergence of Maratha powers like the Scindias and Holkars in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The complete restoration of Mughal imperial authority.
(B) The establishment of new centers of political power and administration (Indore, Gwalior).
(C) The region experienced unprecedented peace and stability.
(D) A major shift towards Buddhism occurred across the region.

Ans :

(B) The establishment of new centers of political power and administration (Indore, Gwalior).
The rise of the Scindias and Holkars led to the decline of older power centers and the establishment of new capitals like Gwalior and Indore. These cities became hubs of Maratha administration, military power, and cultural patronage, fundamentally reshaping the political geography of Madhya Pradesh.

50. The system of collecting 'Chauth' and 'Sardeshmukhi' by the Marathas in regions like Malwa represented what?
(A) A form of direct administration and governance.
(B) A religious tax levied only on non-Hindus.
(C) Payments made for cultural exchange programs.
(D) Taxes demanded by the Marathas, signifying their assertion of military dominance and claim to revenue.

Ans :

(D) Taxes demanded by the Marathas, signifying their assertion of military dominance and claim to revenue.
Chauth (one-fourth of revenue) and Sardeshmukhi (an additional one-tenth) were taxes the Marathas levied on territories they dominated but did not necessarily administer directly. Imposing these taxes on Mughal provinces like Malwa demonstrated Maratha military superiority and their claim over the region's resources, undermining Mughal authority.

51. All of the following were major Maratha dynasties establishing power bases in or significantly influencing Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Scindia
(B) Holkar
(C) Gaekwad
(D) Bhonsle

Ans :

(C) Gaekwad
The Scindias (Gwalior), Holkars (Indore), and Bhonsles (Nagpur, influencing eastern MP) were the primary Maratha families carving out territories in Madhya Pradesh. The Gaekwads established their base further west in Baroda (Gujarat) and had less direct territorial control within Madhya Pradesh compared to the others.

52. Compare the initial rise of the Malwa Sultanate with the rise of Maratha powers in Malwa centuries later.
(A) Both were established through peaceful succession from the previous rulers.
(B) The Malwa Sultanate arose from a governor declaring independence, while Marathas asserted dominance through military incursions and tax demands.
(C) The Marathas were invited by the Mughals, while the Malwa Sultanate fought the Mughals.
(D) Both primarily relied on naval power for their expansion.

Ans :

(B) The Malwa Sultanate arose from a governor declaring independence, while Marathas asserted dominance through military incursions and tax demands.
Dilawar Khan Ghuri, the governor of Malwa under the Delhi Sultanate, declared independence during a period of central weakness. The Maratha rise in Malwa involved external military campaigns, securing taxation rights (Chauth/Sardeshmukhi), gradually undermining Mughal control, and eventually establishing their own states.

53. What was a 'Subah' in the context of the Mughal administration in regions like Malwa?
(A) A type of land grant given to nobles.
(B) A major administrative province of the empire.
(C) A military garrison town.
(D) A council of religious advisors.

Ans :

(B) A major administrative province of the empire.
The Mughal Empire was divided into several large administrative units called Subahs (provinces) for effective governance. Malwa, after its conquest by Akbar, was constituted as one such Subah, headed by a governor (Subahdar) appointed by the emperor, responsible for administration, revenue, and law and order.

54. Malhar Rao Holkar, the founder of the Holkar dynasty, gained prominence serving under which Maratha leader?
(A) Shivaji Maharaj
(B) Sambhaji Maharaj
(C) Peshwa Baji Rao I
(D) Mahadji Scindia

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Ans :

(C) Peshwa Baji Rao I
Malhar Rao Holkar was one of the most capable commanders under Peshwa Baji Rao I. He played a crucial role in the Maratha expansion into northern India, including Malwa, and was rewarded with significant territories and authority in the region, laying the foundation for the Holkar state.

55. Ranoji Scindia, the founder of the Scindia dynasty, also rose to prominence under which Maratha authority?
(A) Tarabai
(B) Shahu Maharaj (via the Peshwas)
(C) Rajaram Maharaj
(D) Kanhoji Angre

Ans :

(B) Shahu Maharaj (via the Peshwas)
Similar to Malhar Rao Holkar, Ranoji Scindia was a distinguished Maratha commander who served Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj and his Peshwas, particularly Baji Rao I. His service during the northern campaigns earned him grants and authority in Malwa and surrounding regions, leading to the establishment of the Scindia state.

56. Ahilyabai Holkar, renowned for her administrative skills and piety, ruled from which city?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Pune
(C) Maheshwar (initially) and Indore
(D) Ujjain

Ans :

(C) Maheshwar (initially) and Indore
After the death of her husband and father-in-law, Ahilyabai Holkar took charge of the Holkar state. She initially ruled from Maheshwar on the banks of the Narmada, which she developed significantly, before shifting focus to Indore, which became the main capital. She is revered for her just rule, temple building across India, and administrative acumen.

57. The Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 had a significant impact on Maratha power. Which Scindia leader was present and survived the battle, later rebuilding Scindia power?
(A) Ranoji Scindia
(B) Jayappa Scindia
(C) Dattaji Scindia
(D) Mahadji Scindia

Ans :

(D) Mahadji Scindia
The Third Battle of Panipat was a major setback for the Marathas. Mahadji Scindia, though severely wounded, survived the disastrous battle. He later emerged as one of the most powerful Maratha leaders, rebuilding Scindia influence in North India and capturing Gwalior fort, significantly shaping post-Panipat Maratha politics.

58. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between the Scindias and Holkars during the 18th century?
(A) They maintained a constant, unwavering alliance.
(B) They were perpetual enemies with no interaction.
(C) Their relationship involved both cooperation (as part of the Maratha Confederacy) and intense rivalry for influence.
(D) The Holkars were subordinate vassals of the Scindias.

Ans :

(C) Their relationship involved both cooperation (as part of the Maratha Confederacy) and intense rivalry for influence.
While both served the Peshwa and the broader Maratha cause, the Scindia and Holkar houses were often fierce rivals. They competed for territory, influence at the Pune court, and dominance in North India and Madhya Pradesh, leading to political maneuvering and occasional armed conflict between them.

59. What did the establishment of Maratha power signify for the existing Rajput and local rulers in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Complete elimination of all local rulers.
(B) A period of enhanced autonomy for local rulers under Maratha protection.
(C) The imposition of Maratha overlordship, often involving tribute payments and loss of territory.
(D) The integration of local rulers as equal partners in the Maratha confederacy.

Ans :

(C) The imposition of Maratha overlordship, often involving tribute payments and loss of territory.
The rise of powerful Maratha states under the Scindias, Holkars, and Bhonsles generally led to the subordination of existing Rajput chiefs and other local rulers in Madhya Pradesh. Many were forced to pay tribute, cede territories, or accept Maratha suzerainty, significantly altering the older political order.

60. Contrast the administrative focus of Ahilyabai Holkar with that of Mahadji Scindia.
(A) Ahilyabai focused on internal administration and public works, while Mahadji focused on military expansion and diplomacy in North India.
(B) Both primarily focused on expanding their territories through constant warfare.
(C) Mahadji focused on religious endowments, while Ahilyabai focused on building forts.
(D) Ahilyabai ruled from Gwalior, while Mahadji ruled from Indore.

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Ans :

(A) Ahilyabai focused on internal administration and public works, while Mahadji focused on military expansion and diplomacy in North India.
Ahilyabai Holkar is renowned for her focus on just governance, efficient administration within the Holkar state, promoting trade, and funding religious and public works across India. Mahadji Scindia, while also an able administrator, gained prominence primarily through his military prowess and complex diplomatic maneuvering aimed at establishing Scindia dominance in North India and influencing the Mughal court.

61. Identify the INCORRECT pair of dynasty and associated region/city:
(A) Paramara - Malwa (Ujjain/Dhar)
(B) Chandela - Bundelkhand (Khajuraho)
(C) Kalachuri - Tripuri (Near Jabalpur)
(D) Holkar - Baghelkhand (Rewa)

Ans :

(D) Holkar - Baghelkhand (Rewa)
The Paramaras, Chandelas, and Kalachuris are correctly paired with their respective regions/centers. The Holkars, however, established their power base in the Malwa region with Indore as their capital, not in Baghelkhand, which was associated with the Baghela Rajputs and later the princely state of Rewa.

62. Identify the CORRECT pair of ruler and major achievement/association:
(A) Raja Bhoja - Construction of Kandariya Mahadeva Temple
(B) Rani Durgavati - Establishment of the Malwa Sultanate
(C) Ahilyabai Holkar - Rule from Maheshwar/Indore, extensive public works
(D) Mahadji Scindia - Founding the city of Bhopal

Ans :

(C) Ahilyabai Holkar - Rule from Maheshwar/Indore, extensive public works
Ahilyabai Holkar is famously associated with her just rule from Maheshwar and Indore and her patronage of temples and charitable works across India. Raja Bhoja is linked to Bhojeshwar temple, not Kandariya Mahadeva (Chandela). Rani Durgavati fought the Mughals, she didn't establish the Malwa Sultanate. Bhopal's founding is attributed to Dost Mohammad Khan.

63. Arrange the following dynasties in the correct chronological order of their prominence in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Paramaras
2. Malwa Sultanate
3. Chandelas
4. Marathas (Holkars/Scindias)

Options:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

Ans :

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The Paramaras and Chandelas were prominent during the early medieval period (roughly 9th-13th centuries, with considerable overlap). The independent Malwa Sultanate emerged later, following the decline of the Delhi Sultanate's control (early 15th century). The Maratha powers like the Holkars and Scindias rose to prominence much later, during the decline of the Mughal Empire (18th century). Therefore, the sequence is Paramaras/Chandelas, followed by Malwa Sultanate, and finally the Marathas.

64. The term 'Gondwana' historically refers to:
(A) The capital city of the Gond kingdom.
(B) A specific style of Gond tribal art.
(C) The vast geographical region inhabited predominantly by Gond tribes.
(D) A treaty signed between the Gonds and the Mughals.

Ans :

(C) The vast geographical region inhabited predominantly by Gond tribes.
Gondwana is the historical name given to the extensive region in central and south-central India largely populated by the Gond people. This area encompasses dense forests and hilly terrains across parts of modern Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh, and was home to several Gond kingdoms.

65. The Jahaz Mahal (Ship Palace) is a distinctive monument located in which historic city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Khajuraho
(B) Mandu
(C) Gwalior
(D) Orchha

Ans :

(B) Mandu
The Jahaz Mahal, named for its illusion of floating between two artificial lakes, is one of the most iconic structures within the fort complex of Mandu. It was built during the period of the Malwa Sultanate and likely served as a harem or pleasure palace.

66. Which dynasty's decline directly paved the way for the rise of the Malwa Sultanate's independence?
(A) Gupta Dynasty
(B) Paramara Dynasty

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(C) Tughlaq Dynasty (of Delhi Sultanate)
(D) Chandela Dynasty

Ans :

(C) Tughlaq Dynasty (of Delhi Sultanate)
The founder of the independent Malwa Sultanate, Dilawar Khan Ghuri, was initially a governor appointed by the Tughlaq rulers of Delhi. He asserted independence around 1401 CE, taking advantage of the chaos and weakened central authority following Timur's invasion and the subsequent decline of the Tughlaq dynasty.

67. Khajuraho, famous for its temples, was the cultural heartland of which dynasty?
(A) Kalachuris
(B) Paramaras
(C) Chandelas
(D) Mauryas

Ans :

(C) Chandelas
The spectacular temple complex at Khajuraho represents the zenith of architectural and artistic achievement under the patronage of the Chandela dynasty, who ruled the region of Jejakabhukti (Bundelkhand) during the early medieval period.

68. The establishment of rule by the Scindias and Holkars in Madhya Pradesh occurred primarily during which century?
(A) 15th Century
(B) 16th Century
(C) 17th Century
(D) 18th Century

Ans :

(D) 18th Century
The Holkar and Scindia families rose to prominence as Maratha commanders during the expansionist campaigns of the early 18th century. They consolidated their control and established their respective states in Malwa and surrounding regions of Madhya Pradesh throughout the middle and later parts of the 18th century, coinciding with the decline of Mughal power.

69. Tripuri, the capital of the Kalachuris, is located near which modern city?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Indore
(C) Gwalior
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(D) Jabalpur
The ancient city of Tripuri, which served as the capital for the powerful Kalachuri dynasty, is identified with the village of Tewar located a few kilometers west of the modern city of Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh.

70. Which ruler is credited with establishing a renowned center of Sanskrit learning (Bhojshala) in Dhar?
(A) Munja Paramara
(B) Raja Bhoja Paramara
(C) Mahmud Khalji of Malwa
(D) Ahilyabai Holkar

Ans :

(B) Raja Bhoja Paramara
The polymath ruler Raja Bhoja of the Paramara dynasty is credited with establishing the Bhojshala in his capital, Dhar. It was intended as a major center for Sanskrit studies and learning, dedicated to the Goddess Saraswati, reflecting his deep commitment to scholarship.

71. Which of the following statements about medieval Madhya Pradesh history is INCORRECT?
(A) The Paramaras ruled primarily from Malwa.
(B) The Chandelas built the temples at Khajuraho.
(C) The Malwa Sultanate had its capital at Gwalior.
(D) Rani Durgavati ruled the Gond kingdom of Garha-Katanga.

Ans :

(C) The Malwa Sultanate had its capital at Gwalior.
Statements A, B, and D are historically correct. The Malwa Sultanate, however, had its primary capital at Mandu (Shadiabad), not Gwalior. Gwalior became the capital of the Scindia dynasty much later.

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72. Which statement accurately describes the Maratha Confederacy's structure concerning powers like the Scindias and Holkars?
(A) It was a highly centralized state ruled directly by the Peshwa.
(B) The Scindias and Holkars were completely independent kings with no link to the Peshwa.
(C) It was a confederacy where powerful chiefs like Scindia and Holkar held significant autonomy in their territories but acknowledged the Peshwa as nominal head.
(D) The Mughal emperor remained the ultimate authority over the Maratha chiefs.

Ans :

(C) It was a confederacy where powerful chiefs like Scindia and Holkar held significant autonomy in their territories but acknowledged the Peshwa as nominal head.
The Maratha power structure evolved into a confederacy. While the Peshwa in Pune was the de jure head, powerful

regional chiefs like the Scindias, Holkars, Bhonsles, and Gaekwads carved out semi-independent states, managing their own territories and armies while theoretically acknowledging Peshwa leadership.

73. The frequent shifting of capitals and conflicts between dynasties like the Paramaras, Chandelas, and Kalachuris indicate what about the political landscape of early medieval Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A period of unprecedented unity and stability.
(B) A fragmented political environment with intense regional competition.
(C) The complete absence of strong rulers or organized states.
(D) Dominance by a single, unchallenged imperial power.

Ans :

(B) A fragmented political environment with intense regional competition.
The history of the Paramaras, Chandelas, and Kalachuris is marked by constant warfare, shifting alliances, and competition for territory and resources. This reflects a fragmented political landscape in central India during the early medieval period, where regional powers constantly vied for supremacy, leading to instability and conflict.

74. The medieval history of Madhya Pradesh saw the influence or rule of all the following groups EXCEPT:
(A) Paramaras
(B) Cholas
(C) Malwa Sultans
(D) Marathas

Ans :

(B) Cholas
The Paramaras, the Sultans of Malwa, and the Marathas (Scindia, Holkar, Bhonsle) all played significant roles in the medieval history of Madhya Pradesh. The Cholas, however, were a powerful South Indian dynasty primarily based in Tamil Nadu, and their direct political influence did not extend significantly into Madhya Pradesh.

75. Contrast the nature of the Gond kingdoms' power base with that of the Malwa Sultanate.
(A) Gonds derived power from maritime trade; Sultans from agriculture.
(B) Gonds were based in forested/hilly terrain, often relying on tribal levies; Sultans controlled fertile plains and maintained a more conventional Turko-Persian administration.
(C) Sultans relied on alliances with Rajputs; Gonds were allied with the Mughals.
(D) Gonds had a centralized bureaucracy; Sultans had a decentralized tribal structure.

Ans :

(B) Gonds were based in forested/hilly terrain, often relying on tribal levies; Sultans controlled fertile plains and maintained a more conventional Turko-Persian administration.
The Gond kingdoms like Garha-Katanga were primarily based in the less accessible, forested, and hilly Gondwana region, with power partly derived from tribal mobilization. The Malwa Sultanate controlled the more open and agriculturally rich Malwa plateau, establishing an administration influenced by Delhi Sultanate models with a standing army and bureaucracy.

76. Arrange these events in the correct chronological order:
1. Reign of Raja Bhoja
2. Establishment of Holkar state in Indore
3. Construction of Khajuraho temples begins
4. Annexation of Malwa by Akbar

Options:
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 3, 1, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

Ans :

(B) 3, 1, 4, 2
Construction of Khajuraho temples began under the Chandelas around the 10th century. Raja Bhoja (Paramara) reigned in the early 11th century. Akbar annexed Malwa in the mid-16th century (1561-62). The Holkar state was firmly established in Indore in the 18th century.

77. Identify the INCORRECT pair:
(A) Mandu - Malwa Sultanate Capital
(B) Khajuraho - Chandela Temples
(C) Tripuri - Kalachuri Capital
(D) Ujjain - Gond Capital

Ans :

(D) Ujjain - Gond Capital
Mandu was the capital of the Malwa Sultanate, Khajuraho is famous for Chandela temples, and Tripuri was the Kalachuri capital. Ujjain was historically significant for many dynasties, including the Paramaras and Scindias, but it was not a capital of the major Gond kingdoms like Garha-Katanga.

78. Identify the CORRECT pair:
(A) Rani Durgavati - Paramara Queen
(B) Baz Bahadur - Last Chandela Ruler
(C) Dilawar Khan Ghuri - Founder of Malwa Sultanate
(D) Malhar Rao Holkar - Mughal Governor

Ans :

(C) Dilawar Khan Ghuri - Founder of Malwa Sultanate

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Dilawar Khan Ghuri, previously a governor under Delhi, established the independent Malwa Sultanate. Rani Durgavati was a Gond queen. Baz Bahadur was the last Sultan of Malwa defeated by Akbar. Malhar Rao Holkar was a Maratha commander, not a Mughal governor.

79. Assertion (A): The Khajuraho temples exhibit a remarkable blend of architectural grandeur and intricate sculptural details.
Reason (R): The Chandela rulers were great patrons of art and architecture and employed highly skilled artisans.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Khajuraho temples are universally acclaimed for their architectural excellence and detailed sculptures (Assertion A). This achievement was possible because the Chandela dynasty actively patronized artistic endeavors and commissioned these temples, utilizing the talents of numerous skilled craftsmen (Reason R). The patronage directly led to the creation of these monuments.

80. Assertion (A): The Maratha powers, particularly the Scindias and Holkars, established significant political dominance over Madhya Pradesh in the 18th century.
Reason (R): The decline of the central Mughal authority created a power vacuum in the region.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Scindias and Holkars did establish major political control over large parts of Madhya Pradesh during the 18th century (Assertion A). This rise was facilitated significantly by the weakening and eventual disintegration of effective Mughal imperial control over its provinces, including Malwa, which created opportunities for regional powers like the Marathas to assert themselves (Reason R).

81. Assertion (A): Raja Bhoja Paramara is considered one of the greatest kings of medieval India, known for both military prowess and cultural contributions.
Reason (R): He successfully annexed the entire Deccan peninsula, extending Paramara rule to the southern tip of India.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Raja Bhoja is indeed celebrated as a great king due to his military campaigns in central and northern India and his immense contributions to literature, arts, and architecture (Assertion A). However, the claim that he conquered the entire Deccan peninsula is historically inaccurate (Reason R is false). His conflicts were largely with neighboring kingdoms like the Chalukyas, Kalachuris, and Chandelas.

82. Consider the following statements regarding the Malwa Sultanate:
1. Its capital was primarily Mandu.
2. It was founded by Dilawar Khan Ghuri.
3. The Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal are examples of its architecture.
4. It maintained complete independence throughout the Mughal period.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct; Mandu was the main capital. Statement 2 is correct; Dilawar Khan Ghuri founded it. Statement 3 is correct; Jahaz Mahal and Hindola Mahal are key monuments. Statement 4 is incorrect; the Malwa Sultanate was conquered and annexed by the Mughal emperor Akbar in the 16th century.

83. Consider the following statements about Maratha influence in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Scindias established their power base around Gwalior.
2. The Holkars established their power base around Indore.
3. Ahilyabai Holkar was known for her administrative skills and piety.

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4. Maratha influence began only after the British established control.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1, 2 and 3 only

Statement 1 is correct; Scindias centered on Gwalior. Statement 2 is correct; Holkars centered on Indore. Statement 3 is correct; Ahilyabai Holkar is renowned for these qualities. Statement 4 is incorrect; Maratha influence surged during the decline of the Mughals in the 18th century, well before the British established paramountcy.

84. Consider the following statements about early medieval dynasties in Madhya Pradesh:

1. The Paramaras ruled Bundelkhand.
2. The Chandelas built the Khajuraho temples.
3. The Kalachuris had their capital at Tripuri.
4. Raja Bhoja belonged to the Chandela dynasty.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only

Statement 1 is incorrect; Paramaras ruled Malwa. Statement 2 is correct. Statement 3 is correct. Statement 4 is incorrect; Raja Bhoja was a Paramara king.

85. Match the following dynasties (Column I) with their prominent centers (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Paramara	a.	Khajuraho
2.	Chandela	b.	Mandu
3.	Malwa Sultanate	c.	Dhar / Ujjain
4.	Kalachuri	d.	Tripuri

Options:

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d

Paramaras are associated with Dhar and Ujjain in Malwa. Chandelas are famed for Khajuraho in Bundelkhand. The Malwa Sultanate's capital was Mandu. The Kalachuris ruled from Tripuri near Jabalpur.

86. Match the following rulers (Column I) with their dynasties (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Raja Bhoja	a.	Chandela
2.	Rani Durgavati	b.	Holkar
3.	Ahilyabai	c.	Paramara
4.	Yasovarman	d.	Gond

Options:

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

Raja Bhoja was a Paramara king. Rani Durgavati was a Gond queen. Ahilyabai was a Holkar ruler. Yasovarman was a prominent early Chandela king associated with temple building at Khajuraho.

87. Match the following historical sites (Column I) with their primary association (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Bhojeshwar Temple	a.	Chandela Architecture
2.	Jahaz Mahal	b.	Kalachuri Capital
3.	Kandariya Mahadeva	c.	Paramara Architecture (Raja Bhoja)
4.	Tripuri Ruins	d.	Malwa Sultanate Architecture

Options:

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

Bhojeshwar Temple is attributed to Raja Bhoja Paramara. Jahaz Mahal is a key monument of the Malwa Sultanate in Mandu. Kandariya Mahadeva is the largest temple at Khajuraho, built by the Chandelas. Tripuri was the capital of the Kalachuris.

88. The 'Interaction between Maratha and Local Rulers' in medieval Madhya Pradesh primarily involved:

(A) Peaceful cultural exchange programs.
(B) Joint administration of the province under Mughal guidance.

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(C) Establishment of Maratha dominance often leading to conflict, treaties, and tributary relationships with local chiefs.
(D) Complete assimilation of local rulers into the Maratha caste system.

Ans :

(C) Establishment of Maratha dominance often leading to conflict, treaties, and tributary relationships with local chiefs.
As Maratha powers like the Scindias and Holkars expanded, their interaction with existing local rulers (Rajputs, Gond chiefs, etc.) was primarily political and military. It involved asserting dominance, demanding tribute (Chauth), forging alliances, fighting wars, and ultimately establishing overlordship, significantly altering the existing power structures.

89. The Garha-Katanga kingdom, ruled by Rani Durgavati, was primarily centered around which river valley?
(A) Chambal River
(B) Betwa River
(C) Narmada River
(D) Shipra River

Ans :

(C) Narmada River
The core area of the Garha-Katanga Gond kingdom, including its capital Garha (near Jabalpur), was situated in the fertile upper Narmada River valley. This location provided resources and strategic importance but also brought it into conflict with expanding powers like the Mughals.

90. The Kalachuris of Tripuri were known patrons of which major Hindu sect?
(A) Vaishnavism
(B) Shaivism
(C) Shaktism
(D) Ganapatya

Ans :

(B) Shaivism
Inscriptions and archaeological evidence indicate that the Kalachuri rulers of Tripuri were predominantly followers and patrons of Shaivism. They commissioned Shiva temples and supported Shaivite monastic orders and scholars within their kingdom.

91. Which Maratha family's base of power was initially Ujjain before shifting to Gwalior?
(A) Holkar
(B) Scindia
(C) Bhonsle
(D) Peshwa

Ans :

(B) Scindia
Ranoji Scindia, the founder of the dynasty, initially established his headquarters at Ujjain, an important historic city in Malwa. Later, under Mahadji Scindia, the strategic fort of Gwalior was captured and became the main capital and power center of the Scindia state.

92. The conquest of Malwa by Akbar led to the end of which independent kingdom?
(A) Gond Kingdom of Garha-Katanga
(B) Kalachuri Kingdom of Tripuri
(C) Malwa Sultanate
(D) Paramara Kingdom

Ans :

(C) Malwa Sultanate
Akbar's military campaign in 1561-62 resulted in the defeat of Sultan Baz Bahadur and the annexation of the Malwa Sultanate into the Mughal Empire. This marked the end of Malwa's status as an independent kingdom.

93. Mahadji Scindia played a crucial role in North Indian politics, often acting as a protector or controller of which figurehead ruler?
(A) The Peshwa
(B) The Nizam of Hyderabad
(C) The Mughal Emperor (Shah Alam II)
(D) The Nawab of Awadh

Ans :

(C) The Mughal Emperor (Shah Alam II)
In the late 18th century, Mahadji Scindia became highly influential in Delhi politics. He effectively controlled the affairs of the weakened Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, acting as his regent (Vakil-i-Mutlaq) and commanding the Mughal army, thereby projecting Scindia power onto the imperial stage.

94. The architectural style characterized by sloping walls, arches, and domes seen in Mandu is primarily associated with which period?
(A) Paramara Period
(B) Chandela Period
(C) Malwa Sultanate Period
(D) Gupta Period

Ans :

(C) Malwa Sultanate Period
The distinct architectural features like battered (sloping) walls, prominent arches, large domes, and the use of coloured tiles, are hallmarks of the buildings constructed in Mandu during the rule of the Malwa Sultans (15th-16th centuries).

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95. The emergence of powerful, semi-independent Maratha states like those of the Scindias and Holkars within the Maratha Confederacy illustrates what political trend?
(A) Strengthening of central authority under the Peshwa.
(B) A move towards a unitary state structure.
(C) Decentralization of power within the Maratha polity.
(D) The complete dissolution of Maratha power.

Ans :

(C) Decentralization of power within the Maratha polity.
While acknowledging the Peshwa, the rise of hereditary chieftains like the Scindias and Holkars, commanding their own armies and territories, signifies a significant decentralization of power within the Maratha system. The confederacy structure allowed these chiefs considerable autonomy, sometimes leading to internal rivalries.

96. Muslim rule was established in parts of Madhya Pradesh through various means during the medieval period. All the following played a role EXCEPT:
(A) Direct invasions from the Delhi Sultanate.
(B) Establishment of the independent Malwa Sultanate.
(C) Mughal conquest and administration.
(D) Peaceful conversion missions led by the Kalachuri kings.

Ans :

(D) Peaceful conversion missions led by the Kalachuri kings.
The Delhi Sultanate invaded and established influence, the Malwa Sultanate was an independent Muslim kingdom, and the Mughals conquered and ruled parts of the region. The Kalachuris, however, were Hindu rulers (primarily Shaivite) and are not known for promoting Islam.

97. Contrast the geographical focus of the Chandela power with that of the Malwa Sultanate.
(A) Chandelas focused on Malwa; Malwa Sultanate focused on Bundelkhand.
(B) Both were primarily focused on the Narmada valley.
(C) Chandelas were based in Bundelkhand (Jejakabhukti); Malwa Sultanate was based in the Malwa plateau region.
(D) Chandelas controlled coastal areas; Malwa Sultanate controlled Himalayan foothills.

Ans :

(C) Chandelas were based in Bundelkhand (Jejakabhukti); Malwa Sultanate was based in the Malwa plateau region.
The Chandela dynasty's core territory was Bundelkhand, east of Malwa, with Khajuraho as a key center. The Malwa Sultanate, emerging later, controlled the fertile Malwa plateau to the west, with capitals at Dhar and later Mandu. These were distinct geographical and political zones.

98. 'Chauth' collected by the Marathas was essentially:
(A) A tax for maintaining temples.
(B) One-fourth of the assessed revenue demanded as tribute or protection money.
(C) A loan provided to farmers.
(D) A toll tax for using major roads.

Ans :

(B) One-fourth of the assessed revenue demanded as tribute or protection money.
Chauth, literally meaning 'one-fourth', was a regular tax claimed by the Marathas from territories outside their direct rule. It was essentially a tribute demanded in return for not raiding or plundering the territory, signifying Maratha dominance over the region's revenue system.

99. Who was the ruler of the Malwa Sultanate when it was annexed by Akbar?
(A) Hoshang Shah
(B) Mahmud Khalji I
(C) Ghiyas-ud-din Khalji
(D) Baz Bahadur

Ans :

(D) Baz Bahadur
Baz Bahadur was the last Sultan of the independent Malwa Sultanate. He was known for his romantic association with Roopmati and his patronage of music. His forces were defeated by Akbar's army led by Adham Khan and Pir Muhammad Khan in 1561, leading to the Mughal annexation of Malwa.

100. The Bhonsle Maratha power, which influenced eastern Madhya Pradesh, had its main capital at:
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Pune
(D) Nagpur

Ans :

(D) Nagpur
The Bhonsle clan of the Marathas established a powerful kingdom centered on the city of Nagpur. From Nagpur, their influence extended over the Vidarbha region of present-day Maharashtra and significant parts of eastern Madhya Pradesh (Mahakoshal/Gondwana region).

END

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CHAPTER 03

MODERN HISTORY OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. What term describes the political system where Indian rulers maintained nominal sovereignty but were effectively controlled by the British through subsidiary alliances and residencies?
   (A) Direct Rule
   (B) Paramountcy
   (C) Diarchy
   (D) Annexation

   Ans :

   (B) Paramountcy
   Paramountcy refers to the British doctrine where the Crown held ultimate sovereignty over Indian Princely States. While these states retained internal autonomy to some extent, their external affairs and defense were controlled by the British, establishing British supremacy without direct annexation in many cases found in Madhya Pradesh.

2. Which treaty formally brought the Nagpur Kingdom, including parts of modern Madhya Pradesh, under British influence after the Third Anglo-Maratha War?
   (A) Treaty of Bassein (1802)
   (B) Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon (1803)
   (C) Treaty of Mandasor (1818)
   (D) Treaty of Gwalior (1817)

   Ans :

   (C) Treaty of Mandasor (1818)
   The Treaty of Mandasor, signed in 1818 between the British East India Company and Malhar Rao Holkar II, concluded the Holkar involvement in theThird Anglo-Maratha War. This treaty significantly curtailed Holkar power and ceded territories, solidifying British control over large parts of central India, including areas within present-day Madhya Pradesh.

3. Under which Governor-General did the British aggressively expand their control over various territories in Central India, including parts of Madhya Pradesh, through policies like the Doctrine of Lapse?
   (A) Lord Wellesley
   (B) Lord Hastings
   (C) Lord Dalhousie
   (D) Lord William Bentinck

   Ans :

   (C) Lord Dalhousie
   Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General from 1848 to 1856, is known for his annexationist policies. He used the Doctrine of Lapse to annex several Indian states, including Satara, Nagpur, and Jhansi (significant for Madhya Pradesh's history), arguing they lacked a natural heir, thereby expanding British political control substantially before the 1857 revolt.

4. How did the Subsidiary Alliance system impact the princely states within the Madhya Pradesh region?
   (A) It strengthened their military autonomy.
   (B) It led to increased economic prosperity due to British trade.
   (C) It diminished their political independence and burdened their treasuries.
   (D) It encouraged direct democratic governance within the states.

   Ans :

   (C) It diminished their political independence and burdened their treasuries.
   The Subsidiary Alliance system required princely states to maintain British troops within their territory at their own expense. This drained state finances, reduced the ruler's control over their military, and effectively subordinated their foreign policy and political decisions to the British Resident, eroding their sovereignty significantly.

5. Which major princely state in the Madhya Pradesh region signed a subsidiary alliance treaty with the British relatively early, in 1817?
   (A) Gwalior (Scindia)
   (B) Indore (Holkar)
   (C) Bhopal
   (D) Rewa

   Ans :

   (A) Gwalior (Scindia)
   The Scindia dynasty of Gwalior entered into the Subsidiary Alliance system through the Treaty of Gwalior in November 1817. This treaty was signed during the Third Anglo-Maratha War period and placed Gwalior under British protection, requiring it to cooperate militarily with the British East India Company.

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6. Which of the following statements regarding British political control in Madhya Pradesh before 1857 is INCORRECT?
   (A) The British established Residencies in major princely states like Gwalior and Indore.
   (B) The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories were formed and directly administered by the British.
   (C) The Doctrine of Lapse was never applied to any state geographically within modern Madhya Pradesh.
   (D) Several smaller principalities were also brought under British suzerainty through treaties.

   Ans :

   (C) The Doctrine of Lapse was never applied to any state geographically within modern Madhya Pradesh.
   This statement is incorrect. The Doctrine of Lapse was famously applied to Jhansi, a state historically and geographically significant to the Bundelkhand region partially within modern Madhya Pradesh. The annexation of Nagpur in 1854 also brought large Marathi-speaking areas, later part of Madhya Pradesh, under direct British rule.

7. What was the primary role of the British Resident appointed to a princely state in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) To command the state's army directly.
   (B) To oversee the state's internal administration and collect revenue.
   (C) To manage the state's education system.
   (D) To represent British interests and influence the ruler's policies.

   Ans :

   (D) To represent British interests and influence the ruler's policies.
   The British Resident was the key figure representing the paramount power (the British) in a princely state. Their primary role was to monitor the state's administration, guide the ruler according to British interests, control foreign relations, and ensure the state adhered to treaty obligations, thereby ensuring British influence.

8. The territory known as the 'Saugor and Nerbudda Territories' was acquired by the British primarily from which power?
   (A) The Holkars
   (B) The Bhonsles of Nagpur
   (C) The Scindias
   (D) The Nawab of Bhopal

   Ans :

   (B) The Bhonsles of Nagpur
   The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories were largely ceded by the Bhonsle rulers of Nagpur following their defeat in the Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-1818). These territories formed a significant core of the directly administered British areas in central India, later becoming part of the Central Provinces.

9. Why were princely states like Bhopal strategically important for the British in central India?
   (A) They possessed vast diamond mines.
   (B) They provided a buffer zone and loyal allies amidst potentially hostile regions.
   (C) They were major centers for exporting textiles to Britain.
   (D) They controlled the headwaters of the Ganga river.

   Ans :

   (B) They provided a buffer zone and loyal allies amidst potentially hostile regions.
   States like Bhopal, often maintaining treaty relations and demonstrating loyalty (especially during the 1857 revolt), served as crucial geopolitical assets for the British. They acted as buffer zones between directly administered territories and other powerful states, and their loyalty helped stabilize British control in the strategically vital central Indian region.

10. Which British policy involved annexing states whose rulers died without a natural male heir?
    (A) Subsidiary Alliance
    (B) Doctrine of Lapse
    (C) Permanent Settlement
    (D) Ryotwari System

    Ans :

    (B) Doctrine of Lapse
    The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy devised by Lord Dalhousie. It stipulated that if the ruler of a princely state under British paramountcy died without a natural male heir, the state would be annexed by the British, disregarding the Indian tradition of adopting heirs.

11. Which land revenue system, involving agreements with local landlords or zamindars for revenue collection, was prevalent in some parts of British-administered territories in Madhya Pradesh?
    (A) Ryotwari System
    (B) Mahalwari System
    (C) Permanent Settlement (Zamindari System)
    (D) Jagirdari System

    Ans :

    (C) Permanent Settlement (Zamindari System)
    While Mahalwari was more common in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, elements resembling the Zamindari or Malguzari system (a variant where revenue farmers became proprietors) existed in parts of the Central

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Provinces and Berar, which included areas of modern Madhya Pradesh. Landlords (Malguzars) were responsible for paying fixed revenue to the British.

12. What was a significant impact of the introduction of new British land revenue systems in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Decrease in agricultural production.
(B) Empowerment of traditional village communities.
(C) Increased indebtedness among peasants and land alienation.
(D) Uniform prosperity across all agricultural classes.

Ans :

(C) Increased indebtedness among peasants and land alienation.
The British land revenue systems often demanded fixed revenue payments in cash, irrespective of crop yields. This rigidity, coupled with high assessment rates, forced many peasants into debt, leading to borrowing from moneylenders at exorbitant rates and eventual loss of land (land alienation).

13. What does the term 'social reform movements' refer to in the context of 19th-century Madhya Pradesh under British influence?
(A) Movements demanding independence from British rule.
(B) Efforts aimed at changing traditional social practices considered harmful or unjust.
(C) Peasant uprisings against high land revenue demands.
(D) Movements focused solely on promoting Western education.

Ans :

(B) Efforts aimed at changing traditional social practices considered harmful or unjust.
Social reform movements during this period, often influenced by Western ideas and Indian reformers, sought to address issues like Sati (though largely suppressed earlier), child marriage, restrictions on widow remarriage, caste discrimination, and promote education, particularly for women, challenging established orthodox practices.

14. Which city in Madhya Pradesh became an early center for educational institutions established during the British period?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Sagar (Saugor)
(D) Rewa

Ans :

(C) Sagar (Saugor)
Sagar, being an administrative center within the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, saw relatively early development of educational infrastructure under the British. The establishment of schools and eventually Dr. Hari Singh Gour University (founded later but rooted in this educational growth) highlights Sagar's importance in this domain during the colonial period.

15. How did the introduction of Western education under the British impact society in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It completely replaced traditional Indian learning systems.
(B) It primarily benefited the rural peasant population.
(C) It created a new class of educated Indians who often sought administrative jobs or led reform movements.
(D) It led to a widespread decline in religious practices.

Ans :

(C) It created a new class of educated Indians who often sought administrative jobs or led reform movements.
Western education, primarily in English, created a new elite group. These individuals often filled lower and middle-level positions in the British administration, entered professions like law, and critically, became key figures in social reform movements and later, nationalist activities, using their education to critique colonial rule and societal issues.

16. Which of the following was generally NOT a major focus of social reform movements in the Madhya Pradesh region during the 19th century?
(A) Promoting women's education.
(B) Advocating for widow remarriage.
(C) Challenging the caste system.
(D) Demanding universal suffrage for all adults.

Ans :

(D) Demanding universal suffrage for all adults.
While social reformers addressed critical issues like women's rights and caste discrimination, the demand for universal adult suffrage (the right for all adults to vote) became a prominent feature of the later nationalist movement, particularly in the 20th century, rather than being a central focus of 19th-century social reform efforts.

17. What was the primary objective of the British in implementing administrative reforms in territories like the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories?
(A) To grant self-governance to the local population.
(B) To establish efficient systems for revenue collection and maintenance of law and order.
(C) To promote indigenous industries and crafts.
(D) To preserve traditional administrative structures completely.

Ans :

(B) To establish efficient systems for revenue collection and maintenance of law and order.

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The core objectives of British administrative reforms were geared towards consolidating control and maximizing economic extraction. This involved creating a bureaucratic structure for efficient tax collection, establishing police forces and courts to maintain order, and ensuring the smooth functioning of colonial governance for British benefit.

18. The Malguzari system, a land tenure system found in parts of the Central Provinces (including Madhya Pradesh), was most similar to which major land revenue system?
(A) Ryotwari
(B) Mahalwari
(C) Zamindari
(D) Jagirdari

Ans :

(C) Zamindari
The Malguzari system involved designated individuals (Malguzars), originally revenue farmers, eing granted proprietary rights over land in exchange for fixed revenue payments to the government. This responsibility for revenue collection from tenants and payment to the state closely resembles the structure of the Zamindari system.

19. The growth of which type of educational institutions was particularly emphasized by the British to supply personnel for their administration?
(A) Traditional Sanskrit pathshalas
(B) Vernacular primary schools
(C) English-medium high schools and colleges
(D) Islamic Madrasas

Ans :

(C) English-medium high schools and colleges
The British administration required clerks, officials, and professionals proficient in English. Therefore, their educational policies, influenced by recommendations like Macaulay's Minute, prioritized the establishment of English-medium schools and colleges to create a class of Indians suited for administrative roles within the colonial system.

20. What socio-economic change resulted from the decline of traditional handicraft industries in Madhya Pradesh under British rule?
(A) Increased demand for British manufactured goods.
(B) Growth of new indigenous industries.
(C) Shift of artisans towards agriculture, increasing pressure on land.
(D) Significant improvement in the living standards of artisans.

Ans :

(C) Shift of artisans towards agriculture, increasing pressure on land.
British policies favored the import of machine-made goods from Britain, which undercut local handicraft industries (like textiles). This deindustrialization forced many artisans out of their traditional occupations. With limited alternatives, many turned to agriculture, increasing the number of people dependent on land and contributing to rural distress.

21. Which major railway line, significantly impacting Madhya Pradesh, connected Bombay (Mumbai) with Calcutta (Kolkata) via Jabalpur?
(A) Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR)
(B) Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway (BB&CI)
(C) East Indian Railway (EIR)
(D) Madras Railway

Ans :

(A) Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR)
The Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR) played a crucial role in connecting central India. Its main line passed through key towns in Madhya Pradesh, including Khandwa, Itarsi, and Jabalpur, linking the major port city of Bombay with northern and eastern India, including the connection towards Calcutta facilitated by the East Indian Railway junction at Allahabad (Prayagraj).

22. What was the primary strategic and economic reason for the British to invest heavily in railway construction across India, including Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To promote tourism and cultural exchange.
(B) To facilitate rapid troop movement and transport raw materials.
(C) To provide employment opportunities for the Indian population.
(D) To connect remote villages for social welfare purposes.

Ans :

(B) To facilitate rapid troop movement and transport raw materials.
Railways served crucial imperial interests. They allowed for the swift deployment of troops to quell uprisings or defend borders. Economically, they enabled the efficient transport of raw materials (like cotton, coal) from the interior to ports for export to Britain and the distribution of British manufactured goods inland.

23. Which city in Madhya Pradesh developed as a major railway junction due to the convergence of lines from different directions during the British era?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Itarsi
(D) Rewa

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Ans :

(C) Itarsi
Itarsi emerged as one of the most important railway junctions in Central India. Lines connecting north-south (Delhi-Chennai) and east-west (Mumbai-Kolkata via Jabalpur) routes intersect here, making it a vital hub for passenger and freight traffic, a status established during the British period and continuing today.

24. How did the development of railways and communication networks (like the telegraph) affect British administration in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It slowed down decision-making processes.
(B) It increased the autonomy of local administrators.
(C) It enabled faster communication and centralized control from Calcutta/Delhi.
(D) It had minimal impact on administrative efficiency.

Ans :

(C) It enabled faster communication and centralized control from Calcutta/Delhi.
Railways and the telegraph revolutionized communication and control. Orders, intelligence, and administrative directives could be transmitted quickly across vast distances. This allowed the central British authorities (first in Calcutta, later Delhi) to exercise tighter control over regional administrations and respond rapidly to events.

25. Besides railways, what other communication technology introduced by the British significantly improved administrative and military control?
(A) Postal Service
(B) Telegraph
(C) Telephone
(D) Radio Broadcasting

Ans :

(B) Telegraph
The electric telegraph, introduced in the 1850s, was a game-changer for rapid long-distance communication. It allowed the British administration and military to send messages almost instantaneously, proving crucial for coordinating actions, gathering intelligence, and maintaining control, particularly during events like the 1857 revolt.

26. The development of which modern city in Madhya Pradesh was significantly influenced by its status as the capital of a major princely state that collaborated closely with the British?
(A) Jabalpur
(B) Indore
(C) Sagar
(D) Ujjain

Ans :

(B) Indore
Indore, the capital of the Holkar state, saw considerable modernization and urban development during the British period. The Holkars maintained treaty relations with the British, and the presence of the British Residency, along with investments in infrastructure and administration (partly influenced by British models), contributed to Indore's growth as a modern urban center.

27. The establishment of cantonments (military stations) was a key feature of British urban development. Which city in Madhya Pradesh hosted a significant British cantonment?
(A) Orchha
(B) Mandu
(C) Mhow (near Indore)
(D) Khajuraho

Ans :

(C) Mhow (near Indore)
Mhow (Military Headquarters of War) was established as a major British cantonment near Indore in 1818 following the Treaty of Mandasor. It housed a large garrison and played a significant role in the British military presence in Central India, influencing the nearby city of Indore's development.

28. What was a common characteristic of the 'Civil Lines' areas developed by the British in cities like Jabalpur?
(A) They housed the traditional marketplaces (bazaars).
(B) They were densely populated areas for industrial workers.
(C) They were planned residential areas primarily for European officials and elites.
(D) They were exclusively reserved for military personnel.

Ans :

(C) They were planned residential areas primarily for European officials and elites.
Civil Lines were distinct, planned sections of cities developed during British rule, typically separate from the older, indigenous parts of the town. They featured spacious bungalows, wide roads, clubs, and administrative offices, primarily housing European administrators, military officers, and sometimes Indian elites associated with the Raj.

29. The expansion of which network was crucial for the administration, trade, and strategic control alongside the railways?
(A) Canal network
(B) Road network (including Grand Trunk Road extensions)
(C) Inland waterway network

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(D) Telegraph network

Ans :

(D) Telegraph network
While roads were also important, the telegraph network provided the speed of communication necessary for effective administration, trade coordination (market prices, shipping information), and rapid military/political communication across the vast distances of India, including Madhya Pradesh, complementing the physical transport provided by railways.

30. Which city served as the capital of the Central Provinces and Berar, a major administrative unit incorporating significant parts of Madhya Pradesh during British rule?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Nagpur
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(C) Nagpur
Nagpur was the capital of the Central Provinces, which was formed in 1861 by merging the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and the Nagpur Province (annexed in 1854). Berar was later added. Nagpur remained the administrative headquarters for this large province encompassing much of central India until India's independence.

31. The Bundela Rebellion of 1842 was primarily concentrated in which region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Nimar Region
(C) Bundelkhand (Saugor and surrounding areas)
(D) Baghelkhand

Ans :

(C) Bundelkhand (Saugor and surrounding areas)
The Bundela Rebellion of 1842 involved several Bundela landlords and chiefs, notably Jawahir Singh Bundela of Chandrapur and Madhukar Shah of Narhut, primarily in the Saugor (Sagar) and Damoh districts of the Bundelkhand region. They rose against British administrative and revenue policies which were disrupting their traditional rights and authority.

32. Who was a prominent leader of the Bundela Rebellion in 1842 against the British?
(A) Tatya Tope
(B) Rani Lakshmibai
(C) Madhukar Shah Bundela
(D) Kunwar Singh

Ans :

(C) Madhukar Shah Bundela
Madhukar Shah, the Bundela Thakur of Narhut (near Sagar), was a key figure in the 1842 Bundela Uprising. He, along with other chiefs like Jawahir Singh Bundela, actively resisted British authority and revenue policies in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories before being captured and executed by the British.

33. What was a major underlying cause for the revolts by groups like the Bundelas and Bhils against the British in the early 19th century?
(A) Desire to impose their religion on others.
(B) Introduction of Western education.
(C) Disruption of traditional political structures and economic hardships caused by British policies.
(D) Alliance with foreign powers against the British.

Ans :

(C) Disruption of traditional political structures and economic hardships caused by British policies.
British expansion, administrative changes, new land revenue systems, and forest laws disrupted the traditional socio-political order and economic livelihoods of many communities, including feudal chiefs like the Bundelas and tribal groups like the Bhils. These grievances, loss of authority, and economic distress were primary drivers of resistance.

34. Bhil revolts against the British occurred frequently in which part of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining regions?
(A) Eastern Madhya Pradesh (Baghelkhand)
(B) Northern Madhya Pradesh (Chambal region)
(C) Western Madhya Pradesh (Nimar and Malwa regions) and adjacent areas of Rajasthan/Gujarat
(D) Central Madhya Pradesh (around Bhopal)

Ans :

(C) Western Madhya Pradesh (Nimar and Malwa regions) and adjacent areas of Rajasthan/Gujarat
The Bhil tribes primarily inhabit the hilly tracts of western Madhya Pradesh (districts like Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Khargone, Barwani) and adjoining areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. British policies, particularly forest laws restricting access and interference in their traditional ways, led to numerous Bhil uprisings in this belt throughout the 19th century.

35. What event is considered the 'First War of Independence' in which Madhya Pradesh played a significant role?
(A) The Bundela Rebellion (1842)
(B) The Sepoy Mutiny and subsequent uprisings (1857-58)
(C) The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)
(D) The Quit India Movement (1942)

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Ans :

(B) The Sepoy Mutiny and subsequent uprisings (1857-58)
The Revolt of 1857, starting with the Sepoy Mutiny, rapidly spread across North and Central India and is widely regarded as the First War of Indian Independence. Various regions and leaders withinmodern Madhya Pradesh actively participated in this large-scale uprising against the British East India Company's rule.

36. Which leader, associated with the 1857 revolt, led the uprising in the Mandla region (Garha-Mandla)?
(A) Rani Lakshmibai
(B) Tatya Tope
(C) Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah
(D) Bakhtawar Singh

Ans :

(C) Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah
Raja Shankar Shah, the Gond ruler of Garha-Mandla, and his son Raghunath Shah opposed the British during the 1857 revolt. They attempted to organize resistance but were captured by the British in Jabalpur and publicly executed by being blown from a cannon, becoming martyrs of the uprising in the Mahakoshal region.

37. Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi sought refuge and fought her final battles against the British in which city within present-day Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Bhopal
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(B) Gwalior
After losing Jhansi, Rani Lakshmibai, along with Tatya Tope, captured the Gwalior Fort from the Scindias (who remained loyal to the British). It was during the subsequent battle against British forces led by Sir Hugh Rose near Gwalior that she attained martyrdom in June 1858.

38. Tatya Tope, a key general of Nana Saheb and later an ally of Rani Lakshmibai, was eventually captured and executed by the British in which town in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Jhansi
(B) Gwalior
(C) Shivpuri
(D) Sagar

Ans :

(C) Shivpuri
After months of guerrilla warfare following the fall of Gwalior, Tatya Tope was betrayed by his associate Man Singh, captured by the British in the forests near Shivpuri (in present-day Madhya Pradesh), tried hastily, and executed by hanging at Shivpuri in April 1859.

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39. Which major princely state ruler in Madhya Pradesh actively supported the British during the 1857 Revolt?
(A) Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi
(B) Raja Shankar Shah of Garha-Mandla
(C) The Scindia ruler of Gwalior
(D) Rani Avantibai Lodhi of Ramgarh

Ans :

(C) The Scindia ruler of Gwalior
Jayajirao Scindia, the ruler of Gwalior, along with his minister Dinkar Rao, remained loyal to the British throughout the 1857 revolt. Although his troops rebelled and joined the revolutionaries temporarily when Rani Lakshmibai and Tatya Tope captured Gwalior, Scindia himself sought refuge with the British at Agra. Bhopal also remained loyal.

40. What does the participation of rulers like Rani Lakshmibai and Rani Avantibai Lodhi in the 1857 revolt signify?
(A) Universal support for the revolt across all classes.
(B) Resistance primarily motivated by religious factors.
(C) The role of displaced rulers and local grievances in fueling the uprising.
(D) A coordinated, centrally planned national independence movement.

Ans :

(C) The role of displaced rulers and local grievances in fueling the uprising.
While the 1857 revolt had widespread participation, the involvement of rulers like Rani Lakshmibai (deposed due to the Doctrine of Lapse) and Rani Avantibai Lodhi of Ramgarh (whose state was placed under the Court of Wards) highlights how specific British policies that dispossessed traditional rulers fueled the resistance alongside sepoy and peasant grievances.

41. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding infrastructure development in Madhya Pradesh during the British era.
(A) The Great Indian Peninsula Railway connected key cities like Jabalpur and Khandwa.
(B) The development of Civil Lines was common in administrative centers.
(C) British investment prioritized the development of canal irrigation over railways.
(D) Telegraph lines were established to improve communication and control.

Ans :

(C) British investment prioritized the development of canal irrigation over railways.

While some irrigation works were undertaken, British infrastructural investment heavily prioritized railways and telegraphs due to their strategic military and economic importance for resource extraction and control. Large-scale canal irrigation development gained more momentum post-independence, though early projects existed.

42. Compare the British relationship with Gwalior (Scindia) versus Jhansi before 1857.
(A) Both were annexed using the Doctrine of Lapse.
(B) Gwalior maintained a subsidiary alliance, while Jhansi was annexed.
(C) Both actively resisted British control from the beginning.
(D) Jhansi was a loyal ally, while Gwalior frequently rebelled.

Ans :

(B) Gwalior maintained a subsidiary alliance, while Jhansi was annexed.
Gwalior, under the Scindias, entered into a subsidiary alliance (Treaty of Gwalior, 1817) and remained a major princely state, generally collaborating with the British. Jhansi, however, was annexed in 1854 under the Doctrine of Lapse after the death of Raja Gangadhar Rao without a natural heir, leading to Rani Lakshmibai's opposition.

43. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
1. Annexation of Nagpur Province.
2. Bundela Rebellion.
3. Third Anglo-Maratha War concludes (Treaty of Mandasor).
4. Start of the First War of Independence (Revolt of 1857).

Options:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

Ans :

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The correct chronological order is:
1. Third Anglo-Maratha War concludes (Treaty of Mandasor - 1818).
2. Bundela Rebellion (1842).
3. Annexation of Nagpur Province (under Doctrine of Lapse - 1854).
4. Start of the First War of Independence (Revolt of 1857).

44. Identify the correctly matched pair relating to the 1857 revolt in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Tatya Tope - Executed in Sagar
(B) Rani Avantibai - Ruler of Jhansi
(C) Shankar Shah - Leader in Mandla region
(D) Bakhtawar Singh - Ruler of Bhopal

Ans :

(C) Shankar Shah - Leader in Mandla region
Raja Shankar Shah and his son Raghunath Shah were Gond leaders who resisted the British in the Mandla/Jabalpur region during 1857. Tatya Tope was executed in Shivpuri. Rani Avantibai was the Lodhi queen of Ramgarh. Bakhtawar Singh was the ruler of Amjhera state who revolted. The ruler of Bhopal remained loyal to the British.

45. Identify the INCORRECTLY matched pair:
(A) Doctrine of Lapse - Lord Dalhousie
(B) Saugor and Nerbudda Territories - Primarily acquired from Bhonsles
(C) Mhow Cantonment - Near Bhopal
(D) Malguzari System - Land tenure system in Central Provinces

Ans :

(C) Mhow Cantonment - Near Bhopal
The Mhow (Military Headquarters Of War) cantonment was established by the British near Indore, not Bhopal. It played a crucial role in British military strategy in the Malwa region following the Treaty of Mandasor with the Holkars. The other pairs are correctly matched.

46. Assertion (A): The introduction of railways by the British significantly impacted the economy of Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Railways facilitated the transport of raw materials like cotton and coal to ports and the import of manufactured goods, integrating the regional economy into the colonial framework.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion that railways impacted the economy is true. The reason correctly explains this impact by highlighting the railways' role in facilitating the movement of raw materials out and finished goods in, which was central to integrating Madhya Pradesh's economy into the broader colonial economic structure favoring British interests.

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47. Consider the following statements regarding British administration in Madhya Pradesh:

1. The Mahalwari system was widely implemented across all princely states.
2. The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories were directly administered by the British.
3. British Residents had minimal influence over the internal affairs of states like Gwalior.
4. The primary aim of administrative reforms was efficient revenue collection.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; land systems varied, and Mahalwari wasn't universal, especially in princely states. Statement 3 is incorrect; Residents wielded significant influence. Statements 2 and 4 are correct. The Saugor and Nerbudda Territories were under direct rule, and efficient revenue collection was a key administrative goal for the British.

48. Match the leader/entity (Column I) with their associated region/event (Column II) during the modern history of Madhya Pradesh:

	Column I		Column II
1.	Bundela Rebellion	a.	Mandla / Garha-Katanga
2.	Shankar Shah	b.	Sagar / Narhut
3.	Rani Avantibai	c.	Gwalior / Shivpuri
4.	Tatya Tope	d.	Ramgarh

Options:

(A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

1. The Bundela Rebellion (1842) involved leaders like Madhukar Shah of Narhut (near Sagar). (1-b)
2. Shankar Shah was the Gond leader associated with the Mandla region. (2-a)
3. Rani Avantibai was the Lodhi queen of Ramgarh state. (3-d)
4. Tatya Tope fought near Gwalior and was executed in Shivpuri. (4-c)

49. The establishment of British paramountcy over princely states in Madhya Pradesh primarily meant:

(A) Complete annexation and direct rule over all states.
(B) Granting full independence to the rulers in external affairs.
(C) British control over defence and foreign relations, while allowing internal autonomy under supervision.
(D) The introduction of democratic elections in all princely states.

Ans :

(C) British control over defence and foreign relations, while allowing internal autonomy under supervision.
Paramountcy was a complex relationship where the British Crown was the supreme power. Princely states surrendered control over their external affairs and defense to the British but retained varying degrees of internal administrative autonomy, always subject to the oversight and intervention of the British Resident.

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50. What were 'cantonments' established by the British in places like Mhow and Jabalpur?

(A) Trading posts for the East India Company.
(B) Residential areas for Indian civil servants.
(C) Permanent military stations for British and Indian troops.
(D) Centers for promoting English education.

Ans :

(C) Permanent military stations for British and Indian troops.
Cantonments were specifically designated areas where troops were garrisoned. They were self-contained settlements with barracks, parade grounds, officer bungalows, hospitals, and other facilities required for maintaining a permanent military presence, crucial for British control and projecting power.

51. Which treaty signed in 1818 significantly reduced the power of the Holkars of Indore and increased British influence in the Malwa region?

(A) Treaty of Gwalior
(B) Treaty of Bassein
(C) Treaty of Mandasor
(D) Treaty of Surji-Anjangaon

Ans :

(C) Treaty of Mandasor
The Treaty of Mandasor (or Mandsaur) concluded the Third Anglo-Maratha War for the Holkars. It forced them to accept a subsidiary alliance, cede significant territories to the British, renounce claims on Rajput states, and accept a British Resident, drastically curtailing their independence and power.

52. Lord Dalhousie is most famously associated with which policy that led to the annexation of several states, including Jhansi and Nagpur?
(A) Subsidiary Alliance
(B) Doctrine of Lapse
(C) Permanent Settlement
(D) Ring Fence Policy

Ans :

(B) Doctrine of Lapse
The Doctrine of Lapse was Lord Dalhousie's key policy for annexation. It was applied to dependent states where a ruler died without a natural male heir, leading to the annexation of states like Satara, Jaipur (in Odisha), Sambalpur, Baghat, Udaipur (not Mewar), Jhansi, and Nagpur between 1848 and 1856.

53. In the context of the 1857 revolt, where did Rani Avantibai Lodhi, the queen of Ramgarh, primarily lead her resistance against the British?
(A) Malwa region
(B) Nimar region
(C) Mahakoshal region (Mandla/Jabalpur vicinity)
(D) Bundelkhand region

Ans :

(C) Mahakoshal region (Mandla/Jabalpur vicinity)
Rani Avantibai Lodhi ruled the small state of Ramgarh, located in the Mandla district of the Mahakoshal region. She raised an army and fought bravely against the British forces operating in this area after her state was put under the Court of Wards administration.

54. What was the impact of the development of modern cities like Indore and Jabalpur under British influence?
(A) Complete decline of traditional crafts and industries.
(B) Emergence of new administrative, commercial, and educational centers.
(C) Preservation of pre-colonial urban planning.
(D) Uniform distribution of wealth among urban dwellers.

Ans :

(B) Emergence of new administrative, commercial, and educational centers.
While traditional industries suffered, British influence led to the growth of cities like Indore (princely capital) and Jabalpur (administrative/military center) as hubs for administration (courts, offices), commerce (banks, markets linked to railways), education (schools, colleges), and new infrastructure, reshaping the urban landscape.

55. How did the Bhil revolts differ primarily from the Bundela Rebellion of 1842?
(A) Bhil revolts were led by established kings, while Bundela revolt involved tribal chiefs.
(B) Bundela revolt was solely against revenue policies, while Bhil revolts concerned forest rights.
(C) Bundela revolt was a more localized feudal resistance, while Bhil revolts were recurrent tribal uprisings against broader administrative/economic intrusions.
(D) Bhil revolts occurred after 1857, while the Bundela revolt was before.

Ans :

(C) Bundela revolt was a more localized feudal resistance, while Bhil revolts were recurrent tribal uprisings against broader administrative/economic intrusions.
The Bundela Rebellion was largely led by disgruntled landlords resisting loss of power and revenue changes. Bhil revolts, while also having economic drivers (forest laws, taxes), represented a more persistent resistance by a tribal community against the colonial state's encroachment on their traditional lifestyle, autonomy, and resources, occurring over a longer period.

56. Arrange the establishment/formation of the following in chronological order:
1. Mhow Cantonment
2. Annexation of Jhansi
3. Formation of Central Provinces
4. Saugor and Nerbudda Territories brought under British administration

Options:
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

Ans :

(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
The correct order is:
1. Mhow Cantonment (established 1818, following Treaty of Mandasor).
2. Saugor and Nerbudda Territories administration formalized (following Third Anglo-Maratha War, c. 1818-1820).
3. Annexation of Jhansi (1854).
4. Formation of Central Provinces (1861, merging Saugor & Nerbudda Territories and Nagpur Province).

57. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a British administrative reform/policy with its primary objective?
(A) Establishment of Civil Lines - Promotion of indigenous architecture
(B) Introduction of Telegraph - Facilitating peasant communication
(C) Land Revenue Settlements - Ensuring fixed income for the state

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(D) Creation of Residencies - Granting more power to Princely Rulers

Ans :

(C) Land Revenue Settlements - Ensuring fixed income for the state

The primary goal of British land revenue settlements (like Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari, Malguzari) was to create a stable and predictable source of revenue for the colonial government by fixing land tax obligations, often leading to peasant hardship but securing state income.

58. Identify the INCORRECTLY matched pair concerning resistance against the British in Madhya Pradesh:

(A) Bhil Tribe - Resistance in Western MP (Nimar/ Malwa)
(B) Madhukar Shah - Bundela Rebellion (1842)
(C) Rani Lakshmibai - Final battle in Jhansi
(D) Shankar Shah & Raghunath Shah - Gond leaders in 1857 revolt

Ans :

(C) Rani Lakshmibai - Final battle in Jhansi

While Rani Lakshmibai was the ruler of Jhansi and defended it fiercely, her final, fatal battle against the British forces under Sir Hugh Rose took place near Gwalior in June 1858, after she had lost Jhansi and captured Gwalior with Tatya Tope.

59. Assertion (A): Social reform movements gained some traction in parts of Madhya Pradesh during the 19th century.

Reason (R): The influx of Western ideas through education and the efforts of reformers from other parts of India created an environment conducive to questioning traditional practices.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

The assertion about social reforms is accurate. The reason correctly identifies key drivers: exposure to Western liberal thought via English education and the influence of pan-Indian reform movements (like Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj) provided the intellectual stimulus and organizational impetus for social change initiatives within the region.

60. Consider the following regarding the impact of British rule on Madhya Pradesh:

1. Railways exclusively benefited the Indian population.
2. The Doctrine of Lapse was applied primarily to strengthen the rulers.
3. Traditional handicraft industries faced decline due to competition from British goods.
4. Several rulers actively resisted British encroachment during the 1857 revolt.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 3 and 4 only

Statement 1 is false; railways primarily served British strategic/economic interests. Statement 2 is false; the Doctrine of Lapse was used for annexation, weakening rulers. Statements 3 and 4 are true. British goods led to the decline of handicrafts, and many rulers/chiefs in MP did resist during 1857.

61. Match the location (Column I) with its significance during the British period in Madhya Pradesh (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Sagar	a.	Holkar Capital / Residency
2.	Nagpur	b.	Major Railway Junction
3.	Indore	c.	Early British Administrative Centre / Education Hub
4.	Itarsi	d.	Capital of Central Provinces and Berar

Options:

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(B) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

1. Sagar (Saugor) was an early administrative center in the Saugor & Nerbudda Territories and a hub for education. (1-c)
2. Nagpur was the capital of the Central Provinces and Berar. (2-d)
3. Indore was the capital of the Holkar state and housed a British Residency. (3-a)
4. Itarsi developed into a major railway junction. (4-b)

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62. The term 'Land Alienation' in the context of British land revenue systems refers to:
(A) Reclaiming wasteland for cultivation.
(B) Transferring land ownership from peasants to moneylenders or the state due to debt or non-payment of revenue.
(C) Consolidating fragmented land holdings.
(D) Granting land titles to tribal communities.

Ans :

(B) Transferring land ownership from peasants to moneylenders or the state due to debt or non-payment of revenue.
Land alienation was a significant negative consequence of British revenue policies. High, inflexible cash demands often forced peasants into debt, leading them to mortgage and eventually lose their land to moneylenders or, in some cases, forfeiture to the state for non-payment of taxes.

63. Which British official was instrumental in suppressing the Bundela Rebellion of 1842?
(A) Sir Hugh Rose
(B) Colonel Sleeman
(C) Lord Dalhousie
(D) Major Macpherson

Ans :

(B) Colonel Sleeman
Colonel William Henry Sleeman, famous for his campaign against Thuggee, played a significant role in the administration of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories and was involved in suppressing the Bundela uprising of 1842, coordinating efforts to capture the rebel leaders like Madhukar Shah.

64. What role did the Princely State of Bhopal play during the 1857 Revolt?
(A) It actively led the rebellion against the British in Central India.
(B) It remained neutral and did not participate on either side.
(C) The ruler, Sikandar Begum, provided crucial support to the British.
(D) Its army mutinied and joined the rebels, capturing the capital.

Ans :

(C) The ruler, Sikandar Begum, provided crucial support to the British.
Sikandar Begum, the ruler of Bhopal, demonstrated staunch loyalty to the British during the 1857 Revolt. She skillfully managed the situation within her state, suppressed any potential unrest, provided intelligence and shelter to British officials, and ensured her forces assisted the British cause, earning praise from them later.

65. The growth of education during the British period in Madhya Pradesh, while limited, primarily aimed to:
(A) Eradicate illiteracy completely from the region.
(B) Preserve and promote indigenous knowledge systems.
(C) Create a workforce suitable for colonial administration and professions.
(D) Encourage critical thinking and nationalist sentiment among the masses.

Ans :

(C) Create a workforce suitable for colonial administration and professions.
The British educational policy, particularly the focus on English education, was driven by the pragmatic need for clerks, administrators, lawyers, and doctors to run the colonial state and its associated services. While it had unintended consequences, its primary official aim was utilitarian from the colonial perspective.

66. Which of the following was NOT a direct consequence of the British establishing political control over parts of Madhya Pradesh before 1857?
(A) Introduction of new land revenue systems.
(B) Annexation of states like Nagpur under the Doctrine of Lapse.
(C) The complete abolition of all princely states in the region.
(D) Establishment of British Residencies in major states like Gwalior and Indore.

Ans :

(C) The complete abolition of all princely states in the region.
While British control expanded significantly through direct administration (Saugor & Nerbudda Territories, Nagpur) and paramountcy over princely states, many major princely states like Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, and Rewa continued to exist, albeit under British influence and treaty obligations, right up to India's independence in 1947.

67. The First War of Independence (1857) saw significant activity around which major river flowing through Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Tapti
(B) Betwa
(C) Narmada
(D) Son

Ans :

(C) Narmada
Many key events and resistance movements during 1857 occurred in regions along or near the Narmada River valley.

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This includes activities in Jabalpur, Mandla (Rani Avantibai near its tributaries), Hoshangabad, and resistance efforts in the Nimar region (like Amjhera state near Dhar).

68. Who was the ruler of Amjhera state (near Dhar) who revolted against the British in 1857 and was subsequently executed?
(A) Raja Bakhtawar Singh
(B) Raja Shankar Shah
(C) Madhukar Shah Bundela
(D) Jayajirao Scindia

Ans :

(A) Raja Bakhtawar Singh
Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Amjhera, a small state near Dhar in the Malwa region, actively participated in the 1857 revolt. He attacked British outposts but was eventually captured, tried for rebellion, and hanged by the British in Indore in 1858.

69. What infrastructure development facilitated the movement of bulk goods like coal and cotton from Madhya Pradesh to ports for export?
(A) Canal networks
(B) Improved bullock cart tracks
(C) Railway lines
(D) Air transport routes

Ans :

(C) Railway lines
Railways were essential for the large-scale, efficient transport of bulk commodities over long distances. They connected the resource-rich interiors of Madhya Pradesh (coalfields, cotton-growing areas) to major ports like Bombay, enabling the export of these raw materials to fuel British industries.

70. The relationship between Princely States and the British, characterized by treaties and the presence of Residents, is best described as:
(A) Complete independence
(B) Direct annexation
(C) Indirect rule or paramountcy
(D) Equal partnership

Ans :

(C) Indirect rule or paramountcy
The British employed indirect rule in many parts of India, including Madhya Pradesh. Through treaties like the Subsidiary Alliance and the institution of the Resident, they exercised control over key aspects (defense, foreign policy) while allowing rulers nominal internal autonomy, thus maintaining supremacy without the costs of direct administration everywhere.

71. The headquarters of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories was initially located at:
(A) Jabalpur
(B) Sagar (Saugor)
(C) Hoshangabad
(D) Nagpur

Ans :

(B) Sagar (Saugor)
Sagar (often spelled Saugor by the British) served as the initial administrative headquarters for the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories after they were acquired by the British around 1818-1820. It remained an important administrative and military center.

72. The 'Doctrine of Lapse' was based on the principle that:
(A) All rulers must adopt heirs approved by the British.
(B) States would lapse to the British if the ruler was deemed incompetent.
(C) States without a natural male heir would be annexed by the British.
(D) All treaties signed before 1848 were invalid.

Ans :

(C) States without a natural male heir would be annexed by the British.
The core principle of the Doctrine of Lapse, as applied by Lord Dalhousie, was that the sovereignty of dependent princely states would 'lapse' back to the paramount power (Britain) upon the death of a ruler without a direct, natural-born male successor, disregarding traditional rights of adoption for succession purposes.

73. Tatya Tope played a crucial role as a general for which prominent leader of the 1857 revolt before joining forces with Rani Lakshmibai?
(A) Kunwar Singh
(B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
(C) Nana Saheb Peshwa
(D) Begum Hazrat Mahal

Ans :

(C) Nana Saheb Peshwa
Tatya Tope (Ramachandra Pandurang Tope) was a close associate and skilled military commander for Nana Saheb Peshwa, the adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II, who led the revolt from Kanpur. After the setbacks at Kanpur, Tope continued resistance and later joined Rani Lakshmibai.

74. Which group's traditional forest rights were severely impacted by British forest policies, leading to numerous uprisings in western Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gonds

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(B) Baigas
(C) Bhils
(D) Kols

Ans :

(C) Bhils
The Bhil tribal community, heavily reliant on forests for their livelihood (hunting, gathering, shifting cultivation), faced significant hardship due to British forest laws that restricted access, declared forests as reserved, and interfered with their traditional rights, sparking frequent resistance and revolts.

75. The railway line connecting Itarsi to Allahabad (Prayagraj) passed through which important city in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Bhopal
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Indore

Ans :

(C) Jabalpur
The key GIPR line segment connecting central India towards the north-east ran from Itarsi junction through Narsinghpur and Jabalpur, before continuing towards Katni and onward to Allahabad (Prayagraj), where it connected with the East Indian Railway network.

76. Evaluate the following statements about the 1857 Revolt in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The revolt was confined only to the Sepoys in cantonments like Mhow and Neemuch.
2. Rulers of large states like Gwalior and Bhopal actively joined the rebellion.
3. Leaders like Rani Lakshmibai and Tatya Tope fought battles within MP's territory.
4. Local chiefs and zamindars, like those in the Bundelkhand region, also participated.

Which combination represents the correct evaluation?
(A) Only 1 and 2 are correct.
(B) Only 3 and 4 are correct.
(C) Only 1, 2, and 3 are correct.
(D) Only 2, 3, and 4 are correct.

Ans :

(B) Only 3 and 4 are correct.
Statement 1 is incorrect; the revolt spread beyond sepoys to civilians and chiefs. Statement 2 is incorrect; Gwalior and Bhopal rulers remained loyal to the British. Statements 3 and 4 are correct; Rani Lakshmibai and Tatya Tope fought crucial battles in MP (Gwalior), and many local leaders (like Shankar Shah, Avantibai, Bakhtawar Singh, Bundela chiefs implicitly) participated.

77. Match the British policy/entity (Column I) with its primary impact/location (Column II) in Madhya Pradesh:

	Column I		Column II
1.	Subsidiary Alliance	a.	Annexation of Nagpur
2.	Doctrine of Lapse	b.	Revenue system in Saugor & Nerbudda Territories
3.	Malguzari System	c.	Loss of sovereignty for states like Gwalior
4.	British Residency	d.	Instrument of control within Princely States (e.g., Indore)

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
1. Subsidiary Alliance led to loss of sovereignty and control over external affairs for states like Gwalior. (1-c)
2. Doctrine of Lapse was the policy used for the annexation of Nagpur (and Jhansi). (2-a)
3. Malguzari was a land tenure/revenue system prevalent in the Central Provinces, including the Saugor & Nerbudda Territories. (3-b)
4. British Residents were placed in princely states like Indore to exert influence and control. (4-d)

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78. Assertion (A): The development of railways by the British led to the decline of some traditional trading routes and centers in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Railways diverted trade towards new routes and centers aligned with colonial economic interests, often bypassing older overland routes.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion is true; railway development did disrupt old patterns. The reason correctly explains why: railways created new economic arteries, channeling trade (especially bulk goods) along specific lines connecting resource areas

to ports or major junctions, leading to the decline of towns situated on older, now less efficient, caravan or river routes.

79. The establishment of British administration in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories led to the introduction of:
(A) Panchayati Raj institutions based on adult franchise.
(B) A new judicial system based on British laws and procedures.
(C) Complete freedom of press and expression.
(D) Recognition of traditional tribal laws as supreme.

Ans :

(B) A new judicial system based on British laws and procedures.
Along with administrative and revenue reforms, the British established their own system of courts (civil and criminal) and implemented laws based on British jurisprudence in the territories they directly administered. This gradually replaced or overlaid traditional justice systems, aiming for uniformity and control.

80. The resistance offered by leaders like Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah during the 1857 revolt primarily represented:
(A) A peasant uprising against high taxes.
(B) A mutiny by trained sepoys.
(C) An attempt by a traditional ruling dynasty to regain lost authority and resist foreign rule.
(D) A movement demanding social reforms.

Ans :

(C) An attempt by a traditional ruling dynasty to regain lost authority and resist foreign rule.
Shankar Shah was the titular Gond Raja of Garha-Mandla, representing an ancient ruling lineage. Their resistance, though ultimately unsuccessful, symbolized the effort of traditional aristocracy, whose power had been eroded under British rule, to challenge foreign domination and assert their historical claims during the widespread uprising.

81. Which city became the headquarters of the British Resident for the Holkar State?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Indore
(D) Ujjain

Ans :

(C) Indore
Following the Treaty of Mandasor (1818), a British Residency was established to oversee the affairs of the Holkar State. This Residency was located in or adjacent to Indore, the capital city of the Holkars, symbolizing British influence over the state's administration.

82. The Bundela Rebellion of 1842 was largely a reaction against:
(A) The introduction of railways.
(B) British interference in religious matters.
(C) The annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie.
(D) British land revenue assessments and administrative control.

Ans :

(D) British land revenue assessments and administrative control.
A primary cause of the 1842 Bundela Rebellion was the discontent among Bundela landlords and chiefs in the Saugor region over the British government's high land revenue demands, strict collection methods, and the general erosion of their traditional power and privileges under the new administrative system.

83. The term 'Paramountcy' asserted the British position as:
(A) Equal partners with Princely States.
(B) Subordinate to the Mughal Emperor.
(C) The supreme sovereign power in India, above the Princely States.
(D) Solely responsible for India's coastal defense.

Ans :

(C) The supreme sovereign power in India, above the Princely States.
British Paramountcy was the doctrine asserting that the British Crown held ultimate authority and sovereignty over the entire Indian subcontinent, including the Princely States. While states had internal autonomy, their relationship with the paramount power was one of subordination, particularly in external and military affairs.

84. Which factor was LEAST responsible for the Bhil uprisings against the British?
(A) Strict enforcement of forest laws restricting access.
(B) Imposition of new taxes.
(C) Interference in their traditional social customs and leadership.
(D) Introduction of English education in Bhil areas.

Ans :

(D) Introduction of English education in Bhil areas.
While British policies regarding forests, taxes, and administrative interference were major causes of Bhil discontent and revolt, the introduction of English education was not a primary driver of these uprisings. Educational penetration in these tribal areas was minimal during this period, and the main grievances were economic and political intrusions.

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85. Sir Hugh Rose commanded the British forces against which prominent leaders of the 1857 revolt in the Bundelkhand and Gwalior region?
(A) Kunwar Singh and Amar Singh
(B) Nana Saheb and Begum Hazrat Mahal
(C) Rani Lakshmibai and Tatya Tope
(D) Bahadur Shah Zafar and Bakht Khan

Ans :

(C) Rani Lakshmibai and Tatya Tope
Major General Sir Hugh Rose led the Central India Field Force during the 1857-58 campaign. He was the principal British commander responsible for defeating the forces led by Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi and Tatya Tope, capturing Jhansi and eventually retaking Gwalior.

86. The development of communication networks like the telegraph primarily served whose interests in colonial Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indian merchants trading locally.
(B) Peasants coordinating agricultural activities.
(C) The British administration and military for control and coordination.
(D) Social reformers spreading their message.

Ans :

(C) The British administration and military for control and coordination.
Like railways, the telegraph network was built primarily to serve British imperial interests. It allowed for rapid transmission of administrative orders, military commands, and intelligence reports, strengthening British control over the vast territory and enabling quick responses to any disturbances or strategic needs.

87. 'Malguzar' in the context of the Central Provinces referred to:
(A) A village headman under the Mahalwari system.
(B) A peasant cultivator under the Ryotwari system.
(C) An individual granted proprietary rights and responsible for paying land revenue to the state.
(D) A British revenue collection officer.

Ans :

(C) An individual granted proprietary rights and responsible for paying land revenue to the state.
Under the Malguzari settlement, prevalent in the Central Provinces (including parts of MP), individuals (often former revenue farmers or village elites) were recognized as 'Malguzars' or proprietors of villages/estates. They were responsible for collecting rent from tenants and paying a fixed sum as land revenue to the British government.

88. The territories acquired by the British after the Third Anglo-Maratha War (c. 1818) formed the core of which administrative unit?
(A) Bombay Presidency
(B) North-Western Provinces
(C) Saugor and Nerbudda Territories
(D) Madras Presidency

Ans :

(C) Saugor and Nerbudda Territories
Large tracts of land ceded by the Marathas (especially the Peshwa and the Bhonsles of Nagpur) in Central India following their defeat in the Third Anglo-Maratha War were consolidated by the British to form the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, which were then directly administered.

89. The loyalty of which princely state ruler during the 1857 revolt was crucial for the British in maintaining control over the strategic Malwa region?
(A) Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi
(B) Sikandar Begum of Bhopal
(C) Raja Bakhtawar Singh of Amjhera
(D) Raja Shankar Shah of Garha-Mandla

Ans :

(B) Sikandar Begum of Bhopal
Bhopal's strategic location in the heart of Central India made its loyalty vital for the British. Sikandar Begum's firm support helped prevent the revolt from engulfing the entire Malwa region and provided a secure base and crucial assistance to British forces operating in the area.

90. Jabalpur gained importance during the British period partly due to its location on the main line of which railway company?
(A) East Indian Railway (EIR)
(B) Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR)
(C) Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway (BB&CI)
(D) Scindia State Railway

Ans :

(B) Great Indian Peninsula Railway (GIPR)
Jabalpur was a major station on the Allahabad-Jabalpur section, which connected with the main GIPR line running from Bombay towards Calcutta. This strategic location on a trunk route, along with its role as an administrative and military center, contributed significantly to its growth.

91. Which statement about the social changes during the British period in Madhya Pradesh is LEAST accurate?
(A) Western education led to the emergence of a new educated middle class.
(B) Efforts were made by some reformers to address issues like women's education.

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(C) Traditional caste hierarchies were completely dismantled by British policies.
(D) Some traditional industries faced decline due to competition from imported goods.

Ans :

(C) Traditional caste hierarchies were completely dismantled by British policies.
While British rule brought changes and the legal system did not officially enforce caste rules in the same way, traditional caste hierarchies and associated social practices remained deeply entrenched in society. British policies did not aim at, nor did they achieve, the complete dismantling of the caste system.

92. The Bhil and Bundela revolts, though different, both represented:
(A) Coordinated efforts to establish a pan-Indian empire.
(B) Resistance against the disruption caused by colonial rule.
(C) Movements seeking to adopt Western political systems.
(D) Conflicts purely based on religious differences with the British.

Ans :

(B) Resistance against the disruption caused by colonial rule.
Despite their differences in leadership (tribal vs. feudal) and specific grievances (forest rights vs. revenue/ authority), both the Bhil and Bundela revolts were fundamentally forms of resistance against the profound political, economic, and social disruptions brought about by the imposition and expansion of British colonial rule.

93. The annexation of Nagpur in 1854 brought which major linguistic region, later a significant part of Madhya Pradesh, under direct British rule?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Malwa
(C) Marathi-speaking regions (Vidarbha)
(D) Baghelkhand

Ans :

(C) Marathi-speaking regions (Vidarbha)
The Nagpur Kingdom, ruled by the Bhonsles, encompassed large Marathi-speaking territories, historically known as Vidarbha. Its annexation under the Doctrine of Lapse in 1854 brought this entire region directly under British administration as the Nagpur Province, which later formed a core part of the Central Provinces and Berar.

94. Besides Mhow, which other city in Madhya Pradesh served as an important British military cantonment, particularly during the 1857 revolt?
(A) Orchha
(B) Rewa
(C) Sagar (Saugor) / Jabalpur
(D) Mandu

Ans :

(C) Sagar (Saugor) / Jabalpur
Both Sagar and Jabalpur were significant British administrative and military centers in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories / Central Provinces. They housed substantial cantonments that played key roles in British military operations, including during the suppression of the 1857 revolt in the region. Neemuch (technically just outside MP border but crucial for Malwa) was also important.

95. The construction of railways significantly boosted the trade of which agricultural commodity from the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Rice
(B) Tea
(C) Opium / Cotton
(D) Jute

Ans :

(C) Opium / Cotton
The Malwa region was historically known for opium cultivation (though regulated by the British) and became a major producer of cotton. Railways provided the necessary infrastructure to transport large quantities of cotton, especially, to ports like Bombay for export, particularly boosting production during events like the American Civil War which disrupted supply.

96. Contrast the fate of Jhansi with that of Gwalior in the aftermath of the 1857 revolt.
(A) Both were annexed by the British.
(B) Jhansi was annexed (earlier), while Gwalior remained a princely state under the loyal Scindias.
(C) Gwalior was annexed, while Jhansi became independent.
(D) Both rulers were rewarded with additional territories.

Ans :

(B) Jhansi was annexed (earlier), while Gwalior remained a princely state under the loyal Scindias.
Jhansi had already been annexed before the revolt (1854), and its Rani died fighting. Gwalior, despite its troops rebelling temporarily, remained a princely state because its ruler, Jayajirao Scindia, stayed loyal to the British and was subsequently rewarded for his support, cementing Gwalior's position as a premier princely state.

97. 'Subsidiary Alliance' system involved an agreement where a princely state:

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(A) Became fully independent from British control.
(B) Agreed to pay tribute but maintained its own large army.
(C) Accepted British military protection and a Resident in exchange for ceding control over external affairs and paying for troops.
(D) Merged its administration completely with adjacent British territories.

Ans :

(C) Accepted British military protection and a Resident in exchange for ceding control over external affairs and paying for troops.
The Subsidiary Alliance, devised mainly by Lord Wellesley, involved a treaty where an Indian ruler was compelled to accept the stationing of British troops within their territory (paid for by the ruler), dismiss any non-British foreign advisors, accept a British Resident, and surrender control of foreign policy to the British, effectively becoming a protectorate.

98. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding locations and their significance in Modern MP History:
(A) Shivpuri - Site of Bundela Rebellion main battle
(B) Mandasor - Treaty leading to Holkar's subordination
(C) Ramgarh - Capital of Scindia Dynasty
(D) Sagar - Location of Rani Lakshmibai's death

Ans :

(B) Mandasor - Treaty leading to Holkar's subordination
The Treaty of Mandasor (1818) was crucial in establishing British dominance over the Holkars. Shivpuri is where Tatya Tope was executed. Ramgarh was Rani Avantibai's state. Sagar was an administrative center but not where Rani Lakshmibai died (she died near Gwalior).

99. Identify the INCORRECTLY matched pair concerning leaders/groups and their area of influence/resistance:
(A) Sikandar Begum - Bhopal (Loyal to British)
(B) Bhils - Western MP (Nimar/Malwa hills)
(C) Madhukar Shah - Malwa Plateau revolt
(D) Shankar Shah - Gondwana (Mandla region)

Ans :

(C) Madhukar Shah - Malwa Plateau revolt
Madhukar Shah Bundela was a leader of the Bundela Rebellion (1842), which primarily occurred in the Bundelkhand region (Sagar/Narhut area), not the Malwa Plateau. The other pairs correctly match the leader/group with their associated region or stance.

100. The Central Provinces administrative division was formed by the British in which year?
(A) 1818
(B) 1842
(C) 1854
(D) 1861

Ans :

(D) 1861
The Central Provinces were formally constituted as a Chief Commissionership by the British administration in 1861. This new unit merged the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories with the Nagpur Province (which had been annexed in 1854), creating a large administrative block in central India with Nagpur as its capital.

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END

CHAPTER 04

FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN MADHYA PRADESH

1. What term describes the initial phase of political awakening and organization against British rule in Madhya Pradesh before the widespread Gandhian movements?
   (A) Revolutionary Terrorism
   (B) Early Nationalist Activities
   (C) Princely State Integration
   (D) Tribal Uprisings

   Ans :

   (B) Early Nationalist Activities
   Early Nationalist Activities refer to the foundational period of the freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh, characterized by the formation of political associations, participation in early sessions of the Indian National Congress, and the emergence of regional leaders who voiced grievances against British policies and advocated for greater Indian representation and self-governance. This phase laid the groundwork for later mass movements.

2. Which city in Madhya Pradesh hosted an early session of the Indian National Congress, indicating the region's involvement in the nascent nationalist movement?
   (A) Bhopal
   (B) Gwalior
   (C) Nagpur (then part of Central Provinces and Berar)
   (D) Indore

   Ans :

   (C) Nagpur (then part of Central Provinces and Berar)
   While Nagpur is now in Maharashtra, during the period of the freedom struggle, it was the capital of the Central Provinces and Berar, which included significant parts of present-day Madhya Pradesh. Nagpur hosted sessions of the Indian National Congress (e.g., 1891 and 1920), serving as a crucial center for nationalist activities involving leaders and delegates from the Madhya Pradesh region.

3. Who was a prominent early nationalist leader from the Mahakoshal region of Madhya Pradesh, known for his involvement in Congress activities?
   (A) Tatya Tope
   (B) Rani Lakshmibai
   (C) Seth Govind Das
   (D) Chandra Shekhar Azad

   Ans :

   (C) Seth Govind Das
   Seth Govind Das was a significant political figure, industrialist, and Hindi writer from the Mahakoshal region (Jabalpur). He was deeply involved in the Indian National Congress from its early stages, participating actively in various nationalist movements, promoting Hindi as the national language, and representing the region's political aspirations on the national stage.

4. Which political organization primarily spearheaded the early nationalist activities in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Muslim League
   (B) Hindu Mahasabha
   (C) Indian National Congress
   (D) Communist Party of India

   Ans :

   (C) Indian National Congress
   The Indian National Congress was the principal organization driving the freedom movement across India, including Madhya Pradesh. Early leaders from the region associated themselves with the Congress, attended its sessions, and implemented its programs locally, making it the main vehicle for channeling nationalist sentiments and activities during the initial phase.

5. What was a primary objective of the early nationalist leaders in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Immediate declaration of independence
   (B) Violent overthrow of British rule
   (C) Seeking administrative reforms and greater Indian participation
   (D) Establishing a separate state for Madhya Pradesh

   Ans :

   (C) Seeking administrative reforms and greater Indian participation
   In the early phase, nationalist leaders in Madhya Pradesh, mirroring the broader Congress stance, focused primarily on petitioning the British government for constitutional and administrative reforms. Their goals included increased representation of Indians in legislative councils and civil services, addressing economic grievances, and gradually moving towards self-governance within the British Empire.

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6. Besides Seth Govind Das, who was another influential leader mentioned as contributing significantly to early nationalist activities in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(C) Ravishankar Shukla
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans :

(C) Ravishankar Shukla
Pandit Ravishankar Shukla was a towering figure in the freedom struggle from the Central Provinces and Berar (parts of which are now Madhya Pradesh). He was a key leader in the Congress, actively involved in organizing nationalist activities, participating in various movements, and later became the first Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh after the state's formation.

7. What characterized the methods predominantly used by early nationalists in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Armed rebellion and sabotage
(B) Mass civil disobedience and strikes
(C) Constitutional agitation, petitions, and meetings
(D) Formation of parallel governments

Ans :

(C) Constitutional agitation, petitions, and meetings
The early phase of nationalism in Madhya Pradesh, often associated with the 'Moderate' phase of the Congress, relied heavily on constitutional methods. Leaders engaged in debates, passed resolutions, submitted petitions and memoranda to the British authorities, and organized public meetings to raise political consciousness and press for reforms, believing in gradual progress.

8. The participation of leaders from Madhya Pradesh in early Congress sessions primarily aimed at what?
(A) Organizing peasant revolts
(B) Representing regional issues and integrating with the national movement
(C) Seeking alliances with princely states
(D) Planning revolutionary activities

Ans :

(B) Representing regional issues and integrating with the national movement
By participating in the early sessions of the Indian National Congress, leaders from Madhya Pradesh aimed to voice the specific concerns and grievances of their region (then often part of the Central Provinces and Berar) while also contributing to the broader, pan-Indian nationalist discourse. It was a way to integrate regional aspirations with the national movement for self-rule.

9. Which region of present-day Madhya Pradesh was particularly active during the early nationalist phase due to leaders like Ravishankar Shukla?
(A) Malwa
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Mahakoshal / Central Provinces
(D) Vindhya Pradesh

Ans :

(C) Mahakoshal / Central Provinces
The Mahakoshal region and the broader Central Provinces and Berar, which included cities like Jabalpur and Nagpur (the then capital), were significant centers of early nationalist activity. Leaders like Ravishankar Shukla and Seth Govind Das hailed from this area and played crucial roles in mobilizing support for the Congress and its objectives.

10. What kind of political climate did the early nationalist activities foster in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A climate of widespread armed conflict
(B) A climate of growing political awareness and organization
(C) A climate of complete suppression by the British
(D) A climate of collaboration with princely rulers

Ans :

(B) A climate of growing political awareness and organization
The efforts of early nationalist leaders like Shukla and Das, along with participation in Congress sessions, helped foster a climate of increased political consciousness among the educated middle class and the public in Madhya Pradesh. It led to the establishment of local political groups and provided a platform for organized expression of nationalist aspirations.

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11. Which major Gandhian movement saw significant participation from Madhya Pradesh following the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Khilafat issue?
(A) Quit India Movement
(B) Civil Disobedience Movement
(C) Non-Cooperation Movement
(D) Swadeshi Movement

Ans :

(C) Non-Cooperation Movement
The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22), launched by Mahatma Gandhi, received widespread support across India, including Madhya Pradesh. People participated by boycotting British goods, educational institutions, and courts, and promoting Swadeshi. This marked a shift towards mass participation in the freedom struggle in the region.

12. What was a key feature of the Non-Cooperation Movement's impact in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Establishment of parallel courts
(B) Large-scale surrender of titles and government jobs
(C) Intense armed confrontations
(D) Widespread refusal to pay land revenue

Ans :

(B) Large-scale surrender of titles and government jobs
Following Gandhi's call, many individuals in Madhya Pradesh participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement by resigning from government positions, boycotting courts, and surrendering titles conferred by the British. Students left government-controlled schools and colleges, contributing to the movement's pressure on the colonial administration.

13. The Civil Disobedience Movement in Madhya Pradesh, particularly the Salt Satyagraha, symbolized what?
(A) A demand for lower salt taxes only
(B) A direct challenge to British authority and laws
(C) An attempt to gain control of salt production facilities
(D) A protest solely led by coastal regions

Ans :

(B) A direct challenge to British authority and laws
Although Madhya Pradesh is landlocked, the spirit of the Salt Satyagraha resonated deeply. Activists organized protests, symbolically broke other unjust laws (like forest laws in the 'Jungle Satyagraha'), and defied British regulations. It represented a widespread, non-violent challenge to the legitimacy and authority of British rule, going beyond the specific issue of the salt tax.

14. Where did a significant 'Jungle Satyagraha' (Forest Satyagraha), as part of the Civil Disobedience Movement, take place in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Near Indore
(B) In the Betul district
(C) Around Gwalior Fort
(D) In the Chambal region

Ans :

(B) In the Betul district
The Jungle Satyagraha, or Forest Satyagraha, was a prominent form of Civil Disobedience in forested regions of Madhya Pradesh, notably in districts like Betul and Seoni. Tribals and peasants protested against restrictive British forest laws that curtailed their traditional rights, symbolically breaking these laws as an act of defiance against colonial rule, linking local grievances to the national movement.

15. What was the primary call during the Quit India Movement in 1942 that mobilized people in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Demand for Dominion Status
(B) Negotiation with the British
(C) Complete and immediate withdrawal of the British from India
(D) Boycott of foreign goods

Ans :

(C) Complete and immediate withdrawal of the British from India
The Quit India Movement, launched in August 1942, was marked by Gandhi's call for "Do or Die." It demanded the immediate end of British rule. In Madhya Pradesh, this resulted in widespread protests, strikes, hartals, and even disruptions of communication and transport networks, reflecting the intensified demand for complete independence.

16. Which city in Madhya Pradesh witnessed significant events and strong popular participation during the Quit India Movement?
(A) Sanchi
(B) Khajuraho
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Orchha

Ans :

(C) Jabalpur
Jabalpur, being a major administrative and educational center in the Mahakoshal region, saw extensive participation during the Quit India Movement. Activities included student protests, hartals, processions, and attempts to hoist the national flag on government buildings. The British administration responded with severe repression, leading to numerous arrests and clashes.

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17. How did the nature of the freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh change during the Gandhian era compared to the early nationalist phase?
(A) It became less organized
(B) It shifted focus entirely to armed struggle
(C) It transformed into a mass-based movement involving various sections of society
(D) It became solely focused on negotiating with princely states

Ans :

(C) It transformed into a mass-based movement involving various sections of society
The Gandhian era marked a significant shift from the elite-dominated politics of the early phase to broad-based mass movements. Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India saw participation from peasants, students,

workers, women, and tribals across Madhya Pradesh, significantly widening the base of the freedom struggle and increasing pressure on the British.

18. What specific form of protest became prominent in Madhya Pradesh during the Civil Disobedience Movement, particularly related to forest rights?
(A) Salt March
(B) No-Tax Campaign
(C) Jungle Satyagraha
(D) Boycott of legislative councils

Ans :

(C) Jungle Satyagraha
Given the extensive forest cover and the dependence of tribal and rural populations on forest resources, the Jungle Satyagraha became a particularly relevant and impactful form of protest during the Civil Disobedience Movement in Madhya Pradesh. Activists deliberately violated restrictive forest laws imposed by the British, asserting their traditional rights and challenging colonial authority.

19. The leadership during the Quit India Movement in Madhya Pradesh was characterized by?
(A) Complete reliance on national leaders only
(B) Emergence of strong local and regional leaders directing spontaneous actions
(C) Dominance by princely state rulers
(D) A lack of any organized leadership

Ans :

(B) Emergence of strong local and regional leaders directing spontaneous actions
With the arrest of top national leaders like Gandhi at the start of the Quit India Movement, the movement became largely decentralized. In Madhya Pradesh, local and regional leaders, along with student activists and grassroots workers, took the initiative, leading protests and organizing actions, often spontaneously, showcasing strong regional leadership capabilities.

20. What impact did the suppression of the Quit India Movement have on nationalist sentiments in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It completely crushed the freedom movement
(B) It led to widespread collaboration with the British
(C) It further intensified the desire for independence despite repression
(D) It shifted the focus towards joining the princely states

Ans :

(C) It further intensified the desire for independence despite repression
Although the British managed to suppress the Quit India Movement with force, the widespread participation and the sacrifices made by the people, including those in Madhya Pradesh, further strengthened the resolve for independence. The repression exposed the brutal nature of colonial rule and made the demand for freedom non-negotiable for many Indians.

21. What defines 'Revolutionary Movements' in the context of the Indian freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Movements focused solely on social reforms
(B) Mass protests led by Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Activities involving secret societies, aiming for independence through direct action, often including force
(D) Political negotiations with the British

Ans :

(C) Activities involving secret societies, aiming for independence through direct action, often including force
Revolutionary movements represented a strand of the freedom struggle distinct from the non-violent Gandhian methods. They involved organized, often secret, groups that believed in achieving independence through more direct and forceful means, including armed resistance, assassination of unpopular British officials, and disruption of administration, though their scale varied in different regions.

22. Which famous Indian revolutionary, although not primarily based in Madhya Pradesh, had connections and influence on revolutionary activities in the region?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Chandra Shekhar Azad
(D) Sardar Patel

Ans :

(C) Chandra Shekhar Azad
Chandra Shekhar Azad, a key figure in the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), hailed from Bhabra village (now in Alirajpur district, Madhya Pradesh). While his major activities spanned Northern India, his origins and occasional movements connected him to the region, inspiring revolutionary activities and individuals within Madhya Pradesh.

23. What kind of activities were typically associated with revolutionary groups active or having influence in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Organizing large public rallies
(B) Participating in legislative council elections
(C) Engaging in underground activities, propaganda, and sometimes acts of violence against colonial targets
(D) Leading peasant Satyagrahas

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Ans :

(C) Engaging in underground activities, propaganda, and sometimes acts of violence against colonial targets
Revolutionary groups often operated secretly due to intense British surveillance and repression. Their activities included disseminating nationalist propaganda, recruiting members, acquiring arms, and occasionally undertaking actions like dacoities to fund activities or targeting specific symbols or officials of the colonial administration.

24. Compared to the Gandhian mass movements, revolutionary activities in Madhya Pradesh were generally?
(A) More widespread and involved larger numbers of people
(B) Less organized and sporadic
(C) More localized and involved smaller, dedicated groups
(D) Primarily focused on economic boycotts

Ans :

(C) More localized and involved smaller, dedicated groups
While Gandhian movements aimed for mass participation, revolutionary activities, by their nature, involved smaller, tightly-knit, and often clandestine groups. Their impact came less from mass mobilization and more from specific daring acts and the inspiration they provided, rather than broad-based participation seen in Satyagrahas.

25. What was a major challenge faced by revolutionary groups operating in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Lack of public support
(B) Strong opposition from Congress leaders
(C) Intense surveillance and suppression by the British police and intelligence
(D) Difficulty in coordinating with princely states

Ans :

(C) Intense surveillance and suppression by the British police and intelligence
The British colonial administration viewed revolutionary activities as a serious threat. They employed extensive police and intelligence networks to track, infiltrate, and suppress these groups. Revolutionaries constantly faced the risk of arrest, imprisonment, or execution, making their operations extremely difficult and dangerous.

26. Were there specific, well-documented large-scale revolutionary uprisings originating solely within Madhya Pradesh during the freedom struggle?
(A) Yes, several major uprisings comparable to Bengal or Punjab
(B) No, activities were more scattered or linked to broader networks
(C) Yes, primarily led by princely state armies
(D) Yes, focused mainly in the Malwa region

Ans :

(B) No, activities were more scattered or linked to broader networks
While individuals from Madhya Pradesh were involved in revolutionary activities and inspired by national figures like Azad, the region itself wasn't a primary epicenter of large-scale, organized revolutionary movements comparable to those in Bengal, Punjab, or Maharashtra. Activities tended to be more sporadic or connected to larger, pan-Indian revolutionary organizations.

27. The leaders associated with revolutionary activities in Madhya Pradesh often drew inspiration from?
(A) British parliamentary procedures
(B) Gandhian philosophy of non-violence
(C) Earlier armed resistance movements and nationalist ideologies emphasizing direct action
(D) The policies of the princely states

Ans :

(C) Earlier armed resistance movements and nationalist ideologies emphasizing direct action
Revolutionaries were often inspired by historical examples of armed resistance against foreign rule, both in India and abroad. They were influenced by nationalist thinkers who advocated for complete independence through more assertive means than constitutional agitation, believing that force might be necessary to overthrow colonial power.

28. What was the ultimate goal of revolutionary groups connected to Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Achieving dominion status for India
(B) Securing better representation in British administration
(C) Complete independence from British rule
(D) Merging Madhya Pradesh with neighboring provinces

Ans :

(C) Complete independence from British rule
Like other nationalist streams, the fundamental goal of revolutionaries was to achieve complete freedom ('Purna Swaraj') for India from British colonial domination. Their chosen methods differed significantly from the mainstream Congress movement, but the ultimate objective of independence remained the same.

29. How did the revolutionary strand of the freedom movement contribute to the overall struggle in Madhya Pradesh, despite its scale?
(A) By negotiating treaties with the British
(B) By providing an alternative path and keeping the spirit of resistance high
(C) By organizing large-scale agricultural reforms
(D) By focusing solely on social upliftment

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Ans :

(B) By providing an alternative path and keeping the spirit of resistance high
Even if not a mass movement, revolutionary activities played a role by demonstrating a different form of resistance. The bravery and sacrifice of revolutionaries inspired many, kept the pressure on the British administration, and showed that the desire for freedom could manifest in multiple ways, complementing the non-violent struggle.

30. Which part of Madhya Pradesh is associated with the birthplace of Chandra Shekhar Azad, a prominent revolutionary leader?
(A) Gwalior district
(B) Jabalpur district
(C) Alirajpur district (specifically Bhabra village)
(D) Rewa district

Ans :

(C) Alirajpur district (specifically Bhabra village)
Chandra Shekhar Azad was born in Bhabra village, which was then part of the Central India Agency and is now located in the Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh. This connection links the state directly to one of the most iconic figures of the revolutionary phase of India's freedom struggle.

31. What does 'Integration of Princely States' refer to in the context of post-1947 India and Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The merger of British Indian provinces
(B) The process of persuading or compelling the rulers of formerly semi-independent states to join the Indian Union
(C) The division of Madhya Pradesh into smaller states
(D) The joining of India into the Commonwealth

Ans :

(B) The process of persuading or compelling the rulers of formerly semi-independent states to join the Indian Union After India gained independence in 1947, the British paramountcy over numerous princely states lapsed. The integration process involved negotiating with these states, many of which were geographically interspersed within present-day Madhya Pradesh (like Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa), to accede to and become part of the newly independent Indian dominion.

32. Which major princely states geographically fell within or bordered the region that would become Madhya Pradesh and needed integration?
(A) Mysore and Travancore
(B) Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa
(C) Hyderabad and Junagadh
(D) Kashmir and Sikkim

Ans :

(B) Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa
Several significant princely states, including the large Maratha states of Gwalior (Scindias) and Indore (Holkars), the state of Bhopal ruled by a Nawab, and the state of Rewa, were located within the territory that eventually formed Madhya Pradesh. Their integration was crucial for the administrative and political consolidation of the region and the country.

33. Who played the pivotal role at the national level in the integration of princely states, including those in the Madhya Pradesh region?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Ans :

(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as India's first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister, spearheaded the complex and challenging task of integrating over 500 princely states into the Indian Union. His firm diplomacy, negotiation skills, and decisive actions were instrumental in ensuring the accession of states like Gwalior, Indore, and eventually Bhopal.

34. Which princely state in the Madhya Pradesh region was one of the last to accede to India, requiring significant persuasion?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Indore
(C) Rewa
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
The Nawab of Bhopal, Hamidullah Khan, harbored ambitions of independence and was initially reluctant to join India. It required considerable diplomatic effort and pressure from Sardar Patel and the Government of India, along with internal movements (like the Praja Mandal), before Bhopal finally signed the Instrument of Accession in 1949.

35. What role did leaders from Madhya Pradesh play in the integration process?
(A) They actively opposed the integration
(B) They had no significant role
(C) They facilitated negotiations and mobilized public opinion within the states for accession
(D) They focused solely on British-administered areas

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Ans :

(C) They facilitated negotiations and mobilized public opinion within the states for accession
Leaders from the Madhya Pradesh region, particularly those associated with the Congress party and Praja Mandals (people's movements in princely states), played a vital role. They acted as intermediaries, mobilized popular support within the states favouring integration with India, and put pressure on reluctant rulers, complementing Sardar Patel's efforts at the national level.

36. The formation of Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, and the retention of Bhopal as a Chief Commissioner's Province initially represented what stage after 1947?
(A) Final state boundaries of Madhya Pradesh
(B) Complete integration failure
(C) An intermediate phase of political consolidation before the creation of the larger Madhya Pradesh state
(D) A return to British administrative divisions

Ans :

(C) An intermediate phase of political consolidation before the creation of the larger Madhya Pradesh state
Immediately after 1947, the integration process led to the formation of new administrative units. States like Gwalior and Indore merged to form Madhya Bharat. Rewa and other Bundelkhand states formed Vindhya Pradesh. Bhopal remained separate initially. This was a transitional arrangement before the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 created the unified state of Madhya Pradesh.

37. Which document did the rulers of princely states sign to join the Indian Union?
(A) The Treaty of Versailles
(B) The Instrument of Accession
(C) The Declaration of Independence
(D) The Constitution of India

Ans :

(B) The Instrument of Accession
The Instrument of Accession was the legal document devised during the integration process. By signing it, the rulers of the princely states agreed to accede to the Dominion of India, typically transferring control over defence, foreign affairs, and communications to the central government, thereby becoming part of the Indian federation.

38. Besides Sardar Patel, which Madhya Pradesh leader is often recognized for his role in the integration process and later became the state's first Chief Minister?
(A) Seth Govind Das
(B) Dwarka Prasad Mishra
(C) Ravishankar Shukla
(D) Kailash Nath Katju

Ans :

(C) Ravishankar Shukla
Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, a prominent Congress leader from the Central Provinces and Berar, played a significant role in the political processes leading up to and following independence, including discussions related to state formation and integration. His stature and influence were crucial, culminating in his appointment as the first Chief Minister of the newly formed Madhya Pradesh in 1956.

39. What was a major challenge during the integration of princely states in the Madhya Pradesh region?
(A) Lack of communication infrastructure
(B) Persuading rulers accustomed to autonomy to cede power and ensuring administrative uniformity
(C) Widespread popular opposition to joining India
(D) Interference from neighboring countries

Ans :

(B) Persuading rulers accustomed to autonomy to cede power and ensuring administrative uniformity
Integrating the princely states involved complex negotiations with rulers who were losing their long-held autonomy and privileges. Ensuring a smooth transition, merging diverse administrative systems, addressing the concerns of the rulers (like privy purses), and establishing uniform governance across former British provinces and princely territories were major hurdles.

40. The successful integration of princely states was crucial for achieving what for the newly independent India, including the Madhya Pradesh region?
(A) Economic prosperity overnight
(B) Political unity and administrative coherence
(C) Immediate military dominance
(D) Uniform cultural practices

Ans :

(B) Political unity and administrative coherence
The integration of hundreds of princely states, which were scattered across the map like jigsaw pieces, was fundamental to creating a politically unified and administratively viable Indian nation. For Madhya Pradesh, integrating states like Gwalior, Indore, and Bhopal was essential for forming a contiguous and governable state territory.

41. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the freedom movement in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Ravishankar Shukla and Seth Govind Das were prominent early nationalist leaders from the region.
(B) The Non-Cooperation Movement saw limited participation in Madhya Pradesh compared to other regions.

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(C) The Quit India Movement involved significant popular participation and protests in cities like Jabalpur.
(D) The integration of princely states like Bhopal into the Indian Union occurred after 1947.

Ans :

(B) The Non-Cooperation Movement saw limited participation in Madhya Pradesh compared to other regions.
Statement (B) is incorrect. The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) received widespread support and saw significant participation across various parts of Madhya Pradesh (then largely Central Provinces and Berar). Activities like boycotts of courts, educational institutions, and foreign goods were common, indicating substantial involvement, not limited participation. Statements A, C, and D are factually correct based on the chapter's content.

42. Select the correct statement about the Gandhian era movements in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The Salt Satyagraha had no relevance in Madhya Pradesh as it is a landlocked state.
(B) The Quit India Movement in Madhya Pradesh was entirely peaceful and faced no British repression.
(C) The Jungle Satyagraha was a form of protest primarily used during the Non-Cooperation Movement.
(D) The Civil Disobedience Movement in Madhya Pradesh included defiance of forest laws alongside other forms of protest.

Ans :

(D) The Civil Disobedience Movement in Madhya Pradesh included defiance of forest laws alongside other forms of protest.
Statement (D) is correct. The Civil Disobedience Movement (starting 1930) in Madhya Pradesh saw various forms of protest, including the significant 'Jungle Satyagraha' where people defied restrictive forest laws, linking local grievances with the national call for disobedience. Statement (A) is wrong as the symbolism resonated. (B) is incorrect as the Quit India movement faced severe repression. (C) is wrong; Jungle Satyagraha was primarily associated with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

43. What underlying factor connected the participation in early Congress sessions, the mass movements of the Gandhian era, and revolutionary activities in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The desire for economic dominance over other regions
(B) The universal goal of achieving freedom from British colonial rule
(C) The aim to restore the power of princely rulers
(D) The influence of international communist movements

Ans :

(B) The universal goal of achieving freedom from British colonial rule
Despite differing methods and ideologies – from constitutional appeals and mass non-violent protest to armed action – the common thread running through all these facets of the freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh was the overarching aspiration to end British colonial domination and achieve independence for India.

44. Which of the following was NOT a primary characteristic of the freedom movement during the Gandhian era in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Mass participation involving diverse social groups
(B) Emphasis on non-violent methods like Satyagraha and boycott
(C) Leadership primarily drawn from princely state rulers
(D) Significant mobilization during Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India movements

Ans :

(C) Leadership primarily drawn from princely state rulers
While some individuals from princely states might have been involved, the primary leadership during the Gandhian mass movements in Madhya Pradesh came from the Indian National Congress and associated nationalist organizations, drawing leaders like Ravishankar Shukla and Seth Govind Das from the populace, not predominantly from the ruling families of princely states.

45. How did the methods of the Non-Cooperation Movement differ from those of the Quit India Movement in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Non-Cooperation focused on complete independence, while Quit India aimed for dominion status.
(B) Non-Cooperation involved active collaboration with the British, unlike Quit India.
(C) Non-Cooperation emphasized boycotts and surrender of posts, while Quit India saw more intense protests, strikes, and disruptions.
(D) Non-Cooperation was violent, whereas Quit India was strictly non-violent.

Ans :

(C) Non-Cooperation emphasized boycotts and surrender of posts, while Quit India saw more intense protests, strikes, and disruptions.
The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) primarily focused on withdrawal of cooperation through boycotts of institutions, legislatures, and surrender of titles/jobs. The Quit India Movement (1942), driven by the "Do or Die" call, was more intense and confrontational, involving widespread hartals, strikes, attacks on government

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property, and disruptions of communications, alongside non-violent protests.

46. What significant political development occurred soon after 1947 that directly impacted the administrative map of the Madhya Pradesh region?
(A) The division of the region into British and French territories
(B) The formation of interim administrative units like Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh through state integration
(C) The immediate creation of the modern state of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The transfer of the entire region to Pakistan

Ans :

(B) The formation of interim administrative units like Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh through state integration
Following independence and the integration of princely states, the region saw the creation of new political entities. Major states like Gwalior and Indore formed Madhya Bharat, eastern princely states formed Vindhya Pradesh, and Bhopal remained separate for a while. This was a direct consequence of the integration process before the final reorganization in 1956.

47. The 'Praja Mandals' were active primarily in which areas relevant to Madhya Pradesh's freedom movement and integration?
(A) British-administered districts
(B) Princely states like Bhopal, Gwalior, and Indore
(C) Forested tribal regions
(D) Major industrial cities only

Ans :

(B) Princely states like Bhopal, Gwalior, and Indore
Praja Mandals were popular movements established within the princely states. They aimed to achieve democratic rights and responsible government for the people living under the rule of Maharajas or Nawabs. They played a crucial role in mobilizing public opinion in favour of integration with India after 1947.

48. The Salt Satyagraha, though centered around Dandi, inspired which related form of protest in the forested regions of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Urban riots
(B) Boycott of elections
(C) Jungle Satyagraha (Forest Satyagraha)
(D) Closure of factories

Ans :

(C) Jungle Satyagraha (Forest Satyagraha)
Inspired by Gandhi's defiance of the salt laws during the Civil Disobedience Movement, people in the Central Provinces and Berar (now parts of MP) launched the Jungle Satyagraha. They defied restrictive British forest laws, asserting their traditional rights over forest resources, thus adapting the principle of Satyagraha to their local context.

49. Which statement about the integration of princely states in the Madhya Pradesh region is incorrect?
(A) Sardar Patel played a key role in negotiations at the national level.
(B) The process involved signing the Instrument of Accession by the rulers.
(C) All princely states in the region joined the Indian Union immediately and willingly on August 15, 1947.
(D) Leaders from Madhya Pradesh facilitated the process locally.

Ans :

(C) All princely states in the region joined the Indian Union immediately and willingly on August 15, 1947.
Statement (C) is incorrect. While most states acceded relatively quickly, some, notably Bhopal, hesitated and required significant persuasion and time before joining the Indian Union. The integration was a process that extended beyond August 15, 1947, and was not uniformly immediate or voluntary for all rulers.

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50. Identify the correct statement regarding revolutionary activities linked to Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Madhya Pradesh was the primary center for all major revolutionary organizations in India.
(B) Chandra Shekhar Azad, a major revolutionary figure, hailed from a village now in Madhya Pradesh.
(C) Revolutionary activities in MP focused mainly on non-violent protests.
(D) The British administration encouraged revolutionary groups in Madhya Pradesh.

Ans :

(B) Chandra Shekhar Azad, a major revolutionary figure, hailed from a village now in Madhya Pradesh.
Statement (B) is correct. Chandra Shekhar Azad was born in Bhabra, now in Madhya Pradesh's Alirajpur district, linking the state to a key figure of the revolutionary movement. Statement (A) is incorrect; centers like Bengal and Punjab were more prominent. (C) is incorrect as revolutionaries often advocated or used force. (D) is incorrect; the British actively suppressed revolutionaries.

51. The transition from early nationalist activities to the Gandhian mass movements in Madhya Pradesh signifies a shift towards?
(A) Greater reliance on British goodwill
(B) More inclusive participation and direct action against colonial rule

(C) Focus solely on the concerns of urban elites
(D) Abandonment of the goal of independence

Ans :

(B) More inclusive participation and direct action against colonial rule
The Gandhian era broadened the base of the freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh significantly. It moved beyond the petitions and meetings of the early phase to involve masses from various backgrounds (peasants, students, tribals, women) in direct, though largely non-violent, confrontation with British authority through movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience.

52. The 'Quit India Movement' in Madhya Pradesh, as elsewhere, was essentially a call for?
(A) Gradual transfer of power over decades
(B) Seeking more representation in the Viceroy's council
(C) The immediate termination of British rule in India
(D) Economic cooperation with Britain

Ans :

(C) The immediate termination of British rule in India
The Quit India Movement, launched in August 1942 amidst World War II, represented the most forceful call by the Congress for the British to leave India immediately and unconditionally. This sense of urgency and demand for complete independence fueled the intense activities seen across the country, including in Madhya Pradesh.

53. Which leader, crucial in both the freedom struggle and post-independence integration/state formation concerning Madhya Pradesh, served as its first Chief Minister?
(A) Seth Govind Das
(B) Ravishankar Shukla
(C) Dwarka Prasad Mishra
(D) Tatya Tope

Ans :

(B) Ravishankar Shukla
Pandit Ravishankar Shukla was a veteran Congress leader deeply involved in the freedom movement in the Central Provinces and Berar. He played an important role during the integration phase and was appointed the first Chief Minister when the reorganized state of Madhya Pradesh was formed in 1956.

54. The activities of revolutionary groups connected to Madhya Pradesh were part of which broader stream of the Indian freedom struggle?
(A) The Moderate phase
(B) The Gandhian non-violent movement
(C) The stream emphasizing direct action and sometimes force for independence
(D) The Swadeshi movement

Ans :

(C) The stream emphasizing direct action and sometimes force for independence
Revolutionary activities, characterized by secret societies, armed actions, and a belief in overthrowing colonial rule through force if necessary, constituted a distinct stream within the larger freedom movement, contrasting with the non-violent mass mobilization strategy championed by Mahatma Gandhi and the mainstream Congress.

55. Post-1947, the political integration of Madhya Pradesh involved merging territories from British India (Central Provinces and Berar) with?
(A) Territories acquired from Pakistan
(B) Formerly independent princely states
(C) French and Portuguese colonies
(D) Territories annexed from Burma

Ans :

(B) Formerly independent princely states
The creation of modern Madhya Pradesh involved combining regions that were directly under British rule (like parts of the Central Provinces and Berar) with numerous princely states (like Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, Rewa, and smaller states) that had accepted British paramountcy but were not directly administered by them before 1947.

56. Assertion (A): The Jungle Satyagraha became a significant part of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): British forest laws heavily restricted the traditional rights of tribal and peasant communities in the region, causing widespread resentment.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Assertion is correct; Jungle Satyagraha was prominent during the Civil Disobedience Movement in MP. The Reason is also correct; British forest laws infringed upon traditional access and usage rights, leading to hardship and resentment among forest-dependent communities. This resentment provided fertile ground for the Jungle Satyagraha, making R the correct explanation for A.

57. Consider the following statements regarding the freedom movement in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Seth Govind Das was a key leader during the Quit India Movement.

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2. The Non-Cooperation Movement involved boycotting British educational institutions.
3. Revolutionary activities were the dominant form of protest throughout the freedom struggle.
4. The integration of Bhopal state into India occurred smoothly in August 1947.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 only

Statement 1 is plausible but the source emphasizes his early role; while active, others might be more associated with Quit India leadership locally. Statement 2 is correct; boycott of institutions was a key feature of Non-Cooperation. Statement 3 is incorrect; Gandhian mass movements were dominant. Statement 4 is incorrect; Bhopal's integration was delayed and required persuasion. Therefore, only statement 2 is definitively correct based on the provided chapter summary.

58. Match the leader/event (Column I) with the associated phase/description (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Ravishankar Shukla	a.	Revolutionary Activist
2.	Jungle Satyagraha	b.	Integration of Princely States
3.	Chandra Shekhar Azad	c.	Early Nationalist Leader / Post-Independence CM
4.	Sardar Patel	d.	Civil Disobedience Movement

Choose the correct option:

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

Ravishankar Shukla was an early nationalist leader and later CM. Jungle Satyagraha was part of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Chandra Shekhar Azad was a prominent revolutionary. Sardar Patel was the architect of the integration of princely states. Thus, the matching 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b is correct.

59. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a movement/event with its primary characteristic in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Early Nationalism - Mass civil disobedience
(B) Non-Cooperation Movement - Formation of parallel government
(C) Quit India Movement - Intense protests and demand for immediate British withdrawal
(D) Integration Process - Led primarily by Mahatma Gandhi

Ans :

(C) Quit India Movement - Intense protests and demand for immediate British withdrawal

The Quit India Movement (1942) was characterized by its urgent call ("Do or Die") for immediate British withdrawal, leading to intense protests, hartals, and disruptions across India, including Madhya Pradesh. Early nationalism involved constitutional methods; Non-Cooperation focused on boycotts; Integration was led by Sardar Patel.

60. Identify the incorrectly matched pair concerning the freedom movement and integration in Madhya Pradesh.

(A) Seth Govind Das - Early Nationalist Leader from Mahakoshal
(B) Civil Disobedience - Salt Satyagraha and Jungle Satyagraha
(C) Revolutionary Activity - Primarily non-violent methods
(D) Bhopal Integration - Occurred post-August 1947 after some delay

Ans :

(C) Revolutionary Activity - Primarily non-violent methods

Revolutionary activities, by definition in this context, often involved methods that were not non-violent, including the use of arms, sabotage, or political assassination, distinguishing them from the Gandhian approach. Therefore, pairing revolutionary activity with primarily non-violent methods is incorrect.

61. Arrange the following events related to the freedom movement in Madhya Pradesh in chronological order:

1. Quit India Movement
2. Integration of Bhopal State
3. Non-Cooperation Movement
4. Participation in Early Congress Sessions

Options:

(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

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Ans :

(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
The correct chronological order is: Participation in Early Congress Sessions (late 19th/early 20th century), followed by the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22), then the Quit India Movement (1942), and finally the Integration of Bhopal State into India (1949).

62. Assertion (A): The integration of princely states like Gwalior and Indore into the Indian Union was a complex process.
Reason (R): These states had well-established administrative structures and powerful rulers who needed persuasion to accede.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The integration of large, established princely states like Gwalior and Indore was indeed complex (Assertion A is true). The reason for this complexity was precisely that they were not just titular states but had existing governments, armies, and influential rulers (like the Scindias and Holkars) whose agreement and cooperation were necessary for a smooth transition (Reason R is true and explains A).

63. Consider the following regarding leaders and movements in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Ravishankar Shukla was primarily associated with revolutionary activities.
2. The Salt Satyagraha led to widespread salt manufacturing in Madhya Pradesh.
3. The Quit India Movement saw spontaneous actions due to the arrest of major leaders.
4. Seth Govind Das represented the Mahakoshal region in early nationalist politics.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 3 and 4 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; Shukla was a mainstream Congress leader. Statement 2 is incorrect; MP is landlocked, the defiance was symbolic or through other means like Jungle Satyagraha. Statement 3 is correct; the arrest of top leaders led to decentralized and spontaneous actions during Quit India. Statement 4 is correct; Seth Govind Das was a key early leader from Mahakoshal. Therefore, only 3 and 4 are correct.

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64. Match the movement/phase (Column I) with a key characteristic/event in Madhya Pradesh (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Early Nationalist Phase	a.	Jungle Satyagraha
2.	Non-Cooperation Movement	b.	Integration of Bhopal
3.	Civil Disobedience Movement	c.	Participation in early Congress sessions
4.	Post-Independence Era	d.	Boycott of courts and schools

Choose the correct option:
(A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Ans :

(B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
Early Nationalist Phase involved participation in Congress sessions. Non-Cooperation involved boycotts of courts/schools. Civil Disobedience included Jungle Satyagraha. Post-Independence Era saw the integration of states like Bhopal. Thus, 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b is the correct match.

65. Which pair correctly links a significant event/movement with its approximate time frame in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Quit India Movement - 1920-1922
(B) Integration of Princely States - Primarily 1947-1949
(C) Non-Cooperation Movement - 1942
(D) Early Nationalist Activities - Post-1947

Ans :

(B) Integration of Princely States - Primarily 1947-1949
The crucial period for the integration of princely states into the Indian Union, following independence, was mainly between 1947 and 1949. Non-Cooperation was 1920-22, Quit India was 1942, and Early Nationalist Activities predated 1920.

66. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding the freedom struggle context in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Gandhian Era - Mass Mobilization
(B) Revolutionary Leaders - Use of non-violent methods only
(C) Sardar Patel - Integration of States
(D) Quit India Movement - "Do or Die" call

Ans :

(B) Revolutionary Leaders - Use of non-violent methods only

Revolutionary leaders and groups often believed in or resorted to methods beyond non-violence, including armed struggle or acts of sabotage, to achieve independence. Associating them solely with non-violent methods is incorrect. The other pairs accurately reflect the context.

67. Arrange the following phases of the freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh chronologically:

1. Gandhian Mass Movements (Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience)
2. Integration of Princely States
3. Early Nationalist Activities (Participation in Congress)
4. Quit India Movement

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

Ans :

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2

The logical sequence is: Early Nationalist Activities (starting late 19th/early 20th century), followed by the main Gandhian Mass Movements (Non-Cooperation 1920s, Civil Disobedience 1930s), then the Quit India Movement (1942), and finally the Integration of Princely States (post-1947).

68. Assertion (A): Leaders like Ravishankar Shukla played a role in the political integration of Madhya Pradesh after 1947.

Reason (R): The integration process required experienced regional leaders to manage the transition and administration in the newly formed units.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Assertion (A) is correct; leaders like Shukla were involved in the post-independence political setup and integration process. Reason (R) is also correct; merging princely states with former British provinces required seasoned political figures with regional influence and administrative acumen to oversee the complex transition, making R a valid explanation for A.

69. Evaluate the following statements related to Chapter 4:

1. The freedom movement in Madhya Pradesh was solely led by revolutionaries.
2. The Civil Disobedience Movement included defiance of salt laws and forest laws.
3. All princely states in the MP region had Praja Mandal movements demanding integration.
4. The Quit India Movement significantly intensified the demand for immediate independence.

Which combination holds correct statements?

(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only

Statement 1 is incorrect; the Gandhian movement was dominant. Statement 2 is correct; defiance of these laws characterized the Civil Disobedience Movement. Statement 3 is likely an overgeneralization; while Praja Mandals were active in major states, claiming all states had them might be inaccurate without specific confirmation. Statement 4 is correct; Quit India marked a peak in demanding immediate freedom. Thus, 2 and 4 are the most reliably correct statements.

70. Match the concept (Column I) with its relevant example/ context from Madhya Pradesh's freedom movement (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Mass Movement	a.	Accession of Bhopal State
2.	Revolutionary Figure	b.	Non-Cooperation Movement Activities
3.	Post-Independence Task	c.	Seth Govind Das's early activities
4.	Early Nationalist Activity(	d.	Chandra Shekhar Azad's origin

Choose the correct option:

(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

Non-Cooperation was a mass movement. Chandra Shekhar Azad was a revolutionary figure with origins in MP. Accession of Bhopal was a post-independence task. Seth Govind Das's work exemplifies early nationalist activity. Therefore, 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c is the correct match.

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71. In the context of the freedom struggle, 'Satyagraha' as practiced during the Gandhian movements in Madhya Pradesh primarily meant?
(A) Armed rebellion against specific officers
(B) Holding onto truth through non-violent resistance and civil disobedience
(C) Secret negotiations with the British
(D) Complete withdrawal from political life

Ans :

(B) Holding onto truth through non-violent resistance and civil disobedience
Satyagraha, a term coined by Mahatma Gandhi, translates to 'truth force' or 'holding onto truth'. In practice during movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience in Madhya Pradesh, it involved non-violent defiance of unjust laws (like salt or forest laws), boycotts, strikes, and willingness to suffer penalties without retaliation, aiming to convert the opponent through moral force.

72. Which movement directly led to widespread arrests of Congress leaders across India, including Madhya Pradesh, on August 9, 1942?
(A) Non-Cooperation Movement
(B) Civil Disobedience Movement
(C) Quit India Movement
(D) Swadeshi Movement

Ans :

(C) Quit India Movement
Following the All India Congress Committee's ratification of the Quit India resolution on August 8, 1942, the British government acted swiftly. In the early hours of August 9, Mahatma Gandhi and almost the entire Congress leadership, including prominent figures active in Madhya Pradesh, were arrested to preempt the movement, which then proceeded largely leaderlessly.

73. What was the significance of participation from Madhya Pradesh in the early sessions of the Indian National Congress?
(A) It proved the region was wealthier than others
(B) It demonstrated early political consciousness and alignment with national aspirations
(C) It secured immediate administrative autonomy for the region
(D) It led to the formation of revolutionary cells

Ans :

(B) It demonstrated early political consciousness and alignment with national aspirations
The involvement of delegates and leaders like Ravishankar Shukla and Seth Govind Das from Madhya Pradesh (then part of Central Provinces & Berar) in early Congress sessions indicated that nationalist ideas were taking root in the region. It signified an early engagement with the pan-Indian platform working towards political reforms and self-governance.

74. The integration process after 1947 aimed to bring which political entities into the Indian Union?
(A) Only British provinces
(B) Only Princely States
(C) Both British provinces and Princely States
(D) Foreign colonies like Goa and Pondicherry

Ans :

(B) Only Princely States
While British provinces automatically became part of India, the integration process specifically targeted the hundreds of princely states that were technically independent upon the lapse of British paramountcy. The task, led by Sardar Patel, was to persuade or compel these states to accede to India.

75. The 'Jhanda Satyagraha' (Flag Satyagraha) of 1923, though centered in Nagpur, had strong participation from which nearby region, now part of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Malwa
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Mahakoshal (Jabalpur region)
(D) Vindhya Pradesh

Ans :

(C) Mahakoshal (Jabalpur region)
The Jhanda Satyagraha, concerning the right to hoist the national flag, began in Jabalpur before gaining momentum in Nagpur (then capital of CP & Berar). Volunteers and leaders from the Jabalpur and Mahakoshal region actively participated, facing arrests and repression, making it a significant precursor to later Gandhian movements in the area.

76. Who was the ruler of Bhopal state during the period of its integration into India?
(A) Maharaja Jiwajirao Scindia
(B) Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar II
(C) Nawab Hamidullah Khan
(D) Maharaja Martand Singh

Ans :

(C) Nawab Hamidullah Khan
Nawab Hamidullah Khan was the ruler of Bhopal at the time of Indian independence. He initially desired independence for his state and was hesitant to join India, leading to a period of uncertainty before Bhopal finally acceded in 1949 under pressure.

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77. The revolutionary activities, though limited in scale in Madhya Pradesh, represented a challenge to British authority based on?
(A) Moral persuasion
(B) Constitutional arguments
(C) Direct action and rejection of colonial legitimacy
(D) Economic negotiation

Ans :

(C) Direct action and rejection of colonial legitimacy
Unlike the constitutionalists or Satyagrahis, revolutionaries fundamentally rejected the legitimacy of British rule and believed in challenging it through direct, often forceful, actions. Their activities symbolized a complete refusal to accept colonial authority and aimed for its overthrow.

78. Which Gandhian movement saw the 'Forest Satyagraha' emerge as a prominent form of protest in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Khilafat Movement
(B) Non-Cooperation Movement
(C) Civil Disobedience Movement
(D) Quit India Movement

Ans :

(C) Civil Disobedience Movement
The Civil Disobedience Movement, launched in 1930 with the Salt March, encouraged defiance of unjust laws. In the forested regions of Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces), this translated into the Jungle or Forest Satyagraha, where people deliberately broke restrictive forest laws imposed by the British.

79. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the post-independence scenario in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Several princely states needed to be integrated into the Indian Union.
(B) Madhya Bharat was formed by merging states like Gwalior and Indore.
(C) Ravishankar Shukla played no role in the state's post-independence politics.
(D) Bhopal initially remained a separate Chief Commissioner's Province before merging.

Ans :

(C) Ravishankar Shukla played no role in the state's post-independence politics.
Statement (C) is incorrect. Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, a veteran freedom fighter, was a key political figure in the post-independence era, heavily involved in the integration and state formation process, and ultimately became the first Chief Minister of the reorganized Madhya Pradesh in 1956.

80. Select the correct statement about early nationalism in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) It was primarily led by peasants and tribals.
(B) Key leaders included Ravishankar Shukla and Seth Govind Das.
(C) Its main method was armed insurrection.
(D) It demanded immediate and complete independence from the outset.

Ans :

(B) Key leaders included Ravishankar Shukla and Seth Govind Das.
Statement (B) is correct. The chapter explicitly mentions Ravishankar Shukla and Seth Govind Das as influential leaders contributing to early nationalist activities in the region. Early nationalism was largely urban middle-class led, used constitutional methods, and initially sought reforms, not immediate independence.

81. All of the following were significant phases or aspects of the freedom struggle documented in Chapter 4 for Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement
(B) Activities related to the Ghadar Party
(C) Role of leaders in the integration of princely states
(D) Involvement in the Quit India Movement

Ans :

(B) Activities related to the Ghadar Party
While the chapter covers early nationalism, Gandhian movements, revolutionary activities (generally), and post-independence integration, it does not specifically mention activities related to the Ghadar Party (primarily active among Indians abroad, especially North America, and in Punjab) as a significant aspect within Madhya Pradesh.

82. Contrast the primary focus of activity for Sardar Patel versus Ravishankar Shukla regarding Madhya Pradesh post-1947.
(A) Patel focused on military action; Shukla focused on cultural reforms.
(B) Patel focused on national-level integration strategy; Shukla focused on regional politics and administration.
(C) Patel focused on economic development; Shukla focused on international relations.
(D) Both had identical roles and focus areas.

Ans :

(B) Patel focused on national-level integration strategy; Shukla focused on regional politics and administration.
Sardar Patel's role was pan-Indian, directing the overall strategy and negotiations for integrating all princely states. Ravishankar Shukla, as a prominent regional leader, was

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more involved in the on-ground politics, administration of the merging territories (like Central Provinces), and later heading the state government, complementing Patel's national efforts at the regional level.

83. The demand "Angrezon Bharat Chhodo" (British Quit India) is associated with which major movement that saw participation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Civil Disobedience Movement
(B) Non-Cooperation Movement
(C) Quit India Movement
(D) Swadeshi Movement

Ans :

(C) Quit India Movement
The slogan "Quit India" or "Angrezon Bharat Chhodo" became the defining call of the movement launched in August 1942, demanding the immediate end of British rule. This movement witnessed intense participation and repression across India, including Madhya Pradesh.

84. Before becoming part of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal existed after 1947 for a short period as a?
(A) Princely State ruled by Holkars
(B) Part of Madhya Bharat
(C) Chief Commissioner's Province
(D) District within Uttar Pradesh

Ans :

(C) Chief Commissioner's Province
After the Nawab of Bhopal signed the Instrument of Accession in 1949, Bhopal did not immediately merge with neighboring states. Instead, it was administered directly by the central government as a Chief Commissioner's Province before finally becoming part of the larger state of Madhya Pradesh during the reorganization in 1956.

85. The shift from Early Nationalist Activities to Gandhian Mass Movements in Madhya Pradesh reflected a change in strategy from elite petitioning to?
(A) Seeking support from foreign powers
(B) Relying solely on revolutionary violence
(C) Mobilizing the general populace for direct action
(D) Collaborating closely with princely rulers

Ans :

(C) Mobilizing the general populace for direct action
The Gandhian era fundamentally changed the freedom struggle's character by bringing it out of drawing rooms and council halls to the streets and villages. It involved mobilizing large sections of the population – peasants, workers, students, women – for non-violent direct action like boycotts and civil disobedience, making it a true mass movement.

86. What was the status of states like Gwalior and Indore before their integration into India in 1947?
(A) They were directly administered British districts
(B) They were French colonies
(C) They were Princely States under British paramountcy
(D) They were independent nations recognized by the UN

Ans :

(C) They were Princely States under British paramountcy
Gwalior, Indore, and many other states in the region were princely states. While they had internal autonomy, they acknowledged the overarching sovereignty (paramountcy) of the British Crown in matters of defence and foreign affairs. This paramountcy lapsed in 1947, necessitating their integration.

87. Which city, known for its association with Seth Govind Das and Ravishankar Shukla, was a hub of nationalist activity in the Mahakoshal region?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Bhopal
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(D) Jabalpur
Jabalpur, the main city in the Mahakoshal region, served as a significant center for political and nationalist activities during the freedom struggle. Both Seth Govind Das and Ravishankar Shukla had strong connections to Jabalpur, making it a focal point for Congress activities and various movements.

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88. The Indian National Congress played a significant role in which phase(s) of the freedom movement described in Chapter 4 for Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Only Early Nationalist Activities
(B) Only Gandhian Era Mass Movements
(C) Both Early Nationalist Activities and Gandhian Era Mass Movements
(D) Only the Integration of Princely States

Ans :

(C) Both Early Nationalist Activities and Gandhian Era Mass Movements
The Indian National Congress was the primary organizational force behind both the initial phase of constitutional agitation (Early Nationalist Activities) and the subsequent mass movements led by Mahatma Gandhi (Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, Quit India) in Madhya Pradesh, as mentioned in the chapter.

89. What method was characteristic of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Madhya Pradesh, apart from Jungle Satyagraha?

(A) Seeking election to British Parliament
(B) Boycott of foreign goods and symbolic defiance of laws
(C) Forming alliances with Axis powers during WWII
(D) Full cooperation with the Simon Commission

Ans :

(B) Boycott of foreign goods and symbolic defiance of laws
Besides specific actions like the Jungle Satyagraha, the Civil Disobedience Movement generally involved boycotting British goods, picketing liquor shops, refusing to pay certain taxes (where feasible), and symbolically breaking non-violent laws to challenge British authority, all under the umbrella of non-violent resistance.

90. The integration of princely states like Rewa and others into Vindhya Pradesh was part of a larger process aimed at?
(A) Dividing India into smaller linguistic units immediately
(B) Consolidating fragmented territories into viable administrative units
(C) Preparing for war with neighboring countries
(D) Restoring the power of the Mughal Empire

Ans :

(B) Consolidating fragmented territories into viable administrative units
The creation of unions of states like Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh was a step towards rationalizing the political map of India. It aimed to group smaller princely states and territories into larger, more administratively practical units, paving the way for the eventual state reorganization based on language and other factors.

91. Which leader's philosophy heavily influenced the mass movements like Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Sardar Patel
(D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans :

(B) Mahatma Gandhi
The mass movements mentioned – Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India – were conceived and led nationally by Mahatma Gandhi. His philosophy of Satyagraha (non-violent resistance), Swadeshi, and boycott formed the bedrock of these movements across India, including their manifestation in Madhya Pradesh.

92. The period immediately following 1947 saw leaders from Madhya Pradesh involved in the crucial task of?
(A) Negotiating with the departing British
(B) Forming a new international alliance
(C) Political integration and state formation
(D) Launching a new armed struggle

Ans :

(C) Political integration and state formation
With independence achieved, the immediate focus for leaders across India, including those from the Madhya Pradesh region, shifted to the monumental tasks of integrating the princely states, framing the constitution, and establishing the administrative structure of the new nation and its constituent states.

93. Activities of revolutionary groups, as mentioned in the chapter, were often characterized by?
(A) Open mass rallies
(B) Participation in elections
(C) Clandestine operations and secrecy
(D) Seeking British knighthoods

Ans :

(C) Clandestine operations and secrecy
Due to the nature of their activities (often involving direct challenges or force against the state) and the threat of severe repression from the British, revolutionary groups typically operated in secret, relying on underground networks and clandestine methods.

94. The boycott of Simon Commission, though not explicitly detailed for MP in the snippet, would fall under which broad phase of the freedom struggle?
(A) Early Nationalist Activities
(B) Gandhian Era Mass Movements (specifically around Civil Disobedience period)
(C) Revolutionary Movements
(D) Integration of Princely States

Ans :

(B) Gandhian Era Mass Movements (specifically around Civil Disobedience period)
The boycott of the all-white Simon Commission (1928) occurred in the run-up to the Civil Disobedience Movement. It was a major nationwide protest coordinated by the Congress and other nationalist groups, fitting squarely within the Gandhian era of mass political action.

95. What does the mention of both Gandhian movements and revolutionary activities indicate about the freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Complete unity in methods among nationalists
(B) The presence of diverse strategies and ideologies within the broader movement
(C) The failure of non-violent methods
(D) Dominance of foreign ideologies

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Ans :

(B) The presence of diverse strategies and ideologies within the broader movement

The co-existence of mass non-violent movements inspired by Gandhi and sporadic revolutionary activities highlights the multifaceted nature of the Indian freedom struggle. Different groups and individuals adopted varying approaches towards the common goal of independence, reflecting diverse ideologies and responses to colonial rule.

96. 'Praja Mandals' active in states like Gwalior or Indore primarily aimed to achieve?

(A) Merger with Pakistan
(B) Responsible government and civil rights within the princely state
(C) Restoration of absolute monarchy
(D) Alliance with the British against Congress

Ans :

(B) Responsible government and civil rights within the princely state

Praja Mandals (People's Associations) were movements within the princely states focused on internal reforms. They campaigned against autocratic rule and demanded civil liberties, democratic representation, and responsible government accountable to the people of the state, later often aligning with the goal of integration with India.

97. The formation of Madhya Bharat by merging Gwalior, Indore, and other Malwa states occurred in which year?

(A) 1942
(B) 1947
(C) 1948
(D) 1956

Ans :

(C) 1948

Following the accession of princely states, the Union of Madhya Bharat, comprising Gwalior, Indore, and numerous smaller states primarily in the Malwa region, was formally inaugurated in May 1948 as a Part B state within the Indian Union. This was a key step in the post-independence consolidation process.

98. Which movement's activities in Madhya Pradesh included boycotts of legislatures, courts, and educational institutions as a form of withdrawal of cooperation?

(A) Quit India Movement
(B) Swadeshi Movement
(C) Non-Cooperation Movement
(D) Revolutionary Movement

Ans :

(C) Non-Cooperation Movement

The Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) was specifically designed around the principle of withdrawing cooperation from British institutions. Key programmes included boycotting elections, legislative councils, government courts, schools, and colleges, alongside promoting Swadeshi and Khadi.

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99. Which statement regarding the freedom movement leaders mentioned in Chapter 4 is incorrect?

(A) Ravishankar Shukla became the first CM of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) Seth Govind Das was associated with early nationalist activities.
(C) Chandra Shekhar Azad led the Non-Cooperation movement in Madhya Pradesh.
(D) Sardar Patel oversaw the integration of princely states nationally.

Ans :

(C) Chandra Shekhar Azad led the Non-Cooperation movement in Madhya Pradesh.

Statement (C) is incorrect. Chandra Shekhar Azad was a prominent revolutionary leader associated with armed struggle, not the non-violent Non-Cooperation Movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. The other statements accurately reflect the roles of the mentioned leaders.

100. Select the correct statement summarizing a key aspect of Chapter 4.

(A) The freedom movement in Madhya Pradesh was isolated from national trends.
(B) The integration of princely states was completed before August 1947.
(C) Madhya Pradesh witnessed participation in major Gandhian movements like Civil Disobedience and Quit India.
(D) Revolutionary activities were the most dominant and widespread form of struggle in the region.

Ans :

(C) Madhya Pradesh witnessed participation in major Gandhian movements like Civil Disobedience and Quit India.

Statement (C) accurately reflects the content of Chapter 4, which highlights the significant involvement of Madhya Pradesh in the major mass movements led by Gandhi, including Civil Disobedience (with events like Jungle Satyagraha) and the Quit India Movement. The region was integrated with national trends, integration happened post-1947, and Gandhian movements were more widespread than revolutionary ones.

END

CHAPTER 05

TRIBAL HISTORY AND TRIBAL LITERATURE OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. Which term refers to the indigenous communities recognized by the Indian Constitution, often residing in specific geographical areas with distinct cultural identities?
(A) Scheduled Castes
(B) Other Backward Classes
(C) Scheduled Tribes
(D) General Category

Ans :

(C) Scheduled Tribes
Scheduled Tribes (STs) are communities listed in the Constitution of India under Article 342. They are generally considered the indigenous populations, often living in relative isolation with unique cultural, social, and economic characteristics. The term Adivasi is also commonly used to refer to these groups, emphasizing their status as original inhabitants.

2. Which of the following is considered the largest tribal group in Madhya Pradesh by population?
(A) Gond
(B) Bhil
(C) Korku
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(B) Bhil
The Bhil tribe constitutes the largest tribal group in Madhya Pradesh, primarily inhabiting the western districts like Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, and Khargone. They have a rich history and distinct cultural practices, including the famous Bhagoria festival. Their population size makes them a significant demographic component of the state's tribal population.

3. The Gond tribe, prominent in Madhya Pradesh, derives its name from the Dravidian word 'Konda', which means what?
(A) Forest Dweller
(B) Hill
(C) River People
(D) Skilled Hunter

Ans :

(B) Hill
The name 'Gond' is believed to have originated from the Telugu or Dravidian word 'Konda,' meaning 'hill.' This reflects the traditional habitat of the Gond people, who historically resided in the hilly and forested regions of Central India. They are one of the largest tribal groups in India, spread across several states including Madhya Pradesh.

4. Which tribal group in Madhya Pradesh is particularly known for its traditional knowledge of medicinal plants and forest resources?
(A) Bhil
(B) Korku
(C) Sahariya
(D) Baiga

Ans :

(D) Baiga
The Baiga tribe, primarily found in the eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh like Mandla, Dindori, and Balaghat, is renowned for its deep traditional ecological knowledge, especially concerning forests and medicinal plants. They traditionally practiced shifting cultivation (Bewar) and are considered experts in identifying and using herbal remedies derived from forest resources.

5. The Sahariya tribe is predominantly found in which region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Nimar Plains
(C) Northern Districts (Gwalior-Chambal)
(D) Baghelkhand Plateau

Ans :

(C) Northern Districts (Gwalior-Chambal)
The Sahariya tribe primarily inhabits the northern districts of Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the Gwalior and Chambal divisions, including districts like Shivpuri, Sheopur, and Guna. They are classified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) and traditionally relied on forest gathering and labour for their livelihood.

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6. The Korku tribe, mainly found in the southern parts of Madhya Pradesh, belongs to which language family group?
(A) Dravidian
(B) Indo-Aryan
(C) Austro-Asiatic (Munda branch)
(D) Sino-Tibetan

Ans :

(C) Austro-Asiatic (Munda branch)
The Korku tribe resides mainly in the southern districts of Madhya Pradesh, such as Khandwa, Betul, and Chhindwara, adjacent to Maharashtra. Their language, Korku, belongs to the Munda branch of the Austro-Asiatic language family, distinct from the Dravidian languages of the Gonds or the Indo-Aryan languages of the Bhils.

7. What aspect primarily defines the socio-cultural life of most tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Strong emphasis on industrial occupation
(B) Close connection with nature and forest resources
(C) Predominance of nuclear family structures
(D) Highly individualistic social organization

Ans :

(B) Close connection with nature and forest resources
A defining characteristic of the socio-cultural life of most tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh is their intimate relationship with nature and dependence on forest resources for livelihood, rituals, and cultural practices. Their social structures, belief systems, art forms, and traditional economies are deeply interwoven with their natural environment.

8. Which district in Madhya Pradesh has the highest concentration of the Bhil tribal population?
(A) Mandla
(B) Jhabua
(C) Chhindwara
(D) Sidhi

Ans :

(B) Jhabua
Jhabua, along with the adjacent district of Alirajpur (which was carved out of Jhabua), has the highest concentration of the Bhil population in Madhya Pradesh. This region in western MP is considered the heartland of the Bhil tribe, where their cultural traditions are prominently visible.

9. The 'Ghotul' system, a traditional youth dormitory, is associated with which major tribe of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhil
(B) Baiga
(C) Gond (specifically Muria Gonds)
(D) Korku

Ans :

(C) Gond (specifically Muria Gonds)
The Ghotul is a unique socio-cultural institution, a type of village dormitory for unmarried boys and girls, traditionally associated with the Muria Gond sub-group, found predominantly in the Bastar region (neighbouring MP). It served as a center for education, cultural transmission, and social interaction among the youth, although its prevalence has declined.

10. The origin of the Baiga tribe is often traced back to which mythological figure or ancestor?
(A) Ravana
(B) Nanga Baiga
(C) Birsa Munda
(D) Tantia Bhil

Ans :

(B) Nanga Baiga
According to Baiga folklore and origin myths, they consider Nanga Baiga and Nangi Baigin as their primordial ancestors, created by Bhagavan (the supreme deity). These myths often narrate their role as priests of the earth and their connection to the forest, reinforcing their identity and traditional practices.

11. Which of the following tribes is classified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gond
(B) Bhil
(C) Sahariya
(D) Kol

Ans :

(C) Sahariya
In Madhya Pradesh, three tribal groups are classified as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) due to factors like declining population, low literacy, pre-agricultural technology, and economic backwardness. These are the Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya tribes, requiring special attention for their development and protection.

12. The traditional council or Panchayat system among the Gond tribe is often headed by a person known as?
(A) Patel
(B) Mukhiya
(C) Mahato or Raja
(D) Tadvi

Ans :

(C) Mahato or Raja
Traditional Gond villages often had a council system for resolving disputes and managing community affairs. While the headship could vary regionally, titles like Mahato or Raja were commonly used for the traditional headman or

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chief who presided over the Gond panchayat, exercising social and judicial authority.

13. Which tribe is known for its unique practice of 'Laru Kaj', a pig sacrifice ceremony dedicated to Narayan Deo?
(A) Sahariya
(B) Korku
(C) Gond
(D) Bhil

Ans :

(C) Gond
The 'Laru Kaj' is a significant ritual among certain Gond sub-groups, involving the sacrifice of a pig to honor Narayan Deo, one of their important deities. This ceremony is performed for prosperity, health, and protection of the community, reflecting their distinct religious beliefs and practices.

14. What does the term 'Adivasi' literally mean, often used synonymously with Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Forest Protectors
(B) Original Inhabitants
(C) Hill Dwellers
(D) River People

Ans :

(B) Original Inhabitants
The term 'Adivasi' is derived from Sanskrit, where 'Adi' means 'first' or 'original' and 'Vasi' means 'inhabitant' or 'dweller'. Thus, 'Adivasi' translates to 'original inhabitants', signifying the indigenous status of these communities who have lived in their territories for generations, predating later settlers.

15. The distribution of tribal populations in Madhya Pradesh is largely concentrated in which types of geographical areas?
(A) Urban centers and industrial zones
(B) Fertile river plains and agricultural belts
(C) Hilly, forested, and remote regions
(D) Coastal areas and marshlands

Ans :

(C) Hilly, forested, and remote regions
Historically and geographically, tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh are predominantly concentrated in the hilly, forested, and often remote areas of the state, particularly in the Vindhya and Satpura ranges and the eastern districts. This distribution is linked to their traditional lifestyles, reliance on forest resources, and historical displacement patterns.

16. Identify the correct statement regarding the socio-cultural life of the Bhil tribe.
(A) They primarily speak languages belonging to the Austro-Asiatic family.
(B) The Ghoomar dance is a central part of their cultural expression.
(C) Their traditional governance system is strictly matriarchal.
(D) They are primarily concentrated in the eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans :

(B) The Ghoomar dance is a central part of their cultural expression.
The Ghoomar dance is a traditional folk dance performed by Bhil women, especially during festivals and celebrations. It is a significant aspect of their cultural identity. Bhils primarily speak Bhili, an Indo-Aryan language, their society is largely patriarchal, and they are concentrated in western Madhya Pradesh, making the other options incorrect.

17. Which statement about the Gond tribe of Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) They are the second-largest tribal group in the state after Bhils.
(B) Gond art, characterized by vibrant patterns, has gained international recognition.
(C) They traditionally practiced a form of shifting cultivation called 'Bewar'.
(D) Their language, Gondi, belongs to the Dravidian language family.

Ans :

(C) They traditionally practiced a form of shifting cultivation called 'Bewar'.
While some Gond sub-groups might have practiced shifting cultivation, 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya' is most distinctively associated with the Baiga tribe, who considered ploughing the earth a transgression. Gonds engaged in various forms of agriculture, including settled cultivation. The other statements about their population rank, art, and language family are generally correct.

18. The Bharia tribe, another PVTG in Madhya Pradesh, is primarily found in which valley within the Chhindwara district?
(A) Narmada Valley
(B) Chambal Valley
(C) Patalkot Valley
(D) Son Valley

Ans :

(C) Patalkot Valley
The Bharia tribe is famously associated with the Patalkot valley, a deep, horse-shoe-shaped valley located in the Tamia tehsil of Chhindwara district. Due to the geographical isolation of Patalkot, the Bharias living there

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maintained a unique lifestyle and culture for a long time, making them a subject of anthropological interest.

19. Which tribe is traditionally associated with the occupation of carrying palanquins (palki)?
(A) Korku
(B) Kol
(C) Sahariya
(D) Khairwar

Ans :

(B) Kol
The Kol tribe, found mainly in the Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, and Shahdol districts of Madhya Pradesh, has historical associations with various occupations, including agriculture and labour. Traditionally, one of their recognized occupations was carrying palanquins for royalty or upper castes in earlier times.

20. What is meant by 'tribal endogamy'?
(A) Marriage outside one's own tribe
(B) Marriage within one's own tribe or sub-tribe
(C) A system where women hold primary power
(D) A tradition of youth dormitories

Ans :

(B) Marriage within one's own tribe or sub-tribe
Endogamy refers to the social custom of marrying only within the limits of a specific group, such as a tribe, clan, or community. Tribal endogamy means that members of a particular tribe are generally expected or required to marry other members of the same tribe or sometimes specific sub-groups (gotra/clan) within the tribe, helping maintain group identity.

21. The Bhil rebellions in the 19th century were primarily concentrated in which region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Baghelkhand
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Malwa and Nimar (Western MP)
(D) Mahakoshal

Ans :

(C) Malwa and Nimar (Western MP)
The Bhil tribes, predominantly residing in the western parts of Madhya Pradesh (Malwa and Nimar regions), staged several uprisings during the 19th century against British policies and the rule of princely states. Issues like forest laws, land alienation, and interference in their traditional ways of life fueled these rebellions.

22. Tantia Bhil (also known as Tantya Mama), a prominent tribal freedom fighter, operated mainly during which period?
(A) Early 18th Century
(B) Mid-18th Century
(C) Late 19th Century (approx. 1878-1889)
(D) Early 20th Century

Ans :

(C) Late 19th Century (approx. 1878-1889)
Tantia Bhil emerged as a significant figure of resistance against British rule in the Central Provinces (present-day Madhya Pradesh) during the latter half of the 19th century. He engaged in activities often described as social banditry, targeting British treasuries and symbols of authority between roughly 1878 and his capture and execution in 1889.

23. The 'Jungle Satyagraha' during the Indian independence movement saw significant participation from which tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Sahariya and Kol
(B) Gond and Korku
(C) Bhil and Baiga
(D) Pardhan and Agariya

Ans :

(B) Gond and Korku
The Jungle Satyagrahas, particularly prominent during the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930s), involved protests against restrictive British forest laws that curtailed tribal rights over forest resources. In Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the Betul (Korku) and Seoni/Mandla (Gond) regions, tribals actively participated, defying forest regulations as a form of protest.

24. What was a major cause for the Gond uprisings in the Mandla region during the British period?
(A) Introduction of a new currency system
(B) Forced conversion to Christianity
(C) Restrictions on forest rights and land alienation
(D) Imposition of the Hindi language

Ans :

(C) Restrictions on forest rights and land alienation
Like many other tribal revolts, the Gond uprisings in regions like Mandla were largely triggered by British policies that encroached upon their traditional rights. These included the implementation of forest laws restricting access to forest produce and grazing, imposition of taxes, and the alienation of tribal land to outsiders and moneylenders.

25. Raghunath Shah and Shankar Shah, who revolted against the British in 1857, belonged to the royal family of which Gond kingdom?
(A) Deogarh
(B) Garha-Mandla
(C) Kherla
(D) Chanda

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Ans :

(B) Garha-Mandla
Shankar Shah was the titular king of the former Gond kingdom of Garha-Mandla, and Raghunath Shah was his son. Resenting British interference and loss of power, they attempted to organize a rebellion in the Jabalpur region during the 1857 uprising. They were captured by the British and executed by being blown from a cannon.

26. Tribal movements in Madhya Pradesh often represented resistance against which primary factor?
(A) Internal tribal conflicts
(B) Modernization of agriculture
(C) Loss of traditional autonomy and resource rights
(D) Spread of formal education systems

Ans :

(C) Loss of traditional autonomy and resource rights
A common thread running through most tribal movements and rebellions in Madhya Pradesh, especially during the colonial period, was the resistance against the erosion of their traditional autonomy, cultural practices, and customary rights over land and forest resources due to state policies and influx of outsiders.

27. Which of the following was generally NOT a primary cause of tribal uprisings in Madhya Pradesh during the colonial era?
(A) Exploitation by moneylenders and traders
(B) Imposition of heavy taxes and revenue demands
(C) Interference with traditional religious practices
(D) Promotion of inter-tribal marriages by the British

Ans :

(D) Promotion of inter-tribal marriages by the British
The primary drivers of tribal resistance were economic exploitation, land alienation, restrictive forest laws, and interference with their socio-political systems. While there might have been instances of interference with customs, the active promotion of inter-tribal marriage by the British was not a documented major cause for widespread revolt.

28. The Betul district of Madhya Pradesh witnessed significant tribal resistance, particularly involving which tribe?
(A) Bhil
(B) Sahariya
(C) Korku
(D) Baiga

Ans :

(C) Korku
The Betul district, home to a significant Korku population, was a site of tribal resistance, including participation in the Jungle Satyagraha (like the Ghoradongri Satyagraha led by Ganjan Singh Korku). The Korkus protested against forest laws that hampered their access to traditional livelihoods.

29. Badal Bhoi, a tribal leader associated with the freedom struggle, belonged to which tribal community?
(A) Gond
(B) Bhil
(C) Korku
(D) Bharia

Ans :

(A) Gond
Badal Bhoi was a prominent tribal freedom fighter from the Chhindwara district, belonging to the Gond community. He played an active role in mobilizing tribals against British rule and participated in movements like the Non-Cooperation Movement and Jungle Satyagraha. A tribal museum in Chhindwara is named after him.

30. The term 'Diku', often used during tribal revolts in central India, referred to whom?
(A) British officials
(B) Neighboring tribal groups
(C) Outsiders (moneylenders, traders, landlords)
(D) Tribal priests

Ans :

(C) Outsiders (moneylenders, traders, landlords)
'Diku' was a term commonly used by tribal communities, particularly in the Chota Nagpur plateau region (neighboring MP) but also understood elsewhere, to refer to 'outsiders'. These outsiders, including moneylenders, traders, contractors, and landlords, were often perceived as exploiters responsible for disrupting the traditional tribal economy and society.

31. What is 'Pithora Painting', a traditional art form primarily associated with the Bhil and Bhilala tribes?
(A) A form of pottery decoration
(B) Ritualistic wall paintings usually done inside houses
(C) A style of weaving intricate textiles
(D) Sculptures made from wood or metal

Ans :

(B) Ritualistic wall paintings usually done inside houses
Pithora paintings are vibrant, ritualistic murals created on the walls inside the homes of Bhil and related tribes like Bhilala and Rathwa, primarily in western Madhya Pradesh and eastern Gujarat. These paintings, dedicated to the deity Baba Pithora, depict mythological events, daily life, and nature, and are created to invoke blessings for peace and prosperity.

32. The 'Bhagoria Haat' is a famous cultural festival celebrated with great enthusiasm by which tribe before Holi?

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(A) Gond
(B) Baiga
(C) Korku
(D) Bhil

Ans :

(D) Bhil
Bhagoria Haat is a unique and vibrant festival celebrated by the Bhil and Bhilala tribes in the districts of Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Khargone, and Barwani. Held in the week preceding Holi, these haats (markets) become centers for colorful celebrations, music, dance, and traditionally, a place for young men and women to choose their life partners.

33. 'Karma' dance, a popular folk dance performed usually during the Karma festival, is associated with which tribal group(s) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Primarily Sahariya
(B) Primarily Korku
(C) Gond and Baiga
(D) Only Bhilala

Ans :

(C) Gond and Baiga
The Karma dance is one of the most important and widely performed folk dances among several tribal communities in central and eastern India, including the Gond and Baiga tribes of Madhya Pradesh. It is performed to appease Karma Dev/Karam Rani, the deity of fate, usually during the Karma festival held after the monsoons.

34. Which traditional craft involves creating intricate designs using bell metal through the lost-wax casting technique, famously practiced by artisans from the Bastar region (neighboring MP) and some MP tribal communities?
(A) Pithora painting
(B) Dhokra art
(C) Gond painting
(D) Chhipa print

Ans :

(B) Dhokra art
Dhokra art is an ancient method of metal casting using the lost-wax (cire perdue) technique. It is practiced by tribal artisans in parts of Madhya Pradesh (like Betul) and neighboring states like Chhattisgarh (Bastar region) and Odisha. They create intricate figurines, deities, animals, and utilitarian objects from an alloy of brass and bronze (bell metal).

35. The 'Thapti' dance is a traditional folk dance form of which tribe in Madhya Pradesh, performed usually during festivals like Holi?
(A) Gond
(B) Bhil
(C) Korku
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(C) Korku
The Thapti dance is a characteristic folk dance of the Korku tribe, residing mainly in the southern districts like Betul and Khandwa. It is typically performed by men during festivals, especially Holi, involving rhythmic steps, clapping, and often accompanied by traditional musical instruments.

36. 'Mandana' paintings are traditional folk art forms typically created on which surfaces by women in the Malwa and Nimar regions?
(A) Canvas sheets
(B) Palm leaves
(C) Walls and floors of houses
(D) Metal utensils

Ans :

(C) Walls and floors of houses
Mandana art refers to the traditional geometric and symbolic designs painted by women on the floors (ground) and walls of their homes, especially during festivals and auspicious occasions. Primarily practiced in Rajasthan and the adjoining Malwa and Nimar regions of Madhya Pradesh, it uses simple materials like chalk or rice paste.

37. What role do rituals and festivals primarily play in the tribal societies of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Solely for entertainment and leisure
(B) Reinforcing social bonds, cultural identity, and connection with nature/deities
(C) Primarily as a means of economic exchange
(D) Exclusively for political mobilization

Ans :

(B) Reinforcing social bonds, cultural identity, and connection with nature/deities
Rituals and festivals are integral to tribal life in Madhya Pradesh. They serve multiple crucial functions beyond entertainment, including strengthening community ties, preserving and transmitting cultural values and traditions, marking agricultural cycles, and appeasing deities and spirits associated with nature and well-being.

38. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a traditional craft associated with Madhya Pradesh tribes?
(A) Bamboo craft
(B) Terracotta pottery
(C) Wood carving
(D) Ivory carving

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Ans :

(D) Ivory carving
Tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh are known for various traditional crafts utilizing locally available resources like bamboo, clay (terracotta), and wood. Ivory carving, however, is not a traditional or widespread craft among MP tribes, and trade in ivory is now banned under wildlife protection laws.

39. The 'Saila' dance, often performed after the harvest season, is popular among which tribal community in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhil
(B) Korku
(C) Gond and Baiga
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(C) Gond and Baiga
Saila is a vibrant stick dance predominantly performed by the Gond and Baiga communities, especially in the eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh. Typically performed by men after the rabi crop harvest, it involves intricate footwork and rhythmic striking of sticks, celebrating the successful harvest.

40. Jangarh Singh Shyam, who tragically passed away in 2001, was a pioneering and internationally acclaimed artist associated with which style of tribal painting?
(A) Pithora Painting
(B) Warli Painting
(C) Gond Painting
(D) Mandana Painting

Ans :

(C) Gond Painting
Jangarh Singh Shyam is credited with bringing contemporary Gond painting to national and international prominence. Hailing from the Pardhan Gond community of Patangarh village in Dindori district, he developed a unique style ('Jangarh Kalam') using vibrant colors and intricate patterns, inspiring a generation of Gond artists.

41. What is 'Chilta', in the context of Bhil culture?
(A) A type of musical instrument
(B) A traditional alcoholic beverage
(C) A memorial pillar erected for the dead
(D) A form of ritualistic body tattooing

Ans :

(C) A memorial pillar erected for the dead
'Chilta' or 'Gatla' refers to the memorial pillars or stones erected by Bhils and related tribes to commemorate their deceased ancestors. These pillars are often intricately carved with figures representing the deceased, their possessions, or events from their life, serving as important markers of lineage and remembrance.

42. Which festival, celebrated mainly by Gonds and Baigas, involves the worship of 'Bura Dev' or 'Dulha Dev'?
(A) Bhagoria
(B) Karma
(C) Madai
(D) Bidri

Ans :

(C) Madai
Madai is an important religious festival and fair celebrated by Gond and other tribes in various parts of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. It involves the worship of local deities, including Bura Dev or Dulha Dev, and features community feasting, dancing, and markets, serving as a significant social gathering.

43. The 'Gotul Pata' are songs associated with the Ghotul institution of the Muria Gonds, often narrating what?
(A) Agricultural techniques
(B) Myths, legends, and heroic tales
(C) Hunting strategies
(D) Modern political events

Ans :

(B) Myths, legends, and heroic tales
'Gotul Pata' refers to the repertoire of songs sung within the Ghotul system of the Muria Gonds. These songs are a crucial part of their oral tradition, narrating creation myths, legends of their ancestors and deities (like Lingo Pen), heroic stories, and social commentary, thus educating the youth about their culture and history.

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44. Which art form involves decorating walls and floors with rice paste, particularly significant during Diwali among the Gond tribe?
(A) Dhokra
(B) Pandvani
(C) Dingna
(D) Thapa

Ans :

(C) Dingna
Dingna is a traditional art form practiced by Gond women, especially during festivals like Diwali. It involves creating geometric patterns and motifs on the walls and floors of homes using rice paste or coloured mud. These designs are considered auspicious and protective.

45. What does 'Folklore' generally encompass in the context of tribal traditions?
(A) Only written historical records
(B) The collective body of traditional beliefs, customs,

legends, and stories passed down orally
(C) Formal education systems established by the government
(D) Modern scientific knowledge about the tribe

Ans :

(B) The collective body of traditional beliefs, customs, legends, and stories passed down orally
Folklore refers to the expressive body of culture shared by a particular group of people, encompassing traditional beliefs, customs, myths, legends, folktales, proverbs, riddles, songs, and material culture, transmitted largely through oral communication and practice rather than formal education or written texts.

46. Identify the incorrect statement regarding tribal art forms of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Gond paintings often feature intricate patterns filling animal and nature motifs.
(B) Pithora paintings are traditionally done only by male artists called 'Lakharas'.
(C) Dhokra art uses the lost-wax casting technique for metal craft.
(D) Bhil tribes use vibrant colours in their paintings and textiles.

Ans :

(B) Pithora paintings are traditionally done only by male artists called 'Lakharas'.
While the main Pithora painting ritual might be overseen by a specific male painter (Lakharas), women often participate in the preparation and sometimes painting process, especially auxiliary motifs. Therefore, stating it's done only by male artists is inaccurate. The other statements correctly describe characteristics of Gond painting, Dhokra art, and Bhil art.

47. The worship of 'Bada Deo' or 'Budha Deo' among Gonds represents reverence towards which aspect?
(A) A specific historical king
(B) The supreme creator deity or ancestor spirit
(C) A deity associated with agriculture
(D) The spirit of a sacred river

Ans :

(B) The supreme creator deity or ancestor spirit
Bada Deo (Great God) or Budha Deo (Old God) is considered one of the most important deities in the Gond pantheon, often representing the supreme creator or the primary ancestor spirit from whom the tribe originated. Reverence for Bada Deo is central to their religious beliefs and rituals.

48. How does Gond painting primarily differ from Pithora painting in its traditional context and style?
(A) Gond painting uses only black and white, while Pithora uses vibrant colours.
(B) Gond painting focuses on abstract symbols, while Pithora depicts realistic portraits.
(C) Gond painting evolved more recently as a narrative art form often on paper/canvas, while Pithora is a ritualistic wall painting with specific symbolic figures.
(D) Gond painting is done exclusively by women, while Pithora is done exclusively by men.

Ans :

(C) Gond painting evolved more recently as a narrative art form often on paper/canvas, while Pithora is a ritualistic wall painting with specific symbolic figures.
While both are vibrant tribal art forms, Pithora painting is fundamentally a ritual mural painted on house walls with a specific iconography linked to invoking the deity Baba Pithora. Contemporary Gond painting, popularized by Jangarh Singh Shyam, often tells stories and depicts nature using intricate patterns, frequently created on paper or canvas for sale, moving beyond purely ritualistic wall decoration.

49. The Pardhan sub-group of the Gond tribe traditionally served what role within the community?
(A) Iron smelters
(B) Priests and Bards/Musicians
(C) Agricultural labourers
(D) Village watchmen

Ans :

(B) Priests and Bards/Musicians
The Pardhans are a sub-group closely associated with the Gonds, traditionally acting as their priests, genealogists, bards, and musicians. They played a vital role in preserving and performing the myths, legends, and history of the Gond tribe through music (like playing the Bana instrument) and oral narratives.

50. 'Godna' is the traditional art of what, practiced by many tribal women in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Weaving
(B) Pottery
(C) Tattooing
(D) Basket making

Ans :

(C) Tattooing
'Godna' refers to the traditional practice of tattooing among various tribal communities in India, including those in Madhya Pradesh. These tattoos, often intricate patterns on the face, arms, and legs, hold cultural, social, and sometimes perceived medicinal significance for tribal women.

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51. What constitutes 'Oral Literature' in the context of tribal communities?
(A) Only government-published reports about tribes
(B) Literature written exclusively in the Devanagari script
(C) Myths, legends, folktales, songs, proverbs passed down verbally through generations
(D) Modern novels and poetry written by urban authors about tribes

Ans :

(C) Myths, legends, folktales, songs, proverbs passed down verbally through generations
Oral literature, or oral tradition, encompasses the vast body of cultural knowledge, narratives, and artistic expressions (like myths, epics, folktales, songs, proverbs, riddles) that are preserved and transmitted verbally from one generation to the next within a community, especially those without a long history of written language.

52. Gondi, the language spoken by the Gond tribe, belongs to which major language family?
(A) Indo-Aryan
(B) Austro-Asiatic
(C) Sino-Tibetan
(D) Dravidian

Ans :

(D) Dravidian
Gondi is classified as a Central Dravidian language, related to other Dravidian languages like Telugu, Kannada, Tamil, and Malayalam, although geographically spoken in Central India surrounded by Indo-Aryan and Austro-Asiatic languages. It has several regional dialects.

53. Bhili, spoken by the Bhil tribe, is considered part of which language family?
(A) Dravidian
(B) Munda (Austro-Asiatic)
(C) Indo-Aryan
(D) Tibeto-Burman

Ans :

(C) Indo-Aryan
Bhili and its various dialects, spoken by the large Bhil population in western Madhya Pradesh and neighboring states, belong to the Indo-Aryan language family, specifically the Bhil group within the Western Indo-Aryan branch. It shows influences from neighbouring languages like Gujarati and Rajasthani.

54. Which tribal language of Madhya Pradesh belongs to the Munda branch of the Austro-Asiatic family?
(A) Gondi
(B) Bhili
(C) Korku
(D) Nimadi

Ans :

(C) Korku
The Korku language, spoken by the Korku tribe primarily in the southern districts of Madhya Pradesh, is classified under the Munda branch of the Austro-Asiatic language family, distinguishing it linguistically from the Dravidian Gondi and Indo-Aryan Bhili languages prevalent in the state.

55. Folktales often serve what purpose within tribal oral traditions?
(A) Solely entertainment for children
(B) Transmitting moral values, cultural norms, and explaining natural phenomena
(C) Documenting precise historical dates and events
(D) Replacing the need for formal schooling

Ans :

(B) Transmitting moral values, cultural norms, and explaining natural phenomena
Folktales are a vital part of oral literature, serving multiple functions. They entertain, but more importantly, they are vehicles for teaching moral lessons, reinforcing social customs and taboos, explaining the origins of the world or natural events, and preserving collective wisdom and cultural identity.

56. The 'Bana' is a traditional stringed musical instrument often used by Pardhan Gonds to accompany the recitation of what?
(A) Weather forecasts
(B) Market price lists
(C) Gond epic tales and legends (like Gondwani)
(D) Modern political speeches

Ans :

(C) Gond epic tales and legends (like Gondwani)
The Bana, a fiddle-like instrument, is traditionally played by Pardhan bards. It is intrinsically linked to the oral tradition of the Gonds, used to accompany the singing and narration of 'Gondwani' – the epic stories, myths, genealogies, and legends of the Gond people, thus playing a crucial role in cultural transmission.

57. What is a significant challenge faced by many tribal languages and dialects in Madhya Pradesh today?
(A) Overabundance of written literature
(B) Lack of speakers due to tribal migration to cities
(C) Dominance of regional languages and lack of formal recognition/use in education
(D) Resistance from tribes to document their languages

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Ans :

(C) Dominance of regional languages and lack of formal recognition/use in education
Many tribal languages and dialects face the threat of decline due to the increasing influence and dominance of major regional languages (like Hindi in MP), limited use in formal education and administration, and lack of standardized scripts or extensive written literature, leading to endangerment for some.

58. Myths and legends within tribal oral traditions often explain the origin of what?
(A) The tribe itself, its clans, and important customs
(B) Recent technological inventions
(C) International political boundaries
(D) Stock market fluctuations

Ans :

(A) The tribe itself, its clans, and important customs
Creation myths and legends are fundamental components of tribal oral literature. They typically narrate the origins of the universe, the earth, the tribe itself, its various clans (gotras), significant geographical features, important rituals, social customs, and the relationship between humans, nature, and the divine.

59. 'Gondwani', the oral epic tradition of the Gonds, often features the exploits and genealogy related to which legendary Gond figure or dynasty?
(A) Rani Durgavati
(B) The Pandavas from Mahabharata
(C) Lingo Pen (a cultural hero/deity)
(D) Emperor Ashoka

Ans :

(C) Lingo Pen (a cultural hero/deity)
Gondwani, the rich body of oral epics and narratives recited by Pardhan bards, frequently centers around the Gond cosmology, genealogies, and the stories of their cultural heroes and deities. Lingo Pen (or Pahandi Pari Kupar Lingo) is a central figure in many Gond origin myths, credited with organizing Gond society and teaching them their customs and traditions.

60. The language 'Baigani' is spoken by which tribe?
(A) Bhil
(B) Korku
(C) Sahariya
(D) Baiga

Ans :

(D) Baiga
Baigani is the language spoken by the Baiga tribe, primarily residing in the eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh. It is generally considered a distinct language, though often heavily influenced by neighbouring Indo-Aryan languages like Hindi/Chhattisgarhi. It forms a key part of their cultural identity.

61. Identify the incorrect pair of Tribe and their Primary Region in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Bhil : Western MP (Jhabua, Alirajpur)
(B) Gond : Eastern & Southern MP (Mandla, Chhindwara)
(C) Sahariya : Southern MP (Betul, Khandwa)
(D) Korku : Southern MP (Betul, Khandwa)

Ans :

(C) Sahariya : Southern MP (Betul, Khandwa)
The Sahariya tribe is predominantly found in the Northern districts of Madhya Pradesh, such as Sheopur, Shivpuri, and Guna, not the Southern districts. Bhils are concentrated in the West, Gonds are widespread but prominent in the East and South, and Korkus are mainly in the South (Betul, Khandwa). Therefore, the Sahariya-Southern MP pairing is incorrect.

62. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a tribal festival with the associated tribe?
(A) Madai : Bhil
(B) Bhagoria : Gond
(C) Karma : Korku
(D) Larukaj : Gond

Ans :

(D) Larukaj : Gond
Larukaj (pig sacrifice for Narayan Deo) is a ritual specifically associated with the Gond tribe. Bhagoria is a Bhil festival, Madai is celebrated prominently by Gonds (and others), and Karma dance/festival is significant for Gonds and Baigas, not primarily Korkus. Thus, the Larukaj-Gond pair is correct.

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63. Arrange the following tribal resistance events/figures associated with Madhya Pradesh in approximate chronological order:
1. Tantia Bhil's major activities
2. Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah's revolt
3. Bhil uprisings against British expansion
4. Jungle Satyagraha (Ghoradongri/Betul)

Options:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

Ans :

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
Bhil uprisings occurred throughout the early and mid-19th century as British influence grew (3). Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah revolted during the 1857 uprising

(2). Tantia Bhil was active mainly in the late 1880s (1). The Jungle Satyagrahas, like Ghoradongri, were part of the Civil Disobedience Movement around 1930 (4). Hence, the correct sequence is 3, 2, 1, 4.

64. Match the following tribal art forms/crafts (Column I) with the primarily associated tribe/region (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Pithora Painting	i.	Gond
b.	Dhokra Art	ii.	Bhil/Bhilala
c.	Gond Painting	iii.	Baiga
d.	Bewar Practice	iv.	Betul/Bastar influence

Options:
(A) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Ans :

(A) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
Pithora paintings are characteristic of Bhil/Bhilala tribes (a-ii). Dhokra metal craft is prominent in Betul (MP) and Bastar (neighbouring region) (b-iv). Gond painting is associated with the Gond tribe (c-i). Bewar (shifting cultivation) is traditionally practiced by the Baiga tribe (d-iii). Therefore, option A provides the correct matching.

65. Assertion (A): The Bhagoria festival is a significant cultural event for the Bhil tribe, involving colourful markets and traditional dances.
Reason (R): The festival primarily serves as an occasion for young Bhil men and women to select their life partners.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Bhagoria Haat is indeed a major cultural festival for Bhils, characterized by vibrant markets, music, and dance (Assertion A is true). A key traditional aspect and highlight of this festival is the opportunity it provides for courtship and elopement, where young people can choose their partners (Reason R is true). The unique courtship aspect is a primary reason for the festival's cultural significance and celebratory nature, making R a correct explanation for A.

66. Consider the following statements about the Baiga tribe of Madhya Pradesh:
1. They are classified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).
2. They traditionally practiced a form of shifting cultivation known as 'Bewar'.
3. Their traditional homeland includes districts like Mandla and Dindori.
4. They are the largest tribal group in Madhya Pradesh by population.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct; Baigas are classified as PVTGs in MP. Statement 2 is correct; they are known for practicing Bewar. Statement 3 is correct; their concentration is high in Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat etc. Statement 4 is incorrect; the Bhil tribe is the largest, not the Baiga. Therefore, only statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct.

67. The concept of 'Totemism', prevalent among many tribal groups, refers to:
(A) A system of hierarchical political leadership.
(B) The belief in a mystical relationship between a group (like a clan) and a particular natural object (like an animal or plant).
(C) A form of ritualistic music and dance performed during harvests.
(D) The practice of storing grain in communal granaries.

Ans :

(B) The belief in a mystical relationship between a group (like a clan) and a particular natural object (like an animal or plant).
Totemism is a complex system of beliefs found in many traditional societies, including tribal communities in MP. It involves a perceived kinship or mystical connection between a social group (often a clan or 'gotra') and a specific natural entity (the totem, e.g., a particular animal, bird, or plant). This often involves taboos against harming or consuming the totem animal/plant.

68. Which tribal community in Madhya Pradesh is known for its traditional expertise in iron smelting, referred to as 'Agariya'?
(A) Bhil
(B) Baiga
(C) A sub-group of the Gond tribe
(D) Korku

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Ans :

(C) A sub-group of the Gond tribe
The Agariya are traditionally an iron-smelting community, often considered a sub-group or associated community of the larger Gond tribe. They possessed indigenous knowledge of extracting iron from ore using traditional furnaces, playing a crucial role in providing tools and implements in the past, though the practice has significantly declined.

69. The 'Dadariya' are a form of folk songs popular among which tribe, often sung competitively between groups of men and women?
(A) Sahariya
(B) Korku
(C) Bhil
(D) Baiga

Ans :

(D) Baiga
Dadariya songs are a characteristic form of folk music associated with the Baiga tribe. These are often lyrical, question-and-answer type songs exchanged between groups, particularly young men and women, often while working in fields or forests, reflecting themes of love, nature, and daily life.

70. Which of the following is a major tribal museum located in Bhopal, dedicated to showcasing the diverse cultures of India, including those of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Museum, Bhopal
(B) Birla Museum, Bhopal
(C) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS)
(D) Tribal Museum, Chhindwara (Badal Bhoi State Tribal Museum)

Ans :

(C) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS)
The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Mankind), located in Bhopal, is a unique anthropological museum. It exhibits the story of human evolution and culture with a special focus on the diverse tribal and folk cultures of India, including extensive open-air and indoor exhibits representing tribal habitats and lifestyles from across the country, including Madhya Pradesh.

71. The traditional attire 'Kachhauta' style saree is typically worn by women of which major tribe?
(A) Gond
(B) Bhil
(C) Baiga
(D) Korku

Ans :

(A) Gond
The 'Kachhauta' style refers to a specific way of draping the saree, often above the knees, which is traditionally associated with Gond women in certain regions. This practical style is suited for agricultural work and movement in forested areas, distinguishing it from other saree draping styles.

72. 'Gudum Baja' is a traditional musical instrument primarily associated with which tribe?
(A) Bhil
(B) Korku
(C) Gond
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(C) Gond
The Gudum Baja is a percussion instrument, a type of drum, traditionally played by the Gond tribe during festivals, dances (like Karma and Saila), and social ceremonies. It is an integral part of their musical tradition, providing rhythmic accompaniment to songs and dances.

73. What is the significance of clan exogamy among tribes like Gonds and Bhils?
(A) It promotes marriage only within the immediate family.
(B) It dictates marriage outside one's own clan (gotra) but usually within the tribe.
(C) It encourages marriage outside the tribe altogether.
(D) It restricts marriage choices based on economic status.

Ans :

(B) It dictates marriage outside one's own clan (gotra) but usually within the tribe.
Clan exogamy is a common social rule where individuals are prohibited from marrying someone belonging to the same clan or 'gotra' (patrilineal lineage group) as themselves. The primary function is to prevent incest and foster alliances between different clans within the larger tribal group, thus promoting social cohesion while maintaining tribal endogamy.

74. Which of the following languages spoken in Madhya Pradesh does NOT belong to a tribal community?
(A) Gondi
(B) Korku
(C) Bhili
(D) Bundeli

Ans :

(D) Bundeli
Gondi (Gond), Korku (Korku), and Bhili (Bhil) are languages directly associated with major tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh. Bundeli, however, is

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a regional dialect of Hindi belonging to the Indo-Aryan family, spoken by the general population (including non-tribals) in the Bundelkhand region of MP and UP.

75. The 'Chad Dola' ceremony is a marriage ritual associated with which tribe?
(A) Baiga
(B) Sahariya
(C) Korku
(D) Bhil

Ans :

(D) Bhil
'Chad Dola' is one of the forms or rituals associated with marriage among the Bhil tribe. Marriage customs can vary, but this term often refers to specific ceremonies or types of marriage arrangements recognized within their traditional social structure.

76. Who authored the seminal work "The Baiga" (1939), providing detailed ethnographic accounts of the tribe?
(A) S.C. Roy
(B) Verrier Elwin
(C) G.S. Ghurye
(D) D.N. Majumdar

Ans :

(B) Verrier Elwin
Verrier Elwin, the renowned anthropologist, conducted extensive fieldwork among the Baiga tribe in the Central Provinces (now parts of MP and Chhattisgarh). His book "The Baiga" (1939) is considered a classic ethnographic study, detailing their culture, traditions, Bewar cultivation, and social organization.

77. The term 'Meghnad' festival, involving the erection of a pole and rituals, is primarily associated with which tribe?
(A) Bhil
(B) Baiga
(C) Gond
(D) Korku

Ans :

(C) Gond
The Meghnad festival is an important celebration for the Gond tribe, particularly in the Chhindwara and surrounding regions. It involves erecting a large pole (representing Meghnad, son of Ravana, whom they sometimes revere) and performing rituals around it, seeking protection and prosperity for the community.

78. Tribal customary laws often deal with matters pertaining to:
(A) International treaties and trade agreements
(B) Inheritance, marriage, dispute resolution within the community
(C) Stock market regulations
(D) Intellectual property rights for software

Ans :

(B) Inheritance, marriage, dispute resolution within the community
Tribal customary laws refer to the traditional, often unwritten, rules and norms that govern social relationships and behavior within a specific tribal community. These laws typically cover areas like marriage practices, divorce, inheritance of property, resource management, and mechanisms for resolving internal disputes through traditional councils or elders.

79. Which tribe performs the 'Lehangi' dance?
(A) Korku
(B) Gond
(C) Bhil
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(D) Sahariya
The Lehangi dance is a popular folk dance associated with the Sahariya tribe, primarily found in the northern belt of Madhya Pradesh. It is often performed during festivals and social gatherings, showcasing their cultural vibrancy.

80. The concept of 'Persa Pen' is central to the religious beliefs of which tribe, representing their main deity or group of deities?
(A) Bhil
(B) Baiga
(C) Gond
(D) Korku

Ans :

(C) Gond
'Persa Pen' is a fundamental concept in the traditional Gond religion, referring to the 'Great God' or the pantheon of major clan and village deities. The worship and appeasement of Persa Pen are crucial for the well-being, identity, and social order of the Gond community.

81. Identify the incorrect pair relating to tribal culture in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Bhagoria Haat : Bhil Love Festival
(B) Ghotul : Gond Youth Dormitory
(C) Pithora : Korku Wall Painting
(D) Karma : Gond/Baiga Harvest Dance

Ans :

(C) Pithora : Korku Wall Painting
Pithora paintings are ritualistic wall paintings primarily associated with the Bhil and Bhilala tribes, not the Korku tribe. The other pairs are correctly matched: Bhagoria Haat

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is a Bhil festival often linked with courtship, Ghotul was a Gond (Muria) youth dormitory, and Karma is a significant dance for Gonds and Baigas.

82. Which pair correctly matches a tribal leader with their associated region/event?
(A) Tantia Bhil : Mandla Revolt
(B) Rani Durgavati : Bhil Resistance
(C) Ganjan Singh Korku : Ghoradongri (Betul) Jungle Satyagraha
(D) Shankar Shah : Sahariya Uprising

Ans :

(C) Ganjan Singh Korku : Ghoradongri (Betul) Jungle Satyagraha
Ganjan Singh Korku was a key leader of the Jungle Satyagraha in the Ghoradongri area of Betul district in 1930. Tantia Bhil operated in the Nimar/Khandwa region, Rani Durgavati was a Gond queen of Garha-Mandla, and Shankar Shah led a Gond revolt in Jabalpur during 1857. Therefore, pair (C) is correct.

83. Arrange the following tribal groups based on their approximate population size in Madhya Pradesh, from largest to smallest:
1. Gond
2. Korku
3. Bhil
4. Sahariya

Options:
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

Ans :

(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
Based on census data, the Bhil tribe is the largest tribal group in Madhya Pradesh, followed by the Gond tribe. The Korku tribe has a significant population, larger than the Sahariya tribe, which is one of the PVTGs with a relatively smaller population. Therefore, the correct descending order is Bhil, Gond, Korku, Sahariya.

84. Match the tribal language (Column I) with its language family (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Bhili	i.	Austro-Asiatic (Munda)
b.	Gondi	ii.	Dravidian
c.	Korku	iii.	Indo-Aryan
d.	Baigani	iv.	Indo-Aryan (influenced)

Options:
(A) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
(B) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(C) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
(D) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv

Ans :

(A) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
Bhili belongs to the Indo-Aryan family (a-iii). Gondi belongs to the Dravidian family (b-ii). Korku belongs to the Austro-Asiatic (Munda) family (c-i). Baigani, while distinct, is heavily influenced by neighbouring Indo-Aryan languages (d-iv). Option A correctly matches these languages to their families/influences.

85. Assertion (A): Traditional Gond paintings often depict elements of nature like trees, animals, and birds, filled with intricate patterns.
Reason (R): The Gond worldview is deeply animistic, perceiving life and spirit in natural elements, which is reflected in their art.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion A accurately describes a key characteristic of Gond painting – the depiction of flora and fauna using detailed patterns. Reason R correctly points to the underlying Gond belief system (animism), where nature is imbued with spiritual significance. This worldview directly inspires the subject matter and reverence for nature seen in their art, making R the correct explanation for A.

86. Consider the following statements regarding tribal revolts in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Bhil revolts were often linked to land alienation and forest laws.
2. Tantia Bhil was captured and executed by the British authorities.
3. The Jungle Satyagraha saw participation mainly against Mughal forest policies.
4. Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah were Gond leaders who participated in the 1857 revolt.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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Ans :

(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
Statement 1 is correct; Bhil revolts were reactions to British policies. Statement 2 is correct; Tantia Bhil was eventually captured and hanged. Statement 3 is incorrect; the Jungle Satyagraha was primarily against British forest policies, not Mughal. Statement 4 is correct; Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah were Gond royalty who revolted in 1857. Thus, statements 1, 2, and 4 are correct.

87. The term 'Socio-cultural Life' of a tribe primarily refers to its:
(A) Political structure and leadership hierarchy only.
(B) Economic activities and trade relations only.
(C) Combined aspects of social organization, customs, beliefs, values, art, and daily living practices.
(D) Geographical distribution and population density only.

Ans :

(C) Combined aspects of social organization, customs, beliefs, values, art, and daily living practices.
Socio-cultural life is a comprehensive term encompassing the totality of a community's way of life. It includes their social structure (family, clan, kinship), customs (rituals, ceremonies), religious beliefs, ethical values, artistic expressions (music, dance, art), language, and everyday practices related to livelihood, food, and shelter.

88. The traditional council of the Bhil tribe is often referred to as:
(A) Ghotul
(B) Parha Panchayat
(C) Tarvi or Tadvi Panchayat
(D) Munda Sabha

Ans :

(C) Tarvi or Tadvi Panchayat
While variations exist, the traditional village council or panchayat among the Bhil tribe is often headed by a 'Tarvi' or 'Tadvi' (headman), and the council itself might be referred to using these terms or simply as the village panchayat, responsible for resolving local disputes and managing community affairs.

89. 'Chhatar Puja' is a festival associated with which tribe, involving worship for good crops?
(A) Korku
(B) Sahariya
(C) Gond
(D) Baiga

Ans :

(C) Gond
Chhatar Puja or Chherta Puja is a festival celebrated by Gond and other agricultural communities in the region, typically after the sowing of seeds or during the growth phase of crops. It involves rituals and worship seeking blessings for a bountiful harvest and protection of the crops.

90. Prominent tribal writers and poets contribute primarily to the preservation and promotion of:
(A) Advanced scientific research
(B) Tribal languages, folklore, and cultural perspectives
(C) International diplomatic relations
(D) Global financial market analysis

Ans :

(B) Tribal languages, folklore, and cultural perspectives
Tribal writers and poets play a crucial role in documenting, preserving, and giving contemporary expression to their community's language, oral traditions (folktales, myths, songs), cultural values, social issues, and unique worldview. Their work helps sustain cultural identity and provides insights into tribal life from an insider perspective.

91. The Korku tribe traditionally builds their houses using primarily which materials?
(A) Bricks and cement
(B) Steel and glass
(C) Wood, bamboo, and mud
(D) Marble and granite

Ans :

(C) Wood, bamboo, and mud
Reflecting their forest-dwelling heritage and reliance on local resources, Korku houses are traditionally constructed using materials readily available in their environment, such as timber posts, bamboo for walls and roofing structures, plastered with mud, and often roofed with thatch or tiles.

92. The deity 'Dulha Deo' worshipped by Gonds is typically associated with:
(A) Rain and water sources
(B) Marriage and household prosperity
(C) Hunting and warfare
(D) Forests and mountains

Ans :

(B) Marriage and household prosperity
Dulha Deo is an important household deity for many Gond families. He is particularly associated with marriage ceremonies and is worshipped to ensure the well-being, prosperity, and fertility of the household and newly married couples.

93. The decline of traditional tribal occupations like hunting, gathering, and shifting cultivation is primarily due to:

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(A) Lack of interest from the younger generation
(B) Forest conservation laws, deforestation, and integration into the mainstream economy
(C) Increased popularity of indoor games
(D) Competition from foreign imports

Ans :

(B) Forest conservation laws, deforestation, and integration into the mainstream economy
Traditional tribal livelihoods closely tied to forests have declined significantly due to multiple factors. Strict forest conservation laws restrict access, deforestation reduces resource availability, and increasing integration into the cash-based mainstream economy pushes tribals towards wage labour and settled agriculture, altering traditional practices.

94. Which of the following is NOT a major tribal group found in significant numbers in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gond
(B) Bhil
(C) Santhal
(D) Korku

Ans :

(C) Santhal
Gonds, Bhils, and Korkus are major tribal communities with substantial populations within Madhya Pradesh. Santhals, while a large tribal group in India, are primarily concentrated in Eastern India (Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar) and do not have a significant indigenous population in Madhya Pradesh.

95. The 'Tribal Research and Development Institute' of Madhya Pradesh is located in which city?
(A) Jabalpur
(B) Indore
(C) Bhopal
(D) Gwalior

Ans :

(C) Bhopal
The Madhya Pradesh Tribal Research and Development Institute (MPTRDI) is located in Bhopal. This institute conducts research on various aspects of tribal life, culture, and development issues, advises the government on tribal welfare policies, and works towards the preservation of tribal heritage.

96. The 'Nava Khani' festival celebrated by tribes like Gonds and Baigas marks what occasion?
(A) The beginning of the monsoon season
(B) The birth of a child in the community
(C) The eating of the first new grains/crops of the harvest season
(D) The election of a new village headman

Ans :

(C) The eating of the first new grains/crops of the harvest season
Nava Khani (literally 'new eating') is a significant agricultural festival celebrated by many tribal and rural communities. It marks the first consumption of the newly harvested crops (like rice or millets) of the season, involving offerings to deities and ancestors followed by community feasting, symbolizing gratitude and prosperity.

97. Which Bhil subgroup is particularly known for making Pithora paintings?
(A) Barela
(B) Patelia
(C) Rathwa
(D) Tadvi Bhil

Ans :

(C) Rathwa
While Pithora paintings are associated broadly with Bhils and Bhilalas, the Rathwa community (often considered a Bhil subgroup or closely related tribe) residing in western MP and eastern Gujarat are particularly renowned as custodians and creators of the Pithora painting tradition.

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98. Match the following tribal figures (Column I) with their description (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Tantia Bhil	i.	Gond Queen of Garha-Mandla
b.	Rani Durgavati	ii.	19th Century Bhil 'Robin Hood' figure
c.	Jangarh Singh Shyam	iii.	Leader of Ghoradongri Satyagraha
d.	Ganjan Singh Korku	iv.	Pioneer of contemporary Gond painting

Options:
(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(D) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

Ans :

(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
Tantia Bhil is known as a 19th-century resistance figure, often likened to Robin Hood (a-ii). Rani Durgavati was the valiant Gond queen (b-i). Jangarh Singh Shyam pioneered modern Gond art (c-iv). Ganjan Singh Korku led the Ghoradongri Jungle Satyagraha (d-iii). Option A correctly matches these figures.

99. Assertion (A): Many tribal languages in Madhya Pradesh lack standardized scripts and extensive written literature.
Reason (R): Tribal cultures have traditionally relied heavily on oral transmission for preserving knowledge, stories, and traditions.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
It is true that many tribal languages lack standardized scripts and written history (Assertion A). This is largelyecause these cultures have historically prioritized oral tradition – passing down knowledge, history, and culture verbally through generations (Reason R). The strong emphasis on oral transmission is the primary reason for the lesser development of written forms, making R the correct explanation for A.

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100. Consider the following regarding the art and culture of Madhya Pradesh tribes:

1. Bhagoria is a festival primarily celebrated by the Gond tribe.
2. Dhokra art involves metal casting using the lost-wax technique.
3. Pithora paintings are ritualistic murals associated mainly with Bhils/Bhilalas.
4. Jangarh Singh Shyam was a famous Bhil painter.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; Bhagoria is a Bhil festival. Statement 2 is correct; Dhokra art uses the lost-wax method. Statement 3 is correct; Pithora paintings are linked to Bhils/Bhilalas. Statement 4 is incorrect; Jangarh Singh Shyam was a renowned Gond (Pardhan) painter, not Bhil. Therefore, only statements 2 and 3 are correct.

END

CHAPTER 06

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. What term describes the position of Madhya Pradesh relative to other states and geographical features within India?
   (A) Absolute Location
   (B) Relative Location
   (C) Geographical Extent
   (D) Topographical Position

   Ans :

   (B) Relative Location
   Relative location describes a place's position in relation to other places or features. For Madhya Pradesh, this includes being a landlocked state in the center of India, bordered by specific neighbouring states like Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Rajasthan. Absolute location refers to precise coordinates.

2. Madhya Pradesh shares its longest border with which neighbouring state?
   (A) Maharashtra
   (B) Uttar Pradesh
   (C) Rajasthan
   (D) Chhattisgarh

   Ans :

   (B) Uttar Pradesh
   Madhya Pradesh shares its longest land border with Uttar Pradesh to its north and northeast. This extensive border influences cultural exchange, transportation routes, and administrative coordination between the two states. The state shares borders with five states in total.

3. Which line of latitude passes through the middle of Madhya Pradesh, significantly influencing its climate?
   (A) Equator
   (B) Tropic of Capricorn
   (C) Tropic of Cancer
   (D) Arctic Circle

   Ans :

   (C) Tropic of Cancer
   The Tropic of Cancer (approximately 23.5° N latitude) passes through the central part of Madhya Pradesh, dividing the state roughly into subtropical northern and tropical southern zones. It passes through several districts, including Ujjain, Bhopal, and Jabalpur, affecting temperature and rainfall patterns.

4. How many states share a border with Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Four
   (B) Five
   (C) Six
   (D) Seven

   Ans :

   (B) Five
   Madhya Pradesh is a landlocked state bordered by five other Indian states. These are Uttar Pradesh to the northeast, Chhattisgarh to the southeast, Maharashtra to the south, Gujarat to the west, and Rajasthan to the northwest[cite: 4]. This central location gives it the name 'Heart of India'.

5. Which neighbouring state lies to the west of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Rajasthan
   (B) Gujarat
   (C) Maharashtra
   (D) Uttar Pradesh

   Ans :

   (B) Gujarat
   The state of Gujarat forms the western boundary of Madhya Pradesh. Districts like Jhabua and Alirajpur in western MP share a border with Gujarat, influencing trade and cultural interactions between these regions.

6. The approximate latitudinal extent of Madhya Pradesh is between which parallels?
   (A) 15°N to 20°N
   (B) 21°N to 27°N
   (C) 27°N to 32°N
   (D) 10°N to 15°N

   Ans :

   (B) 21°N to 27°N
   Madhya Pradesh lies approximately between 21 degrees 6 minutes North and 26 degrees 30 minutes North latitude. This latitudinal range places it firmly within the Northern Hemisphere, spanning across the Tropic of Cancer.

7. How does being a landlocked state primarily impact Madhya Pradesh's geography and economy?

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(A) It guarantees access to major sea trade routes.
(B) It leads to extreme desert-like conditions throughout the state.
(C) It necessitates reliance on neighbouring states for sea access and influences climate moderation.
(D) It results in the state having the highest rainfall in India.

Ans :

(C) It necessitates reliance on neighbouring states for sea access and influences climate moderation.
Being landlocked means Madhya Pradesh has no direct access to the sea, impacting maritime trade potential and requiring reliance on ports in neighbouring states. It also contributes to a more continental climate with greater temperature extremes compared to coastal regions, as oceans have a moderating effect.

8. Which neighbouring state forms the southern boundary of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Chhattisgarh
(B) Gujarat
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Rajasthan

Ans :

(C) Maharashtra
The state of Maharashtra lies to the south of Madhya Pradesh. Major rivers like the Tapti and Wainganga flow southwards into Maharashtra, and several southern districts of MP share a long border with it.

9. The easternmost district of Madhya Pradesh shares a border with which state?
(A) Uttar Pradesh
(B) Chhattisgarh
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Odisha

Ans :

(B) Chhattisgarh
The easternmost district of Madhya Pradesh, Singrauli, shares its border with the state of Chhattisgarh. Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh in the year 2000, forming its eastern and southeastern boundary.

10. The approximate longitudinal extent of Madhya Pradesh is between which meridians?
(A) 68°E to 74°E
(B) 74°E to 82°E
(C) 82°E to 88°E
(D) 88°E to 94°E

Ans :

(B) 74°E to 82°E
Madhya Pradesh spans approximately from 74 degrees 9 minutes East to 82 degrees 48 minutes East longitude. This longitudinal range covers a significant portion of central India, influencing time zones and east-west distances across the state.

11. What geographical term best describes the Malwa region, known for its black soil and undulating landscape?
(A) Mountain Range
(B) River Valley
(C) Plateau
(D) Coastal Plain

Ans :

(C) Plateau
The Malwa region is a prominent plateau in western Madhya Pradesh, characterized by its relatively flat-topped, elevated land surface formed from volcanic basalt flows (Deccan Traps). This geological origin gives rise to its fertile black soil (regur soil), suitable for agriculture.

12. The Vindhya Range primarily runs in which direction across Madhya Pradesh?
(A) North-South
(B) East-West
(C) Northwest-Southeast
(D) Northeast-Southwest

Ans :

(B) East-West
The Vindhyachal or Vindhya Range is a major mountain range (more accurately, an escarpment) that runs predominantly in an east-west direction across central India, forming a significant watershed and topographical barrier through Madhya Pradesh. It separates the Gangetic plains from the Deccan Plateau.

13. Which mountain range lies to the south of the Narmada River valley in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Vindhya Range
(B) Aravalli Range
(C) Satpura Range
(D) Maikal Range

Ans :

(C) Satpura Range
The Satpura Range runs parallel to the Narmada River on its southern side. It is a series of dissected mountains and hills forming another major east-west topographical feature and watershed, separating the Narmada and Tapti river basins.

14. The highest peak in Madhya Pradesh, 'Dhupgarh', is located in which mountain range?
(A) Vindhya Range

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(B) Maikal Range
(C) Satpura Range (Mahadeo Hills)
(D) Kaimur Range

Ans :

(C) Satpura Range (Mahadeo Hills)
Dhupgarh (1350 meters) is the highest point in Madhya Pradesh and is situated in the Mahadeo Hills, which form the central part of the Satpura Range. It is located within the Pachmarhi Biosphere Reserve.

15. The Rewa-Panna plateau is also known by which other name, referring to a part of the Vindhya system?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Bundelkhand Plateau
(C) Vindhyan Scarplands
(D) Satpura Plateau

Ans :

(C) Vindhyan Scarplands
The Rewa-Panna plateau, located northeast of the Bundelkhand upland, is essentially the Kaimur and Bhander scarps of the Vindhya Range system. It is characterized by sandstone formations and acts as a transition zone towards the Gangetic plains, hence often referred to as the Vindhyan Scarplands.

16. Which physical division of Madhya Pradesh is primarily known for its ravines ('beehad') formed by river erosion?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Narmada Valley
(C) Central India Plateau (Madhya Bharat Pathar)
(D) Baghelkhand Plateau

Ans :

(C) Central India Plateau (Madhya Bharat Pathar)
The Central India Plateau, encompassing the Chambal river basin in northern Madhya Pradesh (districts like Morena, Bhind, Sheopur), is infamous for its extensive ravines or 'beehad'. These badlands are formed due to severe gully erosion by theChambal River and its tributaries.

17. The formation of the Malwa Plateau is primarily attributed to what geological process?
(A) Glacial deposition
(B) Wind erosion
(C) Volcanic activity (Deccan Traps)
(D) Riverine alluvial deposition

Ans :

(C) Volcanic activity (Deccan Traps)
The Malwa Plateau is part of the larger Deccan Traps, which were formed by massive fissure eruptions of basaltic lava towards the end of the Cretaceous period. This volcanic origin is responsible for the plateau's characteristic black soil and step-like topography ('traps').

18. The Maikal Range serves as a connecting link between which two major mountain ranges?
(A) Vindhya and Aravalli
(B) Satpura and Vindhya
(C) Satpura and Eastern Ghats (indirectly)
(D) Aravalli and Himalayas

Ans :

(B) Satpura and Vindhya
The Maikal Range, located in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh (extending into Chhattisgarh), forms the eastern extension of the Satpura Range. It acts as a watershed and is often considered a connecting topographical feature between the Satpura and Vindhya systems. The Narmada and Son rivers originate here.

19. The Narmada-Son valley lies between which two major physical features?
(A) Malwa Plateau and Bundelkhand Upland
(B) Vindhya Range and Satpura Range
(C) Satpura Range and Ajanta Range
(D) Vindhya Range and Aravalli Range

Ans :

(B) Vindhya Range and Satpura Range
The Narmada-Son valley is a prominent rift valley system that runs east-west across Madhya Pradesh. It is situated geographically between the Vindhya Range to the north and the Satpura Range to the south.

20. Bundelkhand Plateau, located in northern MP, is characterized by which type of rock formations?
(A) Basaltic lava flows
(B) Alluvial deposits
(C) Granite and Gneiss (Bundelkhand Gneiss)
(D) Sandstone and Shale

Ans :

(C) Granite and Gneiss (Bundelkhand Gneiss)
The Bundelkhand Plateau region is geologically ancient, primarily composed of hard, crystalline rocks like granite and gneiss, often referred to as the 'Bundelkhand Gneiss complex'. This geology results in a landscape with undulating terrain, residual hills, and reddish soils, distinct from the Malwa's black soil.

21. Which plateau region forms the largest physical division of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Rewa-Panna Plateau
(B) Bundelkhand Plateau
(C) Malwa Plateau
(D) Central India Plateau

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Ans :

(C) Malwa Plateau
The Malwa Plateau covers the largest area among the distinct physical divisions of Madhya Pradesh, occupying a significant portion of the western and central parts of the state. Its fertile soil and moderate climate have historically supported significant agricultural activity and population density.

22. The Baghelkhand plateau lies in which part of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Western
(B) Northern
(C) Southern
(D) Eastern/Northeastern

Ans :

(D) Eastern/Northeastern
The Baghelkhand plateau is situated in the eastern and northeastern part of Madhya Pradesh, extending into neighbouring states. It is characterized by older rock formations, dissected terrain, and includes parts of the Son river basin. It represents a transition towards the Chota Nagpur Plateau region.

23. The Kaimur Hills are an extension of which major mountain range?
(A) Satpura Range
(B) Aravalli Range
(C) Vindhya Range
(D) Maikal Range

Ans :

(C) Vindhya Range
The Kaimur Hills or Kaimur Range forms the easternmost part of the Vindhya Range system. It extends through parts of Madhya Pradesh (like Rewa-Panna region), Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar, acting as a significant watershed.

24. What is the primary significance of the Vindhya and Satpura ranges acting as watersheds?
(A) They prevent any rainfall in the state.
(B) They divide the drainage basins, determining whether rivers flow north towards the Ganges or south towards the Tapti/Godavari.
(C) They are the only sources of minerals in the state.
(D) They block all monsoon winds from entering Madhya Pradesh.

Ans :

(B) They divide the drainage basins, determining whether rivers flow north towards the Ganges or south towards the Tapti/Godavari.
Watersheds, like the Vindhya and Satpura ranges, are elevated areas that separate different river drainage basins. Rivers originating on the northern slopes of the Vindhyas (e.g., Chambal, Betwa, Ken) flow towards the Yamuna/Ganges system, while rivers originating between the ranges (Narmada, Tapti) or south of Satpuras flow westwards or southwards (Wainganga).

25. Which statement about the physical divisions of Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The Malwa Plateau is known for its black cotton soil derived from basalt.
(B) The Narmada-Son valley is a major rift valley system.
(C) The Satpura Range is located north of the Vindhya Range.
(D) The Bundelkhand region is characterized by granite and gneiss geology.

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Ans :

(C) The Satpura Range is located north of the Vindhya Range.
The Satpura Range lies south of the Narmada River, which itself lies south of the Vindhya Range. Therefore, the Satpura Range is situated south of the Vindhya Range, not north. The other statements accurately describe characteristics of the Malwa Plateau, Narmada-Son valley, and Bundelkhand.

26. Identify the correct statement regarding the Maikal Range.
(A) It is the source region for the Chambal and Betwa rivers.
(B) It forms the westernmost part of the Satpura Range.
(C) It is primarily located in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh.
(D) It serves as the origin for major rivers like the Narmada and Son.

Ans :

(D) It serves as the origin for major rivers like the Narmada and Son.
The Maikal Range, particularly the Amarkantak Plateau within it, is the source region for several important peninsular rivers, most notably the Narmada (flowing west) and the Son (flowing northeast). The Chambal and Betwa originate further west/northwest, and the Maikal forms the eastern part of the Satpuras.

27. How does the topography of the Malwa Plateau generally differ from that of the Bundelkhand Plateau?
(A) Malwa is mountainous with deep gorges, while Bundelkhand is perfectly flat.
(B) Malwa is a relatively flat-topped plateau with black soil, while Bundelkhand is an undulating upland with older crystalline rocks and reddish soil.
(C) Malwa has extensive ravines, while Bundelkhand has fertile alluvial plains.

(D) Malwa is a coastal plain, while Bundelkhand is a high-altitude desert.

Ans :

(B) Malwa is a relatively flat-topped plateau with black soil, while Bundelkhand is an undulating upland with older crystalline rocks and reddish soil.
The key difference lies in their geology and resulting topography/soil. Malwa, formed from Deccan basalt, is a relatively flat plateau with fertile black soil. Bundelkhand, formed from ancient granite/gneiss, is more dissected and undulating with less fertile reddish soils. Ravines are typical of the Chambal basin (Central India Plateau), not Malwa.

28. What is a "rift valley," exemplified by the Narmada-Son trough?
(A) A valley formed by glacial erosion.
(B) A valley formed by wind deposition.
(C) A lowland region formed where Earth's tectonic plates move apart or rift.
(D) A broad, flat valley formed by river meandering.

Ans :

(C) A lowland region formed where Earth's tectonic plates move apart or rift.
A rift valley is a linear-shaped lowland between several highlands or mountain ranges created by the action of a geologic rift or fault[cite: 5]. The Narmada-Son valley is considered a classic example, formed due to faulting, where the land between the Vindhya and Satpura blocks subsided.

29. Pachmarhi, the only hill station in Madhya Pradesh, is situated in which hills/range?
(A) Kaimur Hills
(B) Mahadeo Hills (Satpura Range)
(C) Vindhya Range
(D) Maikal Hills

Ans :

(B) Mahadeo Hills (Satpura Range)
Pachmarhi, known for its scenic beauty and pleasant climate, is located in the Mahadeo Hills, which constitute the central, highest part of the Satpura Range. It falls within the Satpura National Park and Biosphere Reserve.

30. The Bhander Plateau is considered a part of which larger physical division?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Satpura Range
(C) Vindhya Range (specifically Rewa-Panna Plateau)
(D) Bundelkhand Plateau

Ans :

(C) Vindhya Range (specifically Rewa-Panna Plateau)
The Bhander Plateau or Bhander Hills form part of the Vindhyan system, specifically constituting the western section of the Rewa-Panna Plateau (or Vindhyan Scarplands). It lies east of the Malwa Plateau and north of the Narmada Valley.

31. What is a 'drainage basin' or 'watershed' in the context of rivers?
(A) A man-made canal diverting river water.
(B) The total land area drained by a river and its tributaries.
(C) A waterfall formed along a river's course.
(D) The point where a river originates.

Ans :

(B) The total land area drained by a river and its tributaries.
A drainage basin, also known as a watershed or catchment area, refers to the entire geographical area from which a river system collects surface water runoff and groundwater flow, channeling it into the main river and its tributaries. It is bounded by higher elevations called drainage divides.

32. Which river is often called the "lifeline of Madhya Pradesh" due to its length and significance within the state?
(A) Chambal
(B) Tapti
(C) Narmada
(D) Betwa

Ans :

(C) Narmada
The Narmada River is the longest river flowing within Madhya Pradesh and holds immense cultural, economic, and ecological significance, earning it the title "lifeline of Madhya Pradesh". It originates at Amarkantak and flows westwards through a rift valley towards the Arabian Sea.

33. The Narmada River originates from which specific location in the Maikal Range?
(A) Dhupgarh Peak
(B) Pachmarhi Hills
(C) Amarkantak Plateau
(D) Janapav Hills

Ans :

(C) Amarkantak Plateau
The Narmada River takes its origin from a small kund (tank) on the Amarkantak Plateau in the Maikal Range, located in the Anuppur district of eastern Madhya Pradesh. This plateau is also the source of the Son and Johila rivers.

34. In which general direction does the Narmada River flow across Madhya Pradesh?
(A) North

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(B) South
(C) East
(D) West

Ans :

(D) West
Unlike most major peninsular rivers that flow eastwards, the Narmada River flows predominantly in a westward direction through the rift valley between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges. It eventually drains into the Gulf of Khambhat (Arabian Sea) in Gujarat.

35. The Tapti River originates from which district in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Chhindwara
(B) Betul (Multai)
(C) Khandwa
(D) Hoshangabad

Ans :

(B) Betul (Multai)
The Tapti River, another major west-flowing river, originates from the Multai Reserve Forest in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh, located in the Satpura Range. It flows parallel to the Narmada, south of the Satpura Range.

36. Which major river of Madhya Pradesh flows northwards to join the Yamuna River?
(A) Narmada
(B) Tapti
(C) Mahanadi
(D) Chambal

Ans :

(D) Chambal
The Chambal River originates from the Janapav Hills near Mhow (Indore) in the Vindhya Range and flows generally north and northeastwards through Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, eventually joining the Yamuna River in Uttar Pradesh. It is part of the Ganges drainage system.

37. The westward flow of the Narmada and Tapti rivers is primarily attributed to:
(A) The gentle slope of the Deccan Plateau towards the west.
(B) Their flow through rift valleys that slope towards the Arabian Sea.
(C) Strong prevailing westerly winds pushing the water.
(D) Lack of any mountains blocking their path to the west.

Ans :

(B) Their flow through rift valleys that slope towards the Arabian Sea.
The Narmada and Tapti rivers flow westwards mainly because they occupy rift valleys (fault-line troughs) formed during the Himalayan uplift. These valleys have a general westward slope towards the Arabian Sea, directing the rivers' courses against the general eastward slope of the peninsular plateau.

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38. Which of these rivers originates from the Kaimur Hills in Katni district and flows north to meet the Ganges via the Yamuna?
(A) Son
(B) Ken
(C) Betwa
(D) Tawa

Ans :

(B) Ken
The Ken River originates from the Kaimur Hills range near the village Ahirgawan on the north-west slopes of Kaimur Range in Jabalpur district cancelling and recorrecting that origin to near Katni district area of the Vindhyan scarplands. It flows northwards through the Bundelkhand region and joins the Yamuna River in Uttar Pradesh. It is known for the Raneh Falls and the Ken Gharial Sanctuary.

39. The 'Dhuandhar Falls' is a famous waterfall located on which river near Jabalpur?
(A) Tapti
(B) Chambal
(C) Betwa
(D) Narmada

Ans :

(D) Narmada
The Dhuandhar Falls, known for its misty appearance (dhuan meaning smoke), is formed by the Narmada River plunging down after passing through the narrow Marble Rocks gorge at Bhedaghat near Jabalpur. It's a major tourist attraction.

40. The Betwa River, a tributary of the Yamuna, originates from which place in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Amarkantak Plateau
(B) Mahadeo Hills
(C) Vindhya Range (near Kumragaon village, Raisen district)
(D) Malwa Plateau (near Mhow)

Ans :

(C) Vindhya Range (near Kumragaon village, Raisen district)
The Betwa River (ancient name Vetravati) originates in the Vindhya Range north of Hoshangabad, specifically near Kumragaon village in the Raisen district. It flows northeastwards through MP and UP to join the Yamuna.

41. Which river forms a natural boundary between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for a significant stretch?
(A) Narmada
(B) Tapti
(C) Chambal
(D) Son

Ans :

(C) Chambal
The Chambal River, after flowing north from its origin near Mhow, forms the border between Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan for a considerable length before entering Uttar Pradesh to join the Yamuna. This border region is known for its ravines.

42. The Tawa River is a major tributary of which river in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Chambal
(B) Narmada
(C) Son
(D) Tapti

Ans :

(B) Narmada
The Tawa River is the longest tributary of the Narmada River. It originates in the Satpura Range (Mahadeo Hills near Pachmarhi) and flows northwards to join the Narmada on its southern bank in the Hoshangabad district (now Narmadapuram). The Tawa Dam is built on this river.

43. The Son River originates near the source of the Narmada at Amarkantak but flows in which direction?
(A) West towards Arabian Sea
(B) South towards Godavari
(C) Northeast towards the Ganges
(D) Northwest towards Yamuna

Ans :

(C) Northeast towards the Ganges
Although originating very close to the Narmada on the Amarkantak Plateau, the Son River flows in a completely different direction. It flows northeastwards through Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Bihar to eventually join the Ganges River near Patna.

44. What characterizes the drainage pattern of rivers originating from the Amarkantak Plateau (like Narmada, Son)?
(A) Dendritic pattern
(B) Trellis pattern
(C) Rectangular pattern
(D) Radial pattern

Ans :

(D) Radial pattern
The Amarkantak Plateau acts as a central highland from which rivers flow outwards in different directions. The Narmada flows west, the Son flows northeast, and the Johila flows north initially. This pattern, where streams flow in different directions from a central peak or dome-like structure, is known as a radial drainage pattern.

45. Which statement regarding the rivers of Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The Narmada and Tapti flow through rift valleys.
(B) The Chambal is a tributary of the Yamuna River.
(C) The Mahi River flows eastwards to join the Bay of Bengal.
(D) The Ken River originates in the Vindhya Range (Kaimur Hills).

Ans :

(C) The Mahi River flows eastwards to join the Bay of Bengal.
The Mahi River originates in the Vindhya Range in Madhya Pradesh (Dhar district) but flows initially north, then turns southwest through Rajasthan and Gujarat to drain into the Arabian Sea (Gulf of Khambhat). It does not flow eastwards towards the Bay of Bengal. The other statements are correct.

46. Identify the correct statement about the drainage system of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) All major rivers of Madhya Pradesh flow into the Bay of Bengal.
(B) Madhya Pradesh primarily forms part of the Ganges and Narmada basins, with smaller parts in Tapti, Godavari and Mahi basins.
(C) The state has no rivers originating within its boundaries.
(D) The Chambal river flows southwards into Maharashtra.

Ans :

(B) Madhya Pradesh primarily forms part of the Ganges and Narmada basins, with smaller parts in Tapti, Godavari and Mahi basins.
Madhya Pradesh has diverse drainage systems. Rivers like Chambal, Betwa, Son, Ken flow north/northeast towards the Ganges basin. The Narmada and Tapti flow west to the Arabian Sea. Southern rivers like Wainganga flow south towards the Godavari basin. The Mahi flows west. Therefore, MP contributes water to multiple major basins, with Ganges and Narmada being dominant.

47. How does the course of the Chambal River differ from that of the Narmada River?
(A) Chambal flows west into Arabian Sea; Narmada flows east into Bay of Bengal.
(B) Chambal flows north joining Yamuna (Ganges system); Narmada flows west into Arabian Sea.

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(C) Both flow north into the Yamuna river system.
(D) Both flow west through rift valleys into the Arabian Sea.

Ans :

(B) Chambal flows north joining Yamuna (Ganges system); Narmada flows west into Arabian Sea.
The key difference is their ultimate destination and basin. The Chambal originates in the Vindhyas and flows north/northeast, becoming part of the Ganges drainage system emptying into the Bay of Bengal (via Yamuna). The Narmada originates further east and flows westwards through a rift valley directly into the Arabian Sea.

48. What are tributaries of a river?
(A) The starting point or source of the river.
(B) Smaller streams or rivers that flow into a larger main river.
(C) The point where a river flows into a sea or lake (mouth).
(D) Man-made channels built parallel to a river.

Ans :

(B) Smaller streams or rivers that flow into a larger main river.
Tributaries are smaller watercourses, like streams or rivers, that contribute their flow to a larger, principal river (the main stem). The network of a main river and its tributaries forms the river system within a drainage basin. Examples include the Tawa as a tributary of the Narmada, or the Betwa as a tributary of the Yamuna.

49. The Shipra River, on the banks of which the holy city of Ujjain is situated, is a tributary of which major river?
(A) Narmada
(B) Betwa
(C) Chambal
(D) Ken

Ans :

(C) Chambal
The Shipra (Kshipra) River originates in the Vindhya Range (Kakri Bardi hills near Indore) and flows north across the Malwa Plateau to join the Chambal River. Ujjain, famous for the Kumbh Mela, is located on its banks.

50. The Wainganga River, originating in the Satpura range near Seoni, flows generally in which direction and belongs to which larger river basin?
(A) North towards Yamuna basin
(B) West towards Tapti basin
(C) South towards Godavari basin
(D) East towards Mahanadi basin

Ans :

(C) South towards Godavari basin
The Wainganga River originates in the southern slopes of the Satpura Range in the Seoni district of Madhya Pradesh. It flows primarily southwards through MP and Maharashtra, eventually joining the Wardha River; the combined stream (Pranhita) then flows into the Godavari River. Thus, it's part of the Godavari drainage basin.

51. Which river valley in Madhya Pradesh is known for its rich deposits of coal?
(A) Narmada Valley
(B) Chambal Valley
(C) Son Valley (part of Baghelkhand)
(D) Tapti Valley

Ans :

(C) Son Valley (part of Baghelkhand)
The Son Valley region in eastern Madhya Pradesh, particularly within the Baghelkhand plateau (districts like Shahdol, Umaria, Sidhi, Singrauli), contains significant coal deposits belonging to the Gondwana geological formation. This makes it a crucial area for coal mining and thermal power generation.

52. The 'Marble Rocks' at Bhedaghat are associated with which river?
(A) Chambal
(B) Betwa
(C) Narmada
(D) Tapti

Ans :

(C) Narmada
The famous Marble Rocks are a gorge near Jabalpur where the Narmada River has carved its path through soft marble, creating stunning white cliffs. This scenic spot, along with the nearby Dhuandhar Falls, is a major geological and tourist landmark on the Narmada.

53. Which river forms the Chachai Falls, one of the highest waterfalls in Madhya Pradesh, near Rewa?
(A) Ken River
(B) Tons River
(C) Bihad River (a tributary of Tons)
(D) Betwa River

Ans :

(C) Bihad River (a tributary of Tons)
The Chachai Falls, located in the Rewa district, is formed on the Bihad River as it descends the Rewa Plateau (Vindhyan scarps). The Bihad River itself is a tributary of the Tons River, which ultimately joins the Ganges. It's known for its significant height during the monsoon season.

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54. Why are many rivers in the Malwa plateau region (like Shipra, Kali Sindh) mostly seasonal or have reduced flow in summer?
(A) They originate from glaciers that melt only in winter.
(B) They flow through desert areas with no rainfall.
(C) They are primarily rain-fed, originating from non-glacial sources, and the plateau's geology affects water retention.
(D) All their water is diverted for large-scale irrigation.

Ans :

(C) They are primarily rain-fed, originating from non-glacial sources, and the plateau's geology affects water retention.
Rivers originating on the Malwa Plateau, like Shipra, Kali Sindh, and Parbati, are rain-fed, meaning their flow depends heavily on monsoon rainfall. They do not originate from snowfields or glaciers. Additionally, the basaltic rock structure and black soil can influence groundwater recharge and retention, leading to significantly reduced flow during the dry summer months.

55. The Gandhi Sagar Dam, Rana Pratap Sagar Dam, and Jawahar Sagar Dam are built on which river?
(A) Narmada
(B) Tapti
(C) Chambal
(D) Betwa

Ans :

(C) Chambal
These three major dams form a cascade system on the Chambal River. Gandhi Sagar is in Madhya Pradesh, while Rana Pratap Sagar and Jawahar Sagar are downstream in Rajasthan. They are crucial for hydroelectric power generation, irrigation, and flood control in the region.

56. Which river crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice in its course?
(A) Narmada
(B) Chambal
(C) Mahi
(D) Betwa

Ans :

(C) Mahi
The Mahi River, originating in MP's Dhar district, follows a unique course. It flows northwards into Rajasthan, crossing the Tropic of Cancer, then turns southwestwards, crossing the Tropic of Cancer again as it flows through Gujarat towards the Arabian Sea.

57. The ancient city of Vidisha (Besnagar) is located at the confluence of which two rivers?
(A) Narmada and Tawa
(B) Betwa and Bes
(C) Chambal and Shipra
(D) Ken and Sonar

Ans :

(B) Betwa and Bes
Vidisha, an important historical site in Madhya Pradesh, is situated at the confluence (sangam) of the Betwa River and the smaller Bes River. This strategic location contributed to its prominence in ancient times.

58. Which drainage pattern is characterized by rivers flowing parallel to each other and joining the main river at approximately right angles, often developed in folded topography?
(A) Dendritic
(B) Radial
(C) Trellis
(D) Annular

Ans :

(C) Trellis
A trellis drainage pattern typically develops in areas with alternating bands of hard and soft rock or in folded mountain ranges. The main river flows along the valley, while shorter tributaries flow down the slopes, joining the main stream at nearly right angles, resembling a garden trellis. Parts of the Vindhyan region might exhibit this pattern.

59. The Pench River, flowing through the Pench National Park, is a tributary of which major river system?
(A) Narmada
(B) Tapti
(C) Godavari (via Kanhan)
(D) Mahanadi

Ans :

(C) Godavari (via Kanhan)
The Pench River originates in the Satpura Range in the Chhindwara district. It flows southwards through the Pench National Park (straddling MP and Maharashtra) and eventually joins the Kanhan River, which in turn is a tributary of the Wainganga, ultimately feeding into the Godavari system.

60. Orchha, a historic town known for its palaces and temples, is situated on the banks of which river?
(A) Ken
(B) Dhasan
(C) Betwa
(D) Sindh

Ans :

(C) Betwa

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The picturesque town of Orchha, located in the Niwari district (formerly part of Tikamgarh) of Madhya Pradesh, is situated on the banks of the Betwa River. The river flows past its famous cenotaphs (chhatris) and forts, adding to the town's scenic beauty.

61. Identify the incorrect pair of River and its Origin in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Narmada : Amarkantak Plateau
(B) Chambal : Janapav Hills (Mhow)
(C) Tapti : Kaimur Hills
(D) Betwa : Kumragaon (Raisen)

Ans :

(C) Tapti : Kaimur Hills
The Tapti River originates from Multai in the Betul district, which is part of the Satpura Range, not the Kaimur Hills. The Kaimur Hills are part of the Vindhya Range, located further north and east, and are associated with the origin of rivers like the Ken. The other pairs correctly state the origins of Narmada, Chambal, and Betwa.

62. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a physical division with its characteristic feature?
(A) Malwa Plateau : Deep Gorges and Ravines
(B) Narmada Valley : Radial Drainage Origin
(C) Satpura Range : Dhupgarh Peak (Highest Point)
(D) Bundelkhand Plateau : Fertile Black Cotton Soil

Ans :

(C) Satpura Range : Dhupgarh Peak (Highest Point)
Dhupgarh, the highest peak of Madhya Pradesh, is located in the Mahadeo Hills, part of the Satpura Range. Ravines are characteristic of the Chambal basin (Central India Plateau), not Malwa. Radial drainage originates from highlands like Amarkantak, not the entire Narmada valley itself. Fertile black soil is characteristic of the Malwa Plateau, not Bundelkhand.

63. Arrange the following physical divisions of Madhya Pradesh generally from West to East:
1. Malwa Plateau
2. Baghelkhand Plateau
3. Narmada-Son Valley (Central Part)
4. Bundelkhand Plateau

Options:
(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

Ans :

(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
Generally proceeding from West to East across Madhya Pradesh: The Malwa Plateau occupies the western part (1). North-central/northeast of Malwa lies the Bundelkhand Plateau (4). The central part of the state is dominated by the Narmada-Son Valley (3). Further east/northeast lies the Baghelkhand Plateau (2). So, the approximate west-to-east sequence is 1, 4, 3, 2.

64. Match the river (Column I) with a significant city/feature on its banks (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Narmada	i.	Orchha
b.	Chambal	ii.	Ujjain
c.	Betwa	iii.	Jabalpur (Marble Rocks)
d.	Shipra	iv.	Kota (Forms MP-Raj Border near here)

Options:
(A) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(C) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
(D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Ans :

(A) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
Narmada flows through Marble Rocks near Jabalpur (a-iii). Chambal flows past Kota in Rajasthan after forming the MP-Rajasthan border (b-iv). Betwa flows through Orchha (c-i). Shipra flows through Ujjain (d-ii). Option A provides the correct matching.

65. Assertion (A): The Malwa plateau experiences relatively moderate climate compared to northern plains of India.
Reason (R): The plateau's elevation and its location south of the main Himalayan influence contribute to less extreme temperatures.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is generally true; Malwa's climate is often described as moderate, famously noted by Fa Hien. Reason (R) provides valid geographical factors: its elevation (average 500m) provides some cooling compared to low-lying plains, and its southerly location shields it from the harshest cold waves affecting North India, thus explaining the moderate character.

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66. Consider the following statements about the geography of Madhya Pradesh:
1. The state is completely landlocked.
2. The Vindhya and Satpura ranges run parallel to each other in a North-South direction.
3. The Narmada is the longest river in the state.
4. The Malwa plateau is primarily composed of ancient granite rocks.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3 only

Ans :

(C) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct; MP is landlocked. Statement 2 is incorrect; Vindhya and Satpura run generally East-West. Statement 3 is correct; Narmada is the longest river within MP. Statement 4 is incorrect; Malwa plateau is mainly basaltic rock (Deccan Traps), while Bundelkhand has granite/gneiss. Therefore, only statements 1 and 3 are correct.

67. What does 'Topography' refer to in geography?
(A) The study of population density.
(B) The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
(C) The scientific study of climate patterns.
(D) The analysis of soil composition.

Ans :

(B) The arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area.
Topography describes the physical surface features of a land area, including natural elements like mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, lakes, and artificial features like roads, dams, and cities. It essentially refers to the shape and configuration of the land surface.

68. Which physical division of Madhya Pradesh is geographically part of the Peninsular Plateau's northern fringe?
(A) Narmada Valley
(B) Central India Plateau (Madhya Bharat Pathar)
(C) Baghelkhand Plateau
(D) Satpura Range

Ans :

(B) Central India Plateau (Madhya Bharat Pathar)
The Central India Plateau, covering the northwestern part of Madhya Pradesh (including the Chambal basin), represents the northern edge or fringe of the vast Peninsular Plateau of India. It slopes gently towards the Indo-Gangetic plains to its north.

69. The 'Mandla Plant Fossils National Park', preserving ancient plant fossils, is located in which physical division?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Narmada Valley
(C) Satpura Range
(D) Baghelkhand Plateau (Near border with Satpura/ Maikal influence)

Ans :

(C) Satpura Range
Mandla Plant Fossils National Park (Ghughwa Fossil Park) is located in the Mandla district, which lies predominantly within the Satpura Range region, close to the Narmada Valley. It preserves fossils dating back millions of years, offering insights into the region's paleo-botany. Self-correction: Mandla district lies more significantly within the Satpura-Maikal hill region than Baghelkhand.

70. Which type of drainage pattern resembles the branches of a tree, commonly found where the river channel follows the slope of the terrain?
(A) Radial
(B) Trellis
(C) Dendritic
(D) Rectangular

Ans :

(C) Dendritic
A dendritic drainage pattern is the most common type, developing on surfaces where the underlying rock structure offers uniform resistance to erosion. Tributaries join the main river at acute angles, creating a pattern resembling the branching of a tree. Many rivers flowing over plateaus in MP exhibit this pattern.

71. The Kali Sindh River, originating in the Vindhyas near Dewas, is a tributary of which major river?
(A) Narmada
(B) Tapti
(C) Betwa
(D) Chambal

Ans :

(D) Chambal
The Kali Sindh River rises in the Vindhya Range in the Dewas district of the Malwa region. It flows northwards through MP and Rajasthan before joining the Chambal River, making it an important tributary within the Yamuna basin system.

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72. The Purna River is a significant tributary of which west-flowing river?
(A) Narmada
(B) Mahi
(C) Tapti
(D) Sabarmati

Ans :

(C) Tapti
The Purna River is one of the major tributaries of the Tapti River. It rises in the Satpura Range in Maharashtra but flows through parts of southern MP (Burhanpur district) before joining the Tapti in Maharashtra.

73. The presence of waterfalls like Dhuandhar and Chachai indicates what about the river's course in those areas?
(A) The river is flowing very slowly through a flat plain.
(B) The river is experiencing a sudden, sharp drop in elevation due to resistant rock layers or faulting.
(C) The river is drying up due to lack of rainfall.
(D) The river is depositing large amounts of sediment.

Ans :

(B) The river is experiencing a sudden, sharp drop in elevation due to resistant rock layers or faulting.
Waterfalls typically form where a river flows over a band of hard, resistant rock onto softer rock below, or where there is a sharp break in slope caused by faulting or escarpments (like the edge of a plateau). The sudden vertical drop creates the waterfall feature.

74. Which of the following rivers does NOT flow into the Yamuna River system (directly or indirectly)?
(A) Chambal
(B) Betwa
(C) Ken
(D) Tawa

Ans :

(D) Tawa
The Chambal, Betwa, and Ken rivers flow northwards and are tributaries of the Yamuna, which itself joins the Ganges. The Tawa River, however, flows north from the Satpuras to join the Narmada River, which flows westwards into the Arabian Sea, thus belonging to a separate drainage basin.

75. The districts of Jhabua and Alirajpur in western Madhya Pradesh primarily fall within which physical division?
(A) Bundelkhand Plateau
(B) Malwa Plateau (western fringes)
(C) Narmada Valley
(D) Satpura Range

Ans :

(B) Malwa Plateau (western fringes)
Jhabua and Alirajpur are located in the hilly westernmost part of Madhya Pradesh. While distinctively hilly and inhabited largely by Bhil tribes, geographically they represent the dissected western margins or fringes of the broader Malwa Plateau region, bordering Gujarat and Rajasthan.

76. Asirgarh Fort, a historically significant fort, commands a gap in which mountain range?
(A) Vindhya Range
(B) Maikal Range
(C) Satpura Range
(D) Aravalli Range

Ans :

(C) Satpura Range
The Asirgarh Fort is strategically located near Burhanpur, overlooking a crucial pass (the Burhanpur Gap) through the Satpura Range. This gap historically served as a key route connecting northern India with the Deccan, making the fort highly significant militarily.

77. The Parbati River, another tributary of the Chambal, originates in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Raisen
(B) Sehore
(C) Betul
(D) Indore

Ans :

(B) Sehore
The Parbati River originates in the Vindhya Range within the Sehore district of Madhya Pradesh. It flows northwards, forming part of the border between MP and Rajasthan before joining the Chambal River in Rajasthan.

78. What type of landscape is characteristic of the Bhedaghat area near Jabalpur?
(A) Sand dunes
(B) Dense tropical rainforest
(C) Marble rock gorges carved by the Narmada River
(D) High altitude glacial valleys

Ans :

(C) Marble rock gorges carved by the Narmada River
Bhedaghat is renowned for its spectacular gorge formed by the Narmada River cutting through soft marble rocks. This unique geological feature, along with the Dhuandhar waterfall, defines the landscape of the area.

79. Which major tributary joins the Narmada River from the north near Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)?
(A) Tawa
(B) Shakkar

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(C) Hiran
(D) Dudhi

Ans :

(C) Hiran
While Tawa, Shakkar, and Dudhi are major southern tributaries, the Hiran River originates north of the Narmada (in the Vindhyan foothills/Jabalpur region) and flows south to join the Narmada near the Hoshangabad area, making it a significant northern tributary.

80. The Sindh River (not to be confused with Kali Sindh) originates near Vidisha and is a tributary of which river?
(A) Narmada
(B) Betwa
(C) Chambal
(D) Yamuna

Ans :

(D) Yamuna
The Sindh River originates in the Malwa Plateau near Vidisha (Raisen district). It flows northwards through districts like Guna and Shivpuri, eventually joining the Yamuna River directly in Uttar Pradesh, downstream of the Chambal confluence.

81. Identify the incorrect pair of Plateau and its general characteristic.
(A) Malwa Plateau : Volcanic Origin, Black Soil
(B) Bundelkhand Plateau : Ancient Crystalline Rocks, Undulating
(C) Rewa-Panna Plateau : Vindhyan Sandstone, Scarps
(D) Baghelkhand Plateau : Young Alluvial Deposits, Flat Plain

Ans :

(D) Baghelkhand Plateau : Young Alluvial Deposits, Flat Plain
The Baghelkhand Plateau is characterized by older Gondwana formations and dissected terrain, not young alluvial deposits forming a flat plain. Flat alluvial plains are more characteristic of the Ganges basin further north. The descriptions for Malwa, Bundelkhand, and Rewa-Panna plateaus are generally correct.

82. Which pair correctly matches a mountain range with a river originating from it?
(A) Vindhya Range : Tapti River
(B) Satpura Range : Chambal River
(C) Maikal Range : Narmada River
(D) Aravalli Range : Betwa River

Ans :

(C) Maikal Range : Narmada River
The Narmada River originates from the Amarkantak Plateau in the Maikal Range. The Tapti originates from the Satpura Range (Betul), the Chambal from the Vindhya Range (Janapav), and the Betwa also from the Vindhya Range (Raisen). The Aravalli Range lies mostly west of MP.

83. Arrange these geographical features of Madhya Pradesh generally from North to South:
1. Chambal Ravines
2. Vindhya Range
3. Narmada River
4. Satpura Range

Options:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

Ans :

(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
Starting from the north: The Chambal Ravines are in the northernmost part (1). South of the Gangetic plains/ Central India Plateau lies the Vindhya Range (2). South of the Vindhyas flows the Narmada River through its valley (3). Further south lies the Satpura Range (4). This represents the general north-to-south topographical sequence in central MP.

84. Match the river (Column I) with its approximate direction of flow within Madhya Pradesh (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Narmada	i.	North / Northeast
b.	Chambal	ii.	West
c.	Son	iii.	South
d.	Wainganga	iv.	Northeast

Options:
(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(C) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(D) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Ans :

(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
Narmada flows predominantly West (a-ii). Chambal flows North / Northeast (b-i). Son flows Northeast (c-iv). Wainganga flows South (d-iii). Option A correctly matches these flows.

85. Assertion (A): The Narmada valley is agriculturally significant, especially in its western parts.
Reason (R): The river deposits fertile alluvial soil along its course, particularly as the valley widens downstream.

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(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Narmada valley, particularly its western plains (Nimar region), is indeed an important agricultural area (Assertion A). This fertility is largely due to the deposition of rich alluvial soils by the Narmada River over millennia, especially where the valley floor is wider (Reason R). This fertile soil supports crops like cotton, wheat, and soybeans, making R a correct explanation for A.

86. Consider the following statements regarding Madhya Pradesh's physical features:
1. Dhupgarh is the highest peak, located in the Vindhya Range.
2. The Tapti river flows westwards, parallel to the Narmada.
3. Amarkantak is the source of Narmada, Son, and Mahanadi rivers.
4. The Malwa Plateau is characterized by deep ravines and badlands.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3 only

Ans :

(A) 2 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; Dhupgarh is in the Satpura Range. Statement 2 is correct; Tapti flows west, parallel and south of Narmada. Statement 3 is incorrect; Amarkantak is the source of Narmada and Son, but Mahanadi originates further southeast in Chhattisgarh. Statement 4 is incorrect; ravines are characteristic of the Chambal basin (Central India Plateau), not Malwa. Therefore, only statement 2 is correct.

87. What is an 'escarpment', often used to describe features of the Vindhya Range?
(A) A flat, low-lying area near a river mouth.
(B) A long, steep slope or cliff at the edge of a plateau or separating areas of land at different heights.
(C) A type of underground cave system.
(D) A narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses.

Ans :

(B) A long, steep slope or cliff at the edge of a plateau or separating areas of land at different heights.
An escarpment is a significant topographical feature characterized by a steep slope or cliff resulting from faulting or erosion, marking the edge of a plateau or separating land at different elevations. The Vindhya Range, particularly its northern face towards the Ganges plain and its southern face towards the Narmada, often presents as an escarpment.

88. The 'Great Boundary Fault' separates the Aravalli Range from which physical division in the region (partially extending near MP's border)?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Satpura Range
(C) Vindhyan System
(D) Bundelkhand Plateau

Ans :

(C) Vindhyan System
The Great Boundary Fault (GBF) is a major geological fault line in northwestern India that marks the boundary between the ancient Aravalli Range to the west and the younger Vindhyan sedimentary basin to the east. This fault influences the topography near the northwestern borders of Madhya Pradesh where it meets Rajasthan.

89. Which district is known as the 'Gateway to Southern India' due to the presence of the Burhanpur Gap through the Satpuras?
(A) Betul
(B) Khandwa
(C) Burhanpur
(D) Khargone

Ans :

(C) Burhanpur
The Burhanpur district, containing the strategic Burhanpur Gap (a natural low corridor through the Satpura Range), has historically been known as the 'Dakshin ka Dwar' or 'Gateway to Southern India'. This pass facilitated movement between North India and the Deccan.

90. The watershed between the Ganges drainage system and the Narmada drainage system is primarily formed by which range?
(A) Satpura Range
(B) Maikal Range
(C) Vindhya Range (including Kaimur/Bhander)
(D) Aravalli Range

Ans :

(C) Vindhya Range (including Kaimur/Bhander)

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The Vindhya Range and its extensions like the Kaimur and Bhander hills form the major water divide in central India. Rivers originating on its northern slopes (Chambal, Betwa, Ken, Son) flow towards the Ganges system, while the Narmada flows westwards along its southern base.

91. Which river creates the 'Patalpani Waterfall' near Mhow in the Indore district?
(A) Narmada
(B) Kshipra
(C) Chambal
(D) Choral (a tributary of Narmada)

Ans :

(D) Choral (a tributary of Narmada)
The Patalpani waterfall is located on the Choral River, a tributary that eventually joins the Narmada. It is situated near Mhow, south of Indore, and is a popular monsoon destination, though known for dangerous flash floods. Self-correction: While Choral is a tributary of Narmada, Patalpani is quite near the origin of Chambal (Janapav). Rechecking sources suggests Patalpani is on the Choral river.

92. What major physical division separates the Malwa Plateau from the Narmada Valley to its south?
(A) Satpura Range
(B) Bundelkhand Plateau
(C) Vindhya Range (its southern escarpment)
(D) Maikal Range

Ans :

(C) Vindhya Range (its southern escarpment)
The southern edge of the Malwa Plateau is marked by the northern escarpment of the Narmada Valley, which is essentially the southern face or slope of the Vindhya Range. This range forms the clear topographical boundary between the plateau and the valley.

93. The formation of deep ravines (beehad) in the Chambal valley is an example of which type of soil erosion?
(A) Sheet erosion
(B) Wind erosion
(C) Glacial erosion
(D) Gully erosion

Ans :

(D) Gully erosion
The extensive ravines or badlands ('beehad') along the Chambal River and its tributaries are a classic example of severe gully erosion. This occurs when surface water runoff concentrates in narrow channels, progressively cutting deeper and wider incisions into the landscape, particularly affecting the loessic soils of the region.

94. Which of the following plateaus is NOT considered a major physical division of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Rewa-Panna Plateau
(C) Deccan Plateau (as a whole distinct unit within MP)
(D) Bundelkhand Plateau

Ans :

(C) Deccan Plateau (as a whole distinct unit within MP)
While parts of Madhya Pradesh (like the Malwa Plateau and Satpura Range) are geographically considered part of the larger Deccan Plateau physiographic province of India, the Deccan Plateau itself is not usually listed as a separate, distinct internal physical division within Madhya Pradesh, unlike Malwa, Bundelkhand, Rewa-Panna etc..

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95. The overall slope of the Madhya Pradesh region, excluding the Narmada-Tapti valleys, is generally towards which direction?
(A) South
(B) West
(C) North / Northeast
(D) Southeast

Ans :

(C) North / Northeast
Apart from the west-flowing Narmada and Tapti in their rift valleys, the broader Peninsular Plateau surface in Madhya Pradesh generally slopes downwards towards the North and Northeast. This is evidenced by the direction of flow of major rivers like the Chambal, Betwa, Ken, and Son, which drain into the Yamuna-Ganges system.

96. The term 'Pathar' in Hindi, often used in names like 'Madhya Bharat Pathar', translates to what geographical feature?
(A) Mountain
(B) Valley
(C) Plateau
(D) Forest

Ans :

(C) Plateau
'Pathar' (पठार) is the Hindi word for Plateau. Therefore, 'Madhya Bharat Pathar' translates to the Central India Plateau, accurately describing this physical division located in north-central Madhya Pradesh.

97. Which geographical feature forms the approximate eastern boundary of the Malwa Plateau?
(A) Chambal River
(B) Maikal Range
(C) Vindhyan Range (Bhander/Rewa Plateau)
(D) Satpura Range

Ans :

(C) Vindhyan Range (Bhander/Rewa Plateau)
The Malwa Plateau transitions eastwards into the Vindhyan scarplands, specifically the Bhander plateau which is part of the broader Rewa-Panna plateau system. This marks the general eastern extent of the typical Malwa landscape and geology.

98. The 'drainage divide' or 'water divide' refers to:
(A) A dam built across a river.
(B) The boundary line separating neighbouring drainage basins.
(C) A canal connecting two rivers.
(D) The deepest part of a river channel.

Ans :

(B) The boundary line separating neighbouring drainage basins.
A drainage divide, or watershed line, is the elevated boundary that separates one drainage basin from another. Precipitation falling on one side of the divide flows into one basin, while precipitation falling on the other side flows into a different basin. Ranges like Vindhya and Satpura act as major divides.

99. Mandu (Mandavgarh), famous for its historical architecture, is located on which physical division?
(A) Satpura Range
(B) Bundelkhand Plateau
(C) Malwa Plateau (Vindhyan outcrop)
(D) Narmada Valley

Ans :

(C) Malwa Plateau (Vindhyan outcrop)
Mandu is situated on a rocky outcrop or spur of the Vindhya Range, overlooking the Narmada valley to the south, but it is generally considered part of the Malwa Plateau region. Its strategic location contributed to its historical importance.

100. Which river is known as the 'Ganga of Malwa' due to its cultural significance, although it is much smaller than the actual Ganga?
(A) Narmada
(B) Chambal
(C) Betwa
(D) Shipra

Ans :

(D) Shipra
The Shipra River holds immense religious and cultural significance, particularly because the holy city of Ujjain and the Simhastha Kumbh Mela are associated with its banks. Owing to this deep religious importance in the Malwa region, it is sometimes reverentially referred to as the 'Ganga of Malwa'.

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END

CHAPTER 07

CLIMATE AND NATURAL VEGETATION OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. What term describes the average weather conditions of a region over a long period, encompassing patterns of temperature, precipitation, and wind?
   (A) Weather Pattern
   (B) Climatic Zone
   (C) Climate
   (D) Seasonal Cycle

   Ans :

   (C) Climate
   Climate refers to the long-term statistical summary of weather conditions in a particular area, typically averaged over periods of 30 years or more. It includes variations in temperature, humidity, atmospheric pressure, wind, precipitation, and other meteorological elements, defining the characteristic environmental conditions of a region.

2. Which season in Madhya Pradesh is characterized by high temperatures and low humidity, typically occurring from March to June?
   (A) Monsoon
   (B) Winter
   (C) Autumn
   (D) Summer

   Ans :

   (D) Summer
   The summer season in Madhya Pradesh, extending roughly from March to June, is marked by soaring temperatures, often exceeding 40°C in many parts, and relatively dry conditions before the onset of the monsoon. This period experiences hot winds locally known as 'Loo'.

3. The monsoon season in Madhya Pradesh primarily occurs during which months?
   (A) December to February
   (B) March to May
   (C) June to September
   (D) October to November

   Ans :

   (C) June to September
   The southwest monsoon brings the majority of Madhya Pradesh's annual rainfall, typically arriving in mid-June and retreating by the end of September. This period is crucial for agriculture and replenishing water resources across the state.

4. Which climatic zone broadly characterizes the climate of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Tropical Savanna Climate
   (B) Tropical Monsoon Climate
   (C) Humid Subtropical Climate
   (D) Semi-Arid Steppe Climate

   Ans :

   (B) Tropical Monsoon Climate
   Madhya Pradesh predominantly experiences a Tropical Monsoon Climate, characterized by distinct wet (monsoon) and dry seasons. The influence of the monsoon winds dictates the rainfall patterns and temperature fluctuations throughout the year, impacting agriculture and natural vegetation.

5. What is the typical duration of the winter season in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) June to August
   (B) September to November
   (C) December to February
   (D) March to May

   Ans :

   (C) December to February
   Winter in Madhya Pradesh generally spans from December to February. During this period, temperatures are relatively low, especially in the northern parts, with cool and pleasant weather prevailing across most of the state, although occasional cold waves can occur.

6. Regional variations in climate within Madhya Pradesh are influenced significantly by which factor?
   (A) Altitude and Latitude
   (B) Proximity to the sea
   (C) Industrial pollution levels
   (D) Population density

   Ans :

   (A) Altitude and Latitude

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Factors such as varying altitudes, particularly due to the presence of plateaus and ranges like the Vindhyas and Satpuras, and the state's latitudinal extent contribute significantly to regional climatic differences within Madhya Pradesh. This results in diverse temperature and rainfall patterns across different zones.

7. Which season follows the monsoon retreat in Madhya Pradesh, characterized by clearing skies and gradually decreasing temperatures?
(A) Pre-Monsoon
(B) Post-Monsoon (Autumn)
(C) Peak Summer
(D) Deep Winter

Ans :

(B) Post-Monsoon (Autumn)
The post-monsoon season, often considered a transition period or autumn, occurs from October to November. It is marked by the withdrawal of the monsoon, leading to clearer skies, a gradual drop in humidity and temperature, creating pleasant weather conditions.

8. Which of the following statements about the climate of Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The state experiences four distinct seasons: summer, monsoon, post-monsoon, and winter.
(B) The Tropic of Cancer passes through the state, influencing its climate.
(C) The entire state receives uniform rainfall throughout the year.
(D) Altitude plays a role in temperature variations across different regions.

Ans :

(C) The entire state receives uniform rainfall throughout the year.
Rainfall distribution in Madhya Pradesh is highly variable, both seasonally and regionally. The monsoon season brings the bulk of the rain, and areas like the eastern highlands receive significantly more precipitation than the western parts, demonstrating a non-uniform pattern across the state.

9. Which statement accurately describes a characteristic of Madhya Pradesh's climate?
(A) Coastal influences moderate the temperatures significantly.
(B) The state lies entirely within the temperate climate zone.
(C) Summers are generally hot and dry, preceding the monsoon.
(D) Snowfall is common in the northern districts during winter.

Ans :

(C) Summers are generally hot and dry, preceding the monsoon.
Madhya Pradesh, being a landlocked state, experiences continental climate characteristics, including hot and dry summers from March to June before the arrival of the southwest monsoon brings relief with rainfall. Coastal influences are absent, and snowfall is extremely rare.

10. How does the presence of the Vindhya and Satpura ranges influence the climate of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They block cold winds from the north completely.
(B) They cause uniform temperature across the state.
(C) They influence rainfall patterns through orographic effects.
(D) They create a coastal microclimate effect.

Ans :

(C) They influence rainfall patterns through orographic effects.
The Vindhya and Satpura ranges act as barriers to moisture-laden monsoon winds, leading to orographic rainfall on their windward slopes and creating rain shadow areas on the leeward sides. This significantly impacts the regional distribution of precipitation within the state.

11. All of the following are distinct seasons experienced in Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Summer (Grishma)
(B) Monsoon (Varsha)
(C) Spring (Vasant)
(D) Winter (Sheet)

Ans :

(C) Spring (Vasant)
While transitional periods exist, the climate of Madhya Pradesh is primarily defined by three major seasons: Summer (March-June), Monsoon (June-September), and Winter (December-February), along with a post-monsoon transition (October-November). A distinct, prolonged spring season as seen in temperate climates is not characteristic here.

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12. Compared to the Malwa plateau, the northern plains of Madhya Pradesh generally experience:
(A) Milder summers and warmer winters.
(B) More extreme temperatures (hotter summers, colder winters).
(C) Higher annual rainfall throughout the year.
(D) Less variation between day and night temperatures.

Ans :

(B) More extreme temperatures (hotter summers, colder winters).

The northern plains of Madhya Pradesh exhibit greater temperature extremes compared to the Malwa Plateau. Due to factors like distance from moderating influences and continental location, summers are intensely hot, and winters can be significantly colder than in the plateau region.

13. What does 'Annual Rainfall Distribution' refer to in the context of Madhya Pradesh's climate?
(A) The total amount of rainfall received in a single day.
(B) The way rainfall amounts vary across different regions and seasons within a year.
(C) The average number of rainy days per month.
(D) The intensity of rainfall during the monsoon peak.

Ans :

(B) The way rainfall amounts vary across different regions and seasons within a year.
Annual rainfall distribution describes the spatial and temporal patterns of precipitation received across Madhya Pradesh over a year. It highlights regional differences in total rainfall and the concentration of rain within specific seasons, primarily the monsoon period.

14. Which region of Madhya Pradesh generally receives the highest average annual rainfall?
(A) Western Madhya Pradesh (Malwa region)
(B) Northern Madhya Pradesh (Chambal region)
(C) Eastern Madhya Pradesh (Satpura-Maikal range area)
(D) Central Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal region)

Ans :

(C) Eastern Madhya Pradesh (Satpura-Maikal range area)
Eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh, particularly areas associated with the Satpura and Maikal ranges like Pachmarhi, typically receive the highest average annual rainfall due to orographic effects and their location relative to monsoon currents.

15. What is the primary source of rainfall in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Western Disturbances
(B) Northeast Monsoon
(C) Southwest Monsoon
(D) Cyclonic Rainfall

Ans :

(C) Southwest Monsoon
The overwhelming majority of annual rainfall in Madhya Pradesh is received during the Southwest Monsoon season, which occurs from June to September. This monsoon is vital for the state's agriculture and water resources.

16. The average annual rainfall in Madhya Pradesh varies significantly, typically ranging from:
(A) 200 mm to 500 mm
(B) 500 mm to 800 mm
(C) 800 mm to 1400 mm
(D) 1500 mm to 2000 mm

Ans :

(C) 800 mm to 1400 mm
Madhya Pradesh experiences considerable variation in rainfall, with average annual figures generally falling between 800 mm and 1400 mm. Some western districts receive less, while eastern highland areas like Pachmarhi can receive much higher amounts.

17. During which season do temperatures typically reach their peak in most parts of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Winter (December-January)
(B) Post-Monsoon (October-November)
(C) Monsoon (July-August)
(D) Summer (May-June)

Ans :

(D) Summer (May-June)
The pre-monsoon summer months, particularly May and early June, record the highest temperatures across Madhya Pradesh before the cooling effect of the monsoon rains begins. Average temperatures can frequently exceed 40°C during this period.

18. Which factor primarily governs the rainfall patterns across Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Altitude variations
(B) Distance from the equator
(C) The behaviour of the Southwest Monsoon
(D) Presence of large lakes

Ans :

(C) The behaviour of the Southwest Monsoon
The onset, duration, intensity, and withdrawal of the Southwest Monsoon are the dominant factors controlling the amount and distribution of rainfall throughout Madhya Pradesh. Variations in the monsoon's performance directly impact the state's water availability.

19. Areas in western Madhya Pradesh, like the Malwa region, generally receive _____ rainfall compared to eastern regions.
(A) Significantly higher
(B) Slightly higher
(C) Approximately equal
(D) Lower

Ans :

(D) Lower
Western Madhya Pradesh, including the Malwa plateau, typically receives lower average annual rainfall compared

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to the eastern parts of the state. The rainfall generally decreases from east to west across Madhya Pradesh.

20. Which statement regarding temperature distribution in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Northern regions generally experience greater temperature extremes than southern regions.
(B) Altitude influences local temperature variations, with higher areas being cooler.
(C) Coastal breezes significantly moderate temperatures throughout the state.
(D) May and June are typically the hottest months.

Ans :

(C) Coastal breezes significantly moderate temperatures throughout the state.
Madhya Pradesh is a landlocked state and does not experience the moderating influence of coastal breezes. Its climate is continental, characterized by significant seasonal and diurnal temperature variations, unlike coastal regions.

21. Which statement accurately reflects the impact of the monsoon on Madhya Pradesh's economy?
(A) The monsoon has negligible impact on the state's agricultural output.
(B) Consistent and timely monsoons are crucial for the agrarian economy.
(C) The monsoon primarily affects the industrial sector, not agriculture.
(D) Madhya Pradesh relies more on winter rains than the monsoon.

Ans :

(B) Consistent and timely monsoons are crucial for the agrarian economy.
Madhya Pradesh's economy, particularly its large agricultural sector, is heavily dependent on the Southwest Monsoon. The timing, amount, and distribution of monsoon rainfall significantly impact crop yields, rural livelihoods, and overall economic activity.

22. Why is there a significant variation in rainfall between eastern and western Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Differences in soil types
(B) Varying influence of western disturbances
(C) Orographic effects of mountain ranges and distance from monsoon currents
(D) Levels of urbanization

Ans :

(C) Orographic effects of mountain ranges and distance from monsoon currents
The higher rainfall in eastern Madhya Pradesh is largely due to the orographic lift provided by the Satpura and Maikal ranges to the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon. Western regions are further from this influence and receive less moisture from the Arabian Sea branch.

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23. The impact of the monsoon in Madhya Pradesh includes all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Replenishment of rivers and reservoirs
(B) Facilitation of Kharif crop sowing
(C) Significant reduction in winter temperatures
(D) Increase in humidity levels

Ans :

(C) Significant reduction in winter temperatures
The monsoon brings rain and lowers summer temperatures, increasing humidity. It replenishes water bodies and is essential for Kharif crops. However, it does not directly cause the reduction in temperatures characteristic of the separate winter season that follows later.

24. How does the temperature variation in the Narmada valley compare to the Malwa plateau during summer?
(A) The Narmada valley is significantly cooler.
(B) The Malwa plateau experiences much higher temperatures.
(C) Both regions experience similar high temperatures, with the valley potentially being hotter.
(D) The Narmada valley has milder summers due to the river's influence.

Ans :

(C) Both regions experience similar high temperatures, with the valley potentially being hotter.
Both the Narmada valley and Malwa plateau experience high summer temperatures. The valley, being at a lower elevation in parts and enclosed, can sometimes record even higher temperatures compared to the more open plateau region during peak summer.

25. Assertion (A): Eastern Madhya Pradesh receives more rainfall than Western Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): The Bay of Bengal branch of the Southwest Monsoon has a stronger influence and encounters orographic barriers like the Maikal range in the east.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Eastern Madhya Pradesh indeed receives higher rainfall. This is primarily because the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon strikes this region more directly and is forced to

rise by the Eastern Ghats extensions and the Maikal range, causing heavier precipitation.

26. Consider the following statements regarding temperature and rainfall in Madhya Pradesh:

1. The highest temperatures are typically recorded in May.
2. Pachmarhi receives the highest average annual rainfall in the state.
3. Winter rainfall, known as 'Mawath', is common across the entire state.
4. Rainfall generally decreases from east to west.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 1, 2, and 4
Statements 1, 2, and 4 are correct regarding Madhya Pradesh's climate. May is usually the hottest month. Pachmarhi records the highest rainfall. Rainfall does decrease from east to west. Winter rainfall ('Mawath') occurs due to western disturbances but is not widespread or heavy across the entire state every year.

27. Match the climatic phenomenon (Column I) with its typical period/characteristic in Madhya Pradesh (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Summer	a.	December - February
2.	Monsoon	b.	Hot winds ('Loo')
3.	Post-Monsoon	c.	June - September
4.	Winter	d.	October - November

Options:

(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(D) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
Summer (March-June) is associated with hot winds ('Loo'). The Monsoon season is from June to September. The Post-Monsoon transition occurs in October-November. Winter lasts from December to February. This matching correctly aligns the seasons and their characteristics/timing in Madhya Pradesh.

28. What is the term for the uppermost layer of the earth's crust, formed by weathering of rocks and decomposition of organic matter, which supports plant life?

(A) Bedrock
(B) Subsoil
(C) Soil
(D) Mantle

Ans :

(C) Soil
Soil is the dynamic natural body on the surface of the earth composed of mineral and organic materials, as well as living forms, in which plants grow. It is formed over long periods through physical, chemical, and biological processes acting on parent rock material.

29. Which type of soil covers the largest area in Madhya Pradesh, particularly dominating the Malwa plateau?

(A) Red Soil
(B) Alluvial Soil
(C) Lateritic Soil
(D) Black Soil (Regur)

Ans :

(D) Black Soil (Regur)
Black soils, also known as Regur soils, are the most extensive soil type in Madhya Pradesh, covering a significant portion, especially the Malwa Plateau and Narmada valley. These soils are derived from basaltic rock and are known for their fertility and moisture retention.

30. Red and Yellow soils in Madhya Pradesh are typically found in which regions?

(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Narmada Valley
(C) Chambal Valley
(D) Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand regions

Ans :

(D) Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand regions
Red and Yellow soils are predominantly found in the eastern and northeastern parts of Madhya Pradesh, including the Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand regions. These soils develop on crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks in areas of lower rainfall.

31. Alluvial soils in Madhya Pradesh are primarily found in which river basin area?

(A) Narmada basin
(B) Tapti basin
(C) Chambal basin (Northern MP)
(D) Wainganga basin

Ans :

(C) Chambal basin (Northern MP)
Alluvial soils, formed by the deposition of river silt, are mainly found in the northern plains of Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the Chambal, Sindh, and Parbati river

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basins. These soils are fertile but can be prone to gully erosion.

32. Which soil type in Madhya Pradesh is generally rich in iron and alumina, often found in highland areas with high rainfall, and is less fertile?
(A) Black Soil
(B) Alluvial Soil
(C) Lateritic Soil
(D) Mixed Red and Black Soil

Ans :

(C) Lateritic Soil
Lateritic soils are formed under conditions of high temperature and heavy rainfall with alternating wet and dry periods, leading to leaching of silica and accumulation of iron and aluminum oxides. They are found in patches in highland areas like Balaghat and Mandla and are generally less fertile.

33. Black soils (Regur) are known for their high content of which minerals?
(A) Sand and Gravel
(B) Iron, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina
(C) Nitrogen and Phosphorus
(D) Organic Matter and Potash only

Ans :

(B) Iron, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina
Black soils are characteristically rich in clay content, iron, lime, calcium carbonate, magnesia, and alumina.
However, they are generally deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus, and organic matter, despite their dark colour.

34. Which soil type in Madhya Pradesh is known for its characteristic 'self-ploughing' property due to high swell-shrink capacity?
(A) Red Soil
(B) Alluvial Soil
(C) Lateritic Soil
(D) Black Soil

Ans :

(D) Black Soil
Black soils have a high clay content, particularly montmorillonite clay, which causes them to swell significantly when wet and shrink dramatically when dry, forming deep cracks. This cracking is often referred to as 'self-ploughing' or 'self-mulching'.

35. Identify the incorrect statement regarding soils in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Black soils are highly suitable for cotton and soybean cultivation.
(B) Alluvial soils are primarily found in the southern plateau region.
(C) Red soils derive their colour from the high iron content.
(D) Lateritic soils are formed due to intense leaching in high rainfall areas.

Ans :

(B) Alluvial soils are primarily found in the southern plateau region.
Alluvial soils in Madhya Pradesh are mainly concentrated in the northern plains, particularly the Chambal valley region, formed by river deposits. The southern plateau regions are dominated by other soil types like black or mixed soils.

36. Which statement accurately describes the agricultural suitability of Red and Yellow soils in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They are the most fertile soils, suitable for all crops.
(B) They are generally poor in nutrients and require fertilizers for good yields.
(C) They are best suited for paddy cultivation without irrigation.
(D) They have excellent water retention capacity.

Ans :

(B) They are generally poor in nutrients and require fertilizers for good yields.
Red and Yellow soils are typically deficient in nitrogen, phosphorus, and humus, making them less fertile than black or alluvial soils. They respond well to irrigation and fertilization, allowing cultivation of crops like millets, pulses, and oilseeds.

37. The formation of different soil types across Madhya Pradesh is primarily influenced by:
(A) Annual sunshine hours
(B) Parent rock material and climate conditions
(C) Density of forest cover
(D) Predominant wind direction

Ans :

(B) Parent rock material and climate conditions
Soil formation (pedogenesis) is a complex process where the type of parent rock determines the mineral composition, and climatic factors like temperature and rainfall influence the rate and type of weathering and leaching. These are the primary drivers of soil diversity in the state.

38. All the following are major soil types found in Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Black Soil
(B) Red and Yellow Soil
(C) Desert Soil
(D) Alluvial Soil

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Ans :

(C) Desert Soil
While some parts of northwestern Madhya Pradesh border arid regions, true desert soils (Aridisols) are not classified as a major soil type covering significant areas within the state. The major types include Black, Red & Yellow, Alluvial, Lateritic, and Mixed soils.

39. Compared to Black soils, Alluvial soils in Madhya Pradesh generally have:
(A) Higher clay content and better structure
(B) Poorer drainage capacity
(C) Higher variability in texture (sandy loam to clay loam)
(D) Lower inherent fertility

Ans :

(C) Higher variability in texture (sandy loam to clay loam)
Alluvial soils, being river deposits, exhibit greater textural variation depending on the source and depositional environment, ranging from sandy loams near river banks to heavier clay loams in floodplains. Black soils are more uniformly clayey.

40. Which pair correctly matches a soil type in Madhya Pradesh with its characteristic feature?
(A) Alluvial Soil - High moisture retention
(B) Black Soil - Rich in phosphorus
(C) Lateritic Soil - Suitable for building material (bricks)
(D) Red Soil - Found in Narmada Valley

Ans :

(C) Lateritic Soil - Suitable for building material (bricks)
Lateritic soils, particularly the hardened crusts, are traditionally used for making bricks in areas where they occur. Black soils are known for moisture retention but poor in phosphorus. Alluvial soils have variable retention. Red soils are more typical of eastern MP, not the Narmada valley (dominated by black soil).

41. Identify the incorrect pair regarding soil type and its typical location/characteristic in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Black Soil - Malwa Plateau
(B) Alluvial Soil - Chambal Region
(C) Red & Yellow Soil - Balaghat District
(D) Lateritic Soil - Bundelkhand Region

Ans :

(D) Lateritic Soil - Bundelkhand Region
Lateritic soils are found in patches in high rainfall, highland areas like Balaghat, Mandla, and parts of the Satpuras. The Bundelkhand region is primarily characterized by Red and Yellow or Mixed soils, not Lateritic soils.

42. What term describes a large area dominated by trees and other woody vegetation, forming a complex ecological system?
(A) Grassland
(B) Wetland
(C) Forest
(D) Desert

Ans :

(C) Forest
A forest is generally defined as a land area spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 meters and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds in situ. It encompasses the trees, understory vegetation, soil, and associated wildlife.

43. Based on forest canopy density and type, which category of forest is most widespread in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Tropical Wet Evergreen Forest
(B) Tropical Thorn Forest
(C) Tropical Deciduous Forest (Moist and Dry)
(D) Montane Subtropical Forest

Ans :

(C) Tropical Deciduous Forest (Moist and Dry)
Madhya Pradesh's forests are predominantly classified as Tropical Deciduous Forests, further divided into Moist Deciduous and Dry Deciduous types based on rainfall amounts. These forests are characterized by trees that shed their leaves during the dry season.

44. Which type of forest is typically found in areas of Madhya Pradesh receiving higher rainfall (100-150 cm), such as the eastern Satpura region?
(A) Tropical Dry Deciduous Forest
(B) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest
(C) Tropical Thorn Forest
(D) Subtropical Pine Forest

Ans :

(B) Tropical Moist Deciduous Forest
Tropical Moist Deciduous forests thrive in areas with relatively higher annual rainfall, typically between 100 cm and 150 cm. These forests feature valuable timber species like Teak and Sal and are found in the eastern and southeastern parts of the state.

45. Tropical Dry Deciduous forests in Madhya Pradesh are characterized by dominant species like Teak (in some areas) and are found in regions with annual rainfall typically between:
(A) 150-200 cm
(B) 70-100 cm
(C) 50-70 cm
(D) Below 50 cm

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Ans :

(B) 70-100 cm
Tropical Dry Deciduous forests occupy areas with moderate rainfall, generally ranging from 70 cm to 100 cm annually. These forests cover a large part of the state and include species like Teak, Salai, Tendu, and various thorny shrubs as rainfall decreases.

46. Which valuable timber species is prominently found in the forests of Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram) region?
(A) Pine
(B) Deodar
(C) Teak (Sagwan)
(D) Sandalwood

Ans :

(C) Teak (Sagwan)
Madhya Pradesh is renowned for its high-quality Teak (Tectona grandis, or Sagwan) forests, considered among the best in India. The Bori Wildlife Sanctuary in the Narmadapuram district is particularly famous for its old-growth teak forests.

47. Tendu leaves, a significant Minor Forest Produce (MFP) from Madhya Pradesh, are primarily used for what purpose?
(A) Making paper pulp
(B) Wrapping bidis (local cigarettes)
(C) Extracting medicinal oil
(D) Producing natural dyes

Ans :

(B) Wrapping bidis (local cigarettes)
Tendu (Diospyros melanoxylon) leaves are extensively harvested from the forests of Madhya Pradesh and form a major source of income for local communities. They are primarily used as wrappers for making bidis, a traditional Indian cigarette.

48. Sal (Shorea robusta) trees are predominantly found in which part of Madhya Pradesh's forests?
(A) Western Malwa region
(B) Northern Chambal region
(C) Eastern and Southeastern regions (e.g., Balaghat, Mandla)
(D) Central Narmada valley

Ans :

(C) Eastern and Southeastern regions (e.g., Balaghat, Mandla)
Sal forests prefer areas with higher rainfall and are mainly concentrated in the eastern and southeastern districts of Madhya Pradesh, such as Balaghat, Mandla, Dindori, and Shahdol, often forming part of the Moist Deciduous forest type.

49. Which statement about the forests of Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in India in terms of area.
(B) Teak and Sal are the two most commercially important timber species.
(C) Evergreen rainforests are the dominant forest type across the state.
(D) Forests provide livelihoods to many tribal communities through Minor Forest Produce collection.

Ans :

(C) Evergreen rainforests are the dominant forest type across the state.
The dominant forest type in Madhya Pradesh is Tropical Deciduous (both Moist and Dry). True Tropical Evergreen Rainforests, requiring very high rainfall throughout the year, are not found in the state.

50. Which statement accurately describes a forest conservation effort in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The state has no designated National Parks or Wildlife Sanctuaries.
(B) Joint Forest Management (JFM) committees involve local communities in forest protection.
(C) Clear-felling is the primary method of forest management promoted by the government.
(D) Tendu leaf collection has been completely banned to conserve the species.

Ans :

(B) Joint Forest Management (JFM) committees involve local communities in forest protection.
Madhya Pradesh has actively implemented Joint Forest Management (JFM) programs, which aim to involve local village communities as partners in the protection, management, and sharing of benefits from nearby forest areas, promoting sustainable use and conservation.

51. The predominance of deciduous forests in Madhya Pradesh is directly linked to which climatic factor?
(A) High average annual temperature
(B) Presence of distinct dry season
(C) Low humidity levels year-round
(D) Frequent cyclonic storms

Ans :

(B) Presence of distinct dry season
Deciduous trees shed their leaves during the dry season (winter and/or summer) primarily as a mechanism to conserve water when it is scarce. The pronounced dry

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season characteristic of Madhya Pradesh's monsoon climate dictates the prevalence of deciduous vegetation.

52. Important Minor Forest Produce (MFP) obtained from Madhya Pradesh forests include all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Tendu Leaves
(B) Mahua Flowers and Seeds
(C) Sal Seeds
(D) Rubber Latex

Ans :

(D) Rubber Latex
Tendu leaves, Mahua flowers/seeds, Sal seeds, Harra, Baheda, Aonla, gums, and resins are significant MFPs collected from Madhya Pradesh forests. Rubber latex is derived from rubber trees (Hevea brasiliensis), which are not native to or commercially grown in MP's natural forests.

53. Compared to Tropical Dry Deciduous forests, Tropical Moist Deciduous forests in Madhya Pradesh generally exhibit:
(A) Shorter trees and more open canopy
(B) Greater species diversity and denser undergrowth
(C) Predominance of thorny species
(D) Lower commercial value of timber

Ans :

(B) Greater species diversity and denser undergrowth
Due to higher rainfall availability, Tropical Moist Deciduous forests typically support a richer diversity of plant species, taller trees, a more closed canopy, and denser undergrowth, including climbers and bamboos, compared to the Dry Deciduous type.

54. Assertion (A): Forest conservation is crucial for maintaining ecological balance and water resources in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Forests help in regulating water cycles, preventing soil erosion, providing habitat for wildlife, and acting as carbon sinks.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Forest conservation is indeed vital for ecological stability and water security in Madhya Pradesh. Reason R accurately lists the key ecological services provided by forests – regulating hydrology, preventing erosion, supporting biodiversity, and mitigating climate change – which explains why their conservation is crucial.

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55. Consider the following statements about forests in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The state government manages forests through the Forest Department.
2. Bamboo is an important forest produce found extensively in the state.
3. Reserved Forests have the highest degree of protection.
4. Shifting cultivation is widely encouraged in forest areas.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

Ans :

(A) 1, 2, and 3
The MP Forest Department manages state forests. Bamboo is a significant resource. Reserved Forests receive the highest legal protection against exploitation. Shifting cultivation (jhum) is generally discouraged due to its environmental impact and is not widely encouraged.

56. Match the forest product/species (Column I) with its primary use or characteristic (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Teak	a.	Wrapping bidis
2.	Sal	b.	Edible flowers and oilseeds
3.	Tendu Leaves	c.	High-quality timber
4.	Mahua	d.	Railway sleepers, construction

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(B) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
Teak is prized for high-quality timber. Sal wood is durable and historically used for railway sleepers and construction. Tendu leaves are used for wrapping bidis. Mahua flowers are edible (and used for liquor), and seeds yield oil.

57. Which pair correctly links a forest type in Madhya Pradesh with a characteristic region or species?
(A) Tropical Moist Deciduous - Chambal Valley
(B) Tropical Dry Deciduous - Pachmarhi Hills

(C) Tropical Thorn Forest - Northern Districts (Sheopur, Morena)
(D) Sal Forests - Malwa Plateau

Ans :

(C) Tropical Thorn Forest - Northern Districts (Sheopur, Morena)
Tropical Thorn Forests, adapted to low rainfall (below 70 cm), are typically found in the drier northwestern parts of Madhya Pradesh, such as the Sheopur and Morena districts bordering Rajasthan. The other pairings are incorrect regarding dominant types or locations.

58. Identify the incorrect pair regarding forest conservation/ management in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) National Park - Kanha
(B) Wildlife Sanctuary - Bori
(C) Biosphere Reserve - Panna
(D) Joint Forest Management - Primarily focused on urban forestry

Ans :

(D) Joint Forest Management - Primarily focused on urban forestry
Joint Forest Management (JFM) in Madhya Pradesh primarily focuses on involving rural and forest-dwelling communities in the management and protection of forests adjacent to their villages, not mainly urban forestry. Kanha, Bori, and Panna are correctly identified examples of protected areas.

59. Arrange the following forest-related acts/policies in India (which influence MP) in chronological order of their enactment/introduction:
1. Forest Conservation Act
2. Wildlife Protection Act
3. National Forest Policy (first post-independence)
4. Joint Forest Management (JFM) Guidelines (National Level)

Options:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

Ans :

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
The first National Forest Policy post-independence was in 1952. The Wildlife Protection Act was enacted in 1972. The Forest Conservation Act came into force in 1980. National-level guidelines for Joint Forest Management were issued around 1990. Therefore, the correct chronological order is 3, 2, 1, 4.

60. Arrange the following seasons in Madhya Pradesh in their typical order of occurrence starting from March:
1. Winter
2. Summer
3. Post-Monsoon (Retreating Monsoon)
4. Monsoon

Options:
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 2, 3, 4, 1
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

Ans :

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
Starting from March, the typical sequence of seasons in Madhya Pradesh is: Summer (approx. March-June), followed by the Monsoon (approx. June-September), then the Post-Monsoon or retreating monsoon period (approx. October-November), and finally Winter (approx. December-February).

61. The type of natural vegetation found in a region of Madhya Pradesh is most directly influenced by which combination of factors?
(A) Soil type and latitude only
(B) Rainfall amount/distribution and temperature
(C) Altitude and proximity to rivers
(D) Population density and industrial activity

Ans :

(B) Rainfall amount/distribution and temperature
Climate, particularly the amount and seasonal distribution of rainfall, along with temperature regimes, is the primary determinant of the type of natural vegetation (forest type) that can thrive in a particular region. Soil type plays a supporting role, but climate is the overarching factor.

62. Black soils, prevalent in the Malwa plateau, combined with moderate rainfall, support which major commercial crop extensively?
(A) Rice
(B) Tea
(C) Soybean
(D) Jute

Ans :

(C) Soybean
The Black soils (Regur) of the Malwa plateau, known for their fertility and moisture retention, coupled with the region's moderate rainfall, provide ideal conditions for the cultivation of Soybean. Madhya Pradesh is a leading producer of soybeans in India.

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63. Areas with Lateritic soils in Madhya Pradesh, often associated with high rainfall and undulating terrain, typically support which type of forest?
(A) Dense Sal forests
(B) Open scrub and grasses, sometimes degraded forests
(C) Coniferous forests
(D) Mangrove forests

Ans :

(B) Open scrub and grasses, sometimes degraded forests
Lateritic soils are generally less fertile due to leaching. While found in high rainfall areas, the vegetation they support is often not dense high forest but can be degraded forests, open scrub, or grasslands, especially if subjected to erosion or deforestation.

64. The distribution of Teak forests in Madhya Pradesh largely coincides with areas having:
(A) Alluvial soils and low rainfall
(B) Black soils and moderate rainfall (around 70-120 cm)
(C) Lateritic soils and very high rainfall
(D) Red soils and winter precipitation

Ans :

(B) Black soils and moderate rainfall (around 70-120 cm)
Teak (Sagwan) generally prefers well-drained soils and moderate rainfall conditions, often flourishing on Black soils or mixed soils in areas receiving roughly 70 to 120 cm of annual rainfall, corresponding largely to the Dry and Moist Deciduous forest zones.

65. The impact of monsoon variability (timing and amount of rain) is most critical for which aspect of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Winter tourism
(B) Industrial production schedules
(C) Agricultural output and forest health
(D) Air quality index

Ans :

(C) Agricultural output and forest health
Both agriculture (especially rain-fed Kharif crops) and the health and regeneration of the state's extensive deciduous forests are heavily dependent on the performance of the Southwest Monsoon. Variability directly impacts yields and forest ecosystem dynamics.

66. Which combination of soil type and climatic condition is characteristic of the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Black Soil, High Rainfall
(B) Alluvial Soil, Moderate Rainfall
(C) Red & Yellow Soil, Relatively Low/Erratic Rainfall
(D) Lateritic Soil, Consistently High Temperatures

Ans :

(C) Red & Yellow Soil, Relatively Low/Erratic Rainfall
The Bundelkhand region, covering parts of northern and northeastern MP, is predominantly characterized by Red and Yellow soils and experiences relatively lower and often more erratic rainfall compared to other parts of the state, making it drought-prone.

67. Deforestation in the catchment areas of rivers like Narmada and Chambal primarily leads to which environmental problem?
(A) Increased air pollution
(B) Soil erosion and river siltation
(C) Ozone layer depletion
(D) Acid rain formation

Ans :

(B) Soil erosion and river siltation
Forest cover plays a crucial role in binding soil and regulating water flow. Deforestation, especially on slopes in river catchment areas, accelerates soil erosion by rainfall, leading to loss of topsoil and increased sediment load (siltation) in rivers and reservoirs.

68. Which statement incorrectly links climate, soil, and vegetation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) High rainfall in eastern MP supports Moist Deciduous forests, often on Red/Yellow or Mixed soils.
(B) Moderate rainfall on Black soils of Malwa supports Dry Deciduous forests and agriculture (Soybean, Cotton).
(C) Low rainfall in northwestern MP leads to Thorn forests on Alluvial or Mixed soils.
(D) Lateritic soils are always associated with the most productive Teak forests.

Ans :

(D) Lateritic soils are always associated with the most productive Teak forests.
Lateritic soils, due to their lower fertility caused by leaching, are generally not associated with the most productive forests. Highly productive Teak forests are more commonly found on well-drained Black soils or deep Loamy soils in moderate rainfall zones.

69. Which statement accurately describes an interrelationship in Madhya Pradesh's physical geography?
(A) Black soils reduce the impact of monsoon failure due to their low water retention.
(B) The Vindhya range causes uniform rainfall distribution across the state.
(C) Deciduous forests shed leaves primarily due to low winter temperatures.
(D) Soil conservation measures are important in areas with Alluvial soils prone to gully erosion (e.g., Chambal).

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Ans :

(D) Soil conservation measures are important in areas with Alluvial soils prone to gully erosion (e.g., Chambal).
The Chambal basin, characterized by Alluvial soils, is infamous for extensive gully erosion (ravines). Therefore, soil conservation efforts like afforestation and check dams are crucial in this region to prevent further land degradation.

70. The presence of 'Reserved Forests' and 'Protected Forests' as classification categories primarily relates to:
(A) The type of dominant tree species
(B) The level of legal protection and restrictions on usage
(C) The soil fertility index
(D) The average annual rainfall received

Ans :

(B) The level of legal protection and restrictions on usage
Reserved Forests and Protected Forests are administrative and legal classifications under the Indian Forest Act, indicating different degrees of state control and limitations imposed on activities like grazing, felling, and collection of forest produce to ensure conservation and management. Reserved Forests have stricter protection.

71. Factors influencing the suitability of soils in Madhya Pradesh for agriculture include all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Nutrient content (NPK, organic matter)
(B) Water holding capacity
(C) Soil texture and structure
(D) Dominant wind direction during monsoon

Ans :

(D) Dominant wind direction during monsoon
Soil suitability for agriculture depends on its intrinsic properties like nutrient status, texture, structure, depth, and water retention capacity. While wind affects weather, the dominant monsoon wind direction itself is not a direct factor determining the soil's inherent agricultural suitability.

72. How does the agricultural suitability of Black soils generally compare with that of Lateritic soils in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Black soils are significantly more fertile and suitable for a wider range of crops.
(B) Lateritic soils are more fertile due to high iron content.
(C) Both have similar suitability but require different irrigation methods.
(D) Black soils are suitable only for cotton, while Lateritic soils suit cereals.

Ans :

(A) Black soils are significantly more fertile and suitable for a wider range of crops.
Black soils are naturally more fertile, have better texture and structure, and superior moisture retention compared to Lateritic soils, which are heavily leached and acidic, making them less suitable for intensive agriculture without significant amendments.

73. Assertion (A): Conservation of forests in Madhya Pradesh is essential for the livelihood of tribal populations.
Reason (R): Many tribal communities depend heavily on Minor Forest Produce (MFP) like Tendu leaves, Mahua, and medicinal plants for their subsistence and income.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Forest conservation directly impacts tribal livelihoods in Madhya Pradesh. Reason R correctly states that this dependence stems from the collection and sale of various Minor Forest Products, which form a crucial part of their economy and subsistence strategy.

74. Consider the following geographical features/phenomena of Madhya Pradesh:
1. Black Soils in Malwa
2. High Rainfall in Pachmarhi
3. Teak Forests in Narmadapuram
4. Alluvial Ravines in Chambal

Which of these are correctly associated with their respective regions/characteristics?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 3, and 4 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
All four associations are correct: Malwa is dominated by Black soils. Pachmarhi receives the highest rainfall. Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad) is famous for Teak forests. The Chambal region is known for its Alluvial soil ravines.

75. Match the soil type (Column I) with a major region where it is predominantly found in Madhya Pradesh (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Black Soil	a.	Chambal Basin
2.	Red & Yellow Soil	b.	Malwa Plateau
3.	Alluvial Soil	c.	Balaghat
4.	Lateritic Soil	d.	d. Bundelkhand

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Options:
(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
(C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
Black soils dominate the Malwa Plateau. Red & Yellow soils are characteristic of Bundelkhand. Alluvial soils are found in the Chambal basin (northern MP). Lateritic soils occur in patches in high rainfall areas like the Balaghat hills.

76. Which pair correctly represents a climatic zone and a characteristic feature in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Northern Plains - Mild Winters
(B) Malwa Plateau - Highest Annual Rainfall
(C) Satpura Range - Orographic Rainfall Influence
(D) Narmada Valley - Lowest Summer Temperatures

Ans :

(C) Satpura Range - Orographic Rainfall Influence
The Satpura Range significantly influences rainfall patterns due to orographic lift, causing heavier rainfall on its windward slopes (like Pachmarhi). Northern plains have extreme winters, Malwa has moderate rainfall, and the Narmada valley experiences very high summer temperatures.

77. Identify the incorrect pair regarding natural vegetation and its typical characteristic in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Moist Deciduous Forest - Presence of Sal trees
(B) Dry Deciduous Forest - Trees shed leaves in dry season
(C) Thorn Forest - Found in high rainfall areas
(D) Bamboo - Found as understory in many deciduous forests

Ans :

(C) Thorn Forest - Found in high rainfall areas
Thorn forests, characterized by thorny bushes and stunted trees, are adapted to arid and semi-arid conditions and are found in areas with low rainfall (typically below 70 cm), not high rainfall areas.

78. What does 'Forest Produce' encompass?
(A) Only timber extracted from forests
(B) Only wildlife found within forest boundaries
(C) All goods derived from forests, including timber and non-timber items
(D) Only agricultural crops grown near forest areas

Ans :

(C) All goods derived from forests, including timber and non-timber items
Forest produce refers to all products yielded by forests, broadly categorized into Major Forest Produce (like timber and firewood) and Minor Forest Produce (MFP) or Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), which includes items like leaves, gums, resins, fruits, seeds, medicinal plants, bamboo, and canes.

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79. Which government body is primarily responsible for the management and conservation of forests in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Department of Agriculture
(B) Department of Revenue
(C) Madhya Pradesh Forest Department
(D) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (Central Govt.)

Ans :

(C) Madhya Pradesh Forest Department
The Madhya Pradesh Forest Department is the state government agency entrusted with the responsibility of protecting, conserving, and managing the state's forest resources according to national and state policies and acts. The central ministry sets policies, but state departments handle implementation.

80. 'Forest Management' primarily aims to:
(A) Maximize timber extraction without environmental consideration
(B) Convert all forest land to agricultural use
(C) Sustainably utilize forest resources while ensuring conservation and ecological balance
(D) Introduce exotic species to increase forest density rapidly

Ans :

(C) Sustainably utilize forest resources while ensuring conservation and ecological balance
Modern forest management practices aim to balance the economic utilization of forest resources (timber, MFP) with the crucial needs of conservation, biodiversity protection, ecological stability, and the rights of forest-dependent communities, ensuring long-term sustainability.

81. The Forest Survey of India (FSI) periodically assesses and reports on what aspect related to forests in Madhya Pradesh and other states?
(A) Market price of timber
(B) Population density of tigers
(C) Extent of forest cover using satellite imagery
(D) Number of tourists visiting national parks

Ans :

(C) Extent of forest cover using satellite imagery
The Forest Survey of India (FSI), headquartered in Dehradun, uses remote sensing technology (satellite

imagery) and ground truthing to conduct biennial assessments of forest cover across India, providing data on the extent, density, and changes in forest areas for each state, including Madhya Pradesh.

82. What is a primary environmental consequence of excessive harvesting of Minor Forest Produce (MFP)?
(A) Improvement in soil fertility
(B) Increase in groundwater levels
(C) Degradation of forest ecosystem and loss of biodiversity
(D) Reduction in air pollution

Ans :

(C) Degradation of forest ecosystem and loss of biodiversity
While MFP collection provides livelihoods, excessive or unsustainable harvesting can damage parent plants, hinder regeneration, disturb wildlife habitats, and ultimately lead to the degradation of the forest ecosystem and a reduction in the biodiversity it supports.

83. The term 'Silviculture' refers to:
(A) The study of forest soils
(B) The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests
(C) The mapping of forest boundaries
(D) The economic valuation of forest produce

Ans :

(B) The art and science of controlling the establishment, growth, composition, health, and quality of forests
Silviculture is a branch of forestry focused on the practices used to manage forests to meet diverse needs and objectives, such as timber production, wildlife habitat improvement, or ecosystem restoration, by manipulating forest vegetation.

84. Which factor poses a significant threat to forest ecosystems in Madhya Pradesh, often exacerbated during the dry summer months?
(A) Excessive snowfall
(B) Forest fires
(C) Frequent floods
(D) Volcanic activity

Ans :

(B) Forest fires
Forest fires, both natural and human-induced, are a major threat to Madhya Pradesh's forests, especially during the hot, dry summer season when vegetation is dry and flammable. Fires damage trees, destroy undergrowth, harm wildlife, and degrade soil.

85. Identify the incorrect statement regarding forest conservation efforts.
(A) Establishing National Parks helps protect flagship species and habitats.
(B) Afforestation involves planting trees on non-forest land or degraded forest land.
(C) Promoting the use of firewood as the primary fuel source aids conservation.
(D) Regulating grazing in forest areas helps regeneration.

Ans :

(C) Promoting the use of firewood as the primary fuel source aids conservation.
Promoting excessive reliance on firewood contributes to forest degradation and deforestation. Conservation efforts often focus on providing alternative fuel sources (like LPG, biogas) to reduce pressure on forests for fuelwood.

86. Which statement accurately describes a role of forests in Madhya Pradesh's environment?
(A) Forests significantly increase surface runoff and soil erosion.
(B) Forests have no impact on the local climate or temperature.
(C) Forest cover helps in groundwater recharge and maintaining water table levels.
(D) Forests are the primary source of industrial pollution in the state.

Ans :

(C) Forest cover helps in groundwater recharge and maintaining water table levels.
Forests play a vital hydrological role by intercepting rainfall, reducing rapid runoff, and allowing water to percolate into the soil, thereby contributing to groundwater recharge and maintaining more stable stream flows and water table levels.

87. The concept of 'sustainable forest management' implies:
(A) Completely stopping all human activity within forests.
(B) Utilizing forest resources at a rate that allows forests to regenerate and maintain their ecological functions.
(C) Converting natural forests into single-species plantations for maximum profit.
(D) Prioritizing tourism development over biodiversity conservation.

Ans :

(B) Utilizing forest resources at a rate that allows forests to regenerate and maintain their ecological functions.
Sustainable forest management involves managing and using forests in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality, and potential to fulfill relevant ecological, economic, and social functions, now and in the future, without causing damage to other ecosystems.

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88. Major objectives of forest management in Madhya Pradesh include all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Biodiversity conservation
(B) Maximizing short-term revenue through clear-felling
(C) Ensuring sustainable supply of timber and non-timber forest produce
(D) Protection of watersheds and prevention of soil erosion

Ans :

(B) Maximizing short-term revenue through clear-felling
While revenue generation is an aspect, modern sustainable forest management prioritizes long-term ecological health and sustained yield over maximizing short-term profits through destructive practices like large-scale clear-felling. Conservation and watershed protection are key objectives.

89. How does the ecological role of a natural, mixed-species forest typically compare to a single-species plantation?
(A) The plantation usually supports higher biodiversity.
(B) The natural forest provides a wider range of ecosystem services (habitat, soil protection, water regulation).
(C) Both have identical ecological functions and resilience.
(D) The plantation is generally more resistant to pests and diseases.

Ans :

(B) The natural forest provides a wider range of ecosystem services (habitat, soil protection, water regulation).
Natural, diverse forests typically offer a greater variety of habitats, support higher biodiversity, are more resilient to pests and diseases, and provide a broader range of ecosystem services (like soil formation, water regulation, pollination) compared to monoculture plantations.

90. Why is community participation (like in JFM) considered important for forest conservation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Communities lack any knowledge about forest resources.
(B) It helps align conservation goals with local livelihood needs and ensures better protection.
(C) Government agencies alone have sufficient resources to patrol all forest areas.
(D) It primarily aims to generate employment for forest officers.

Ans :

(B) It helps align conservation goals with local livelihood needs and ensures better protection.
Involving local communities who depend on forests fosters a sense of ownership, integrates traditional knowledge, helps meet livelihood needs sustainably, and enhances the effectiveness of protection efforts, as communities act as guardians of their local resources.

91. What is the primary characteristic of the monsoon climate that influences Madhya Pradesh's vegetation and soils?
(A) Uniform temperature throughout the year
(B) Consistent rainfall in all months
(C) Seasonal reversal of winds and concentration of rainfall in specific months
(D) Predominance of snowfall over rainfall

Ans :

(C) Seasonal reversal of winds and concentration of rainfall in specific months
The defining feature of the monsoon climate is the seasonal wind shift and the concentration of the vast majority of annual rainfall within a few months (June-September), followed by a distinct dry season. This seasonality strongly shapes soil formation processes and dictates the adaptive strategies of vegetation (like deciduousness).

92. The Bori Wildlife Sanctuary is particularly noted for which type of forest ecosystem?
(A) Alluvial grasslands
(B) Old-growth Teak forests
(C) Dense Bamboo brakes
(D) High-altitude Sal forests

Ans :

(B) Old-growth Teak forests
The Bori Wildlife Sanctuary, located in the Satpura range in the Narmadapuram district, is renowned for containing some of the oldest and finest natural Teak (Tectona grandis) forests in India, representing a valuable Moist Deciduous forest ecosystem.

93. Which soil property significantly impacts its water holding capacity, a crucial factor for agriculture in Madhya Pradesh's climate?
(A) Soil colour
(B) Soil texture (proportion of sand, silt, clay)
(C) Soil temperature
(D) Soil acidity (pH)

Ans :

(B) Soil texture (proportion of sand, silt, clay)
Soil texture, particularly the amount of clay, largely determines its ability to hold water. Clayey soils, like the Black soils of Madhya Pradesh, have a much higher water holding capacity compared to sandy soils, which is vital for crop survival during dry spells.

94. The term 'Catchment Area Management' in the context of forests primarily focuses on:
(A) Managing timber harvesting schedules

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(B) Protecting forest cover and soil in areas that drain into a river or reservoir
(C) Developing tourism facilities within forests
(D) Monitoring wildlife populations exclusively

Ans :

(B) Protecting forest cover and soil in areas that drain into a river or reservoir
Catchment Area Management involves implementing measures (like afforestation, soil conservation) in the watershed or catchment area of a river system or water body to regulate water flow, prevent soil erosion, reduce siltation, and maintain water quality.

95. Which forest type is adapted to the lowest rainfall conditions found within Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Tropical Moist Deciduous
(B) Tropical Dry Deciduous
(C) Tropical Thorn Forest
(D) Subtropical Hill Forest

Ans :

(C) Tropical Thorn Forest
Tropical Thorn Forests are characteristic of semi-arid regions with low annual rainfall, typically below 70 cm. They consist of drought-resistant, thorny species and are found in the drier northwestern parts of the state.

96. The fertility of Black soils in Madhya Pradesh is largely attributed to their origin from which type of parent rock?
(A) Sandstone
(B) Granite and Gneiss
(C) Basalt (Deccan Trap lava)
(D) Limestone

Ans :

(C) Basalt (Deccan Trap lava)
The extensive Black soils (Regur) found across the Malwa plateau and Narmada valley in Madhya Pradesh are derived from the weathering of the basaltic lava flows of the Deccan Traps. This parent material contributes to their fine texture and mineral richness.

97. How does the timing of the monsoon onset impact agriculture reliant on Black soils?
(A) It has no impact as black soils retain moisture year-round.
(B) Early onset allows for multiple cropping cycles within the season.
(C) Delayed onset can make ploughing difficult as soils become extremely hard when dry.
(D) Timing only affects alluvial soils, not black soils.

Ans :

(C) Delayed onset can make ploughing difficult as soils become extremely hard when dry.
While Black soils retain moisture well once wet, they become very hard and difficult to work when completely dry. A delayed monsoon means farmers may struggle to prepare the land for sowing (kharif crops) until sufficient rain softens the soil.

98. 'Climatic Zones' within a state like Madhya Pradesh refer to:
(A) Areas designated for specific types of tourism.
(B) Regions with distinct, broadly similar patterns of temperature, rainfall, and seasonality.
(C) Administrative divisions created by the meteorological department.
(D) Areas exclusively defined by the type of forest cover.

Ans :

(B) Regions with distinct, broadly similar patterns of temperature, rainfall, and seasonality.
Climatic zones are geographical areas identified as having relatively homogeneous climatic conditions, based on long-term averages and patterns of key meteorological elements like temperature and precipitation. Madhya Pradesh exhibits regional variations leading to different zones.

99. Medicinal plants like Aonla (Indian Gooseberry), Harra, and Baheda are important non-timber forest products primarily collected from which type of forests in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Pure Teak plantations
(B) Mixed Deciduous forests
(C) High-altitude coniferous forests
(D) Riverine scrub forests

Ans :

(B) Mixed Deciduous forests
Many important medicinal plants that constitute valuable Minor Forest Produce are found naturally within the diverse Tropical Moist and Dry Deciduous forests that cover large parts of Madhya Pradesh, rather than in monoculture plantations or other specific forest types.

100. The overall climate of Madhya Pradesh, influencing its soils and vegetation, is best described as being heavily influenced by:
(A) Its proximity to the Himalayas
(B) The monsoon phenomenon
(C) The presence of large deserts to its west
(D) Its extensive coastline

Ans :

(B) The monsoon phenomenon

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The dominant climatic control for Madhya Pradesh, shaping its seasons, rainfall patterns, temperature variations, and consequently its soil characteristics and natural vegetation distribution, is the Southwest Monsoon system. Its landlocked nature and distance from the Himalayas or deserts play secondary roles compared to the monsoon's influence.

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CHAPTER 08

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. What term refers to the sequence and spatial arrangement of crops grown on a given area of land over a period of time?
   (A) Land Utilization
   (B) Crop Rotation
   (C) Cropping Pattern
   (D) Agricultural Practice

   Ans :

   (C) Cropping Pattern
   A cropping pattern denotes the proportion of area under various crops at a point in time, the yearly sequence and spatial arrangement of crops on a given area. It reflects the agricultural practices and choices made by farmers based on climate, soil, market demands, and available technology within a region like Madhya Pradesh.

2. Which cropping season in Madhya Pradesh corresponds to the monsoon period, with sowing typically starting in June-July?
   (A) Rabi
   (B) Zaid
   (C) Kharif
   (D) Jaid

   Ans :

   (C) Kharif
   The Kharif season in Madhya Pradesh aligns with the southwest monsoon (June to September). Sowing commences with the onset of rains, and major crops like paddy (rice), soybean, maize, jowar, and cotton are grown during this period, heavily relying on monsoon precipitation.

3. Which cropping season follows the Kharif season, with sowing in winter (October-December) and harvesting in spring (March-April)?
   (A) Kharif
   (B) Rabi
   (C) Zaid
   (D) Monsoon Crop

   Ans :

   (B) Rabi
   The Rabi season starts after the monsoon, during the cooler winter months. Sowing takes place typically from October to December, and crops are harvested in the spring (March-April). Key Rabi crops in Madhya Pradesh include wheat, gram, mustard, and barley.

4. What is the short cropping season between Rabi and Kharif, primarily for growing seasonal fruits, vegetables, and fodder crops?
   (A) Winter Season
   (B) Monsoon Season
   (C) Zaid Season
   (D) Autumn Season

   Ans :

   (C) Zaid Season
   Zaid is a short agricultural season falling between the main Rabi and Kharif seasons, typically from March to June. It utilizes residual moisture or irrigation to grow quick-maturing crops like watermelon, muskmelon, cucumber, vegetables, and fodder crops.

5. Which food grain is the most important Rabi crop in Madhya Pradesh, cultivated extensively across the state?
   (A) Rice (Paddy)
   (B) Maize
   (C) Wheat
   (D) Jowar (Sorghum)

   Ans :

   (C) Wheat
   Wheat is the predominant Rabi crop in Madhya Pradesh, occupying a significant portion of the cultivated area during the winter season. The state is one of the leading wheat producers in India, known for its quality wheat varieties like Sharbati.

Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of which oilseed crop in India, primarily grown during the Kharif season?
(A) Groundnut
(B) Mustard
(C) Sunflower
(D) Soybean

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Ans :

(D) Soybean
Madhya Pradesh holds the distinction of being the largest soybean-producing state in India, often referred to as the 'Soybean State'. Soybean is a major Kharif crop, cultivated extensively across the Malwa plateau and other regions due to suitable climate and soil conditions.

7. Which major pulse crop is significantly cultivated during the Rabi season in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Arhar (Tur)
(B) Moong (Green Gram)
(C) Gram (Chana)
(D) Urad (Black Gram)

Ans :

(C) Gram (Chana)
Gram (Chana) is a vital pulse crop grown during the Rabi season in Madhya Pradesh. The state is a major contributor to India's gram production, cultivating it often in rotation with wheat or utilizing residual soil moisture.

8. Which of the following statements regarding cropping patterns in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Wheat is the dominant Rabi crop.
(B) Soybean is a major Kharif oilseed.
(C) Rice cultivation is primarily concentrated in the western Malwa region.
(D) Zaid crops include vegetables and melons grown in summer.

Ans :

(C) Rice cultivation is primarily concentrated in the western Malwa region.
Rice (paddy) cultivation in Madhya Pradesh requires higher rainfall or assured irrigation and is primarily concentrated in the eastern and southeastern districts (like Balaghat) rather than the relatively drier western Malwa region, which focuses more on soybean and wheat.

9. Which statement accurately describes a feature of agriculture in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The state relies solely on canal irrigation for all crops.
(B) Horticulture crops play a negligible role in the state's agriculture.
(C) Both Kharif and Rabi seasons are significant for agricultural production.
(D) Sugarcane is the most widely grown crop across all districts.

Ans :

(C) Both Kharif and Rabi seasons are significant for agricultural production.
Madhya Pradesh has distinct and agriculturally important Kharif (monsoon) and Rabi (winter) cropping seasons. Significant production of various cereals, pulses, and oilseeds occurs during both seasons, contributing substantially to the state's agricultural output.

10. Land utilization patterns in Madhya Pradesh, showing areas under cultivation, forests, fallow land, etc., are primarily influenced by:
(A) Political boundaries only
(B) Soil type, climate, irrigation availability, and population pressure
(C) Predominant language spoken
(D) Number of national highways passing through

Ans :

(B) Soil type, climate, irrigation availability, and population pressure
How land is used (cultivation, forestry, pasture, settlement, fallow) is determined by a complex interplay of factors. Physical factors like soil suitability and climate, technological factors like irrigation, and socio-economic factors like population density and land policies shape the land utilization statistics.

11. All of the following are major crops cultivated in Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Wheat
(B) Soybean
(C) Jute
(D) Cotton

Ans :

(C) Jute
Wheat, soybean, cotton, rice, gram, maize, and sugarcane are among the major crops grown in Madhya Pradesh. Jute cultivation requires very high rainfall and specific soil conditions, primarily found in Eastern India (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar), and is not a major crop of MP.

12. Compared to the Kharif season, agricultural activities during the Rabi season in Madhya Pradesh rely more heavily on:
(A) Monsoon rainfall
(B) Stored soil moisture and irrigation facilities
(C) High atmospheric humidity
(D) Traditional broadcasting methods of sowing

Ans :

(B) Stored soil moisture and irrigation facilities
The Rabi season occurs during the dry winter months after the monsoon has withdrawn. Therefore, crops grown during this period depend significantly on the moisture retained in the soil from the previous monsoon or, increasingly, on assured irrigation from sources like canals, wells, and tube wells.

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13. What does 'Horticulture' primarily involve the cultivation of?
(A) Cereals like wheat and rice
(B) Pulses like gram and lentils
(C) Fruits, vegetables, flowers, and spices
(D) Oilseeds like soybean and mustard

Ans :

(C) Fruits, vegetables, flowers, and spices
Horticulture is the branch of agriculture concerned with the cultivation of garden crops, which primarily includes fruits, vegetables, flowers, ornamental plants, spices, condiments, and medicinal and aromatic plants. Madhya Pradesh has significant potential in horticultural crops.

14. Which fruit crop is notably cultivated in several regions of Madhya Pradesh, including areas around Rewa and Satna?
(A) Apples
(B) Mangoes
(C) Bananas
(D) Oranges

Ans :

(B) Mangoes
Mangoes are a significant fruit crop grown across various parts of Madhya Pradesh. The Rewa region is particularly known for the 'Sundarja' variety of mango. Other areas also contribute to the state's mango production during the summer season.

15. Which region of Madhya Pradesh is particularly known for its Orange cultivation?
(A) Bundelkhand Region
(B) Baghelkhand Region
(C) Malwa Region (especially Chhindwara-Betul belt)
(D) Chambal Region

Ans :

(C) Malwa Region (especially Chhindwara-Betul belt)
The districts of Chhindwara and Betul in the southern part of the Malwa plateau region are well-known for orange cultivation in Madhya Pradesh. The quality of oranges grown here contributes significantly to the state's horticulture output.

16. Potato cultivation is significant in which parts of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Eastern tribal districts
(B) Regions around Indore, Ujjain, and Gwalior
(C) Narmada river banks only
(D) Satpura hill slopes

Ans :

(B) Regions around Indore, Ujjain, and Gwalior
Districts like Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Shajapur, and Gwalior are important centers for potato cultivation in Madhya Pradesh. Suitable climatic conditions and proximity to markets contribute to potato farming in these areas.

17. The cultivation of spices like coriander (dhania) and garlic (lahsun) is prominent in which zone of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Northern Zone (Morena, Bhind)
(B) Malwa Zone (especially Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ujjain)
(C) Narmada Valley Zone
(D) Eastern Zone (Balaghat, Mandla)

Ans :

(B) Malwa Zone (especially Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ujjain)
The Malwa region, particularly districts like Mandsaur, Neemuch, Ratlam, and Ujjain, is a major hub for the cultivation of spices like coriander, garlic, fenugreek, and isabgol, contributing significantly to India's spice production.

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18. Land utilization data provides information on:
(A) Only the types of crops grown
(B) Only the area under irrigation
(C) The distribution of land under different uses like cultivation, forests, fallow, etc.
(D) Only the ownership pattern of agricultural land

Ans :

(C) The distribution of land under different uses like cultivation, forests, fallow, etc.
Land utilization statistics classify the total reported geographical area into various categories, such as net sown area, forests, land not available for cultivation, fallow lands (current and old), cultivable wasteland, and permanent pastures, giving a picture of how land resources are being used.

19. Cotton, a major fibre crop, is primarily cultivated in which part of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Northeast (Rewa region)
(B) Southeast (Balaghat region)
(C) West and Southwest (Nimar region - Khandwa, Khargone)
(D) North (Chambal region)

Ans :

(C) West and Southwest (Nimar region - Khandwa, Khargone)
The Nimar region, comprising districts like Khandwa and Khargone in western/southwestern Madhya Pradesh, is the primary cotton-growing belt. The black soils and climate of this region are well-suited for cotton cultivation.

20. Which statement about horticulture in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The state grows a variety of fruits including oranges, mangoes, and bananas.
(B) Vegetable cultivation is significant near urban centers.
(C) Madhya Pradesh is a leading producer of apples in India.
(D) Spice cultivation is concentrated in the Malwa region.

Ans :

(C) Madhya Pradesh is a leading producer of apples in India.
Apple cultivation requires temperate climatic conditions typically found in Himalayan states like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttarakhand. Madhya Pradesh's climate is generally not suitable for commercial apple production; hence it is not a leading producer.

21. Which statement accurately describes land use in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The majority of the state's geographical area is under urban development.
(B) A significant portion of the land is dedicated to agriculture and forestry.
(C) Fallow lands constitute the largest category of land use.
(D) There is no land classified as cultivable wasteland.

Ans :

(B) A significant portion of the land is dedicated to agriculture and forestry.
Land utilization data for Madhya Pradesh consistently shows that large proportions of the state's area are under agricultural use (net sown area) and forest cover, reflecting the importance of these sectors in the state's geography and economy.

22. The choice between growing Kharif or Rabi crops on a particular piece of land in Madhya Pradesh often depends significantly on:
(A) The phase of the moon
(B) The availability of monsoon rainfall and/or irrigation facilities
(C) International market prices for grains
(D) The political party in power

Ans :

(B) The availability of monsoon rainfall and/or irrigation facilities
Kharif crops are largely rain-fed, depending on the monsoon. Rabi crops require moisture post-monsoon, necessitating either sufficient residual soil moisture or access to irrigation. Therefore, water availability is a critical factor influencing the choice of cropping season and pattern.

23. Major agricultural practices in Madhya Pradesh involve all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Sowing of seeds
(B) Application of fertilizers and manures
(C) Extensive terrace cultivation on steep slopes
(D) Harvesting and threshing of crops

Ans :

(C) Extensive terrace cultivation on steep slopes
Terrace cultivation is a method used primarily in hilly or mountainous regions to farm on steep slopes, preventing soil erosion. While some minor terracing might exist, it is not an extensive or characteristic agricultural practice across the predominantly plateau and plain regions of Madhya Pradesh.

24. Compared to traditional subsistence farming, modern commercial agriculture in Madhya Pradesh is characterized by:
(A) Lower use of inputs like fertilizers and HYV seeds
(B) Greater focus on growing crops for market sale rather than self-consumption
(C) Smaller land holdings and reliance on manual labour only
(D) Complete absence of irrigation methods

Ans :

(B) Greater focus on growing crops for market sale rather than self-consumption
Commercial agriculture emphasizes the production of crops (like soybean, wheat, cotton) primarily for sale in the market to generate profit, often involving larger scale operations, higher input use (HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides), mechanization, and market linkages, contrasting with subsistence farming focused on household needs.

25. What is the artificial application of water to land or soil to assist in the growing of agricultural crops?
(A) Fertilization
(B) Precipitation
(C) Irrigation
(D) Drainage

Ans :

(C) Irrigation
Irrigation refers to the practice of supplying water to land through artificial means, such as canals, wells, or sprinklers, to supplement rainfall and ensure adequate moisture for crop growth, particularly during dry seasons or in areas with insufficient precipitation.

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26. Which source of irrigation involves a network of channels built to divert water from rivers or reservoirs to agricultural fields?
(A) Tank Irrigation
(B) Well Irrigation
(C) Canal Irrigation
(D) Drip Irrigation

Ans :

(C) Canal Irrigation
Canal irrigation systems utilize a network of main canals, branch canals, distributaries, and minors to carry water, often from large dams or barrages on rivers, over considerable distances to irrigate vast tracts of agricultural land.

27. Digging or drilling into the ground to access groundwater for irrigation is characteristic of which source?
(A) Canal Irrigation
(B) Tank Irrigation
(C) Lift Irrigation
(D) Well and Tube Well Irrigation

Ans :

(D) Well and Tube Well Irrigation
Well irrigation involves lifting water from open dug wells, while tube wells utilize pipes sunk deep into the ground to extract groundwater using pumps. Both methods tap into subsurface water resources for irrigating fields, especially common in areas away from canals.

28. What traditional method involves storing surface runoff water in natural depressions or man-made structures for later use in irrigation?
(A) Sprinkler Irrigation
(B) Canal Irrigation
(C) Tank and Pond Irrigation
(D) Groundwater Irrigation

Ans :

(C) Tank and Pond Irrigation
Tank irrigation relies on capturing and storing rainwater runoff in reservoirs created by constructing bunds across depressions or small streams. These tanks or ponds serve as local sources of irrigation, particularly common in plateau regions with undulating terrain.

29. In recent decades, which source of irrigation has seen significant expansion in Madhya Pradesh due to groundwater exploitation?
(A) Canal Irrigation
(B) Tank Irrigation
(C) Tube Well Irrigation
(D) River Lift Irrigation

Ans :

(C) Tube Well Irrigation
Driven by the need for assured water supply and facilitated by advancements in drilling and pumping technology, along with government support and subsidies, tube well irrigation tapping groundwater resources has expanded rapidly across many parts of Madhya Pradesh.

30. Canal irrigation systems are typically dependent on the presence of:
(A) High wind speeds
(B) Perennial rivers or large dams/reservoirs
(C) Deep groundwater aquifers
(D) Numerous small ponds

Ans :

(B) Perennial rivers or large dams/reservoirs
Large-scale canal irrigation networks require a reliable and substantial source of water, which is usually provided by diverting water from perennial rivers (rivers that flow year-round) or releasing stored water from large dams and reservoirs built across rivers.

31. Compared to canal irrigation, well and tube well irrigation generally offers farmers:
(A) Less control over water supply timing
(B) Greater flexibility and control over water application
(C) Lower initial investment costs
(D) Suitability only for flood irrigation methods

Ans :

(B) Greater flexibility and control over water application
Wells and tube wells provide farmers with an independent source of water, allowing them greater control over when and how much water to apply to their crops, unlike canal systems which often operate on fixed schedules and rotational supply (warabandi).

32. Which statement about irrigation sources in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Canals are a major source, fed by rivers like Narmada, Chambal, and Tawa.
(B) Tank irrigation is most prevalent in the flat northern plains.
(C) Groundwater depletion is a growing concern due to increased tube well usage.
(D) Wells and tube wells are significant contributors to the total irrigated area.

Ans :

(B) Tank irrigation is most prevalent in the flat northern plains.
Tank irrigation is more suitable and traditionally common in undulating plateau regions (like Bundelkhand or eastern

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MP) where natural depressions allow for water storage. The flat northern plains are more reliant on canals and tube wells.

33. Which statement accurately describes a characteristic of groundwater resources in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Groundwater levels are uniformly high across the entire state.
(B) Exploitation of groundwater through tube wells has significantly increased irrigation potential.
(C) Groundwater is completely free from quality issues like fluoride contamination.
(D) The state relies exclusively on surface water for all its irrigation needs.

Ans :

(B) Exploitation of groundwater through tube wells has significantly increased irrigation potential.
The development of tube well technology has allowed access to deeper aquifers, substantially increasing the area under assured irrigation in Madhya Pradesh, especially benefiting Rabi crops and regions not served by canals. However, this has also led to concerns about over-exploitation.

34. The suitability of a particular source of irrigation (canal, well, tank) in a region of Madhya Pradesh primarily depends on:
(A) The political affiliation of the local MLA
(B) The dominant crop grown in the previous season
(C) Topography, availability of surface/groundwater, and economic feasibility
(D) The average literacy rate of the district

Ans :

(C) Topography, availability of surface/groundwater, and economic feasibility
The choice and development of irrigation sources are dictated by geographical factors (terrain favouring tanks or canals), hydrological factors (presence of rivers, groundwater potential), and economic considerations (cost of construction and operation of dams, canals, or wells).

35. Common methods used to lift water for well irrigation include all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Persian wheel (Rahat - traditional)
(B) Electric or diesel pumpsets
(C) Gravity flow from canals
(D) Manual lifting using buckets/levers (traditional, small scale)

Ans :

(C) Gravity flow from canals
Wells require water to be lifted from below ground level using various mechanical devices or pumps. Gravity flow is characteristic of canal irrigation, where water flows downwards from the canal source to the fields due to elevation differences.

36. How does the reliability of water supply typically compare between canal irrigation fed by large dams and traditional tank irrigation?
(A) Tank irrigation is always more reliable than canal irrigation.
(B) Canal irrigation from large reservoirs generally offers a more reliable and controlled supply.
(C) Both offer identical levels of reliability throughout the year.
(D) Reliability depends solely on the type of crops being grown.

Ans :

(B) Canal irrigation from large reservoirs generally offers a more reliable and controlled supply.
Large dams store significant amounts of water, allowing for regulated releases through canals even during dry periods, offering higher reliability compared to traditional tanks which depend heavily on local rainfall in their catchment and can dry up during droughts.

37. What is a large barrier constructed across a river or stream to impound water, raise its level, and create a reservoir?
(A) Canal
(B) Aquifer
(C) Dam
(D) Tube Well

Ans :

(C) Dam
A dam is a structure built across a watercourse to obstruct or control the flow of water, typically creating an artificial lake or reservoir behind it. Dams serve multiple purposes, including irrigation, hydroelectric power generation, flood control, and water supply.

38. The Gandhi Sagar Dam, one of the first major dams of the Chambal Valley Project, is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Mandsaur
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Rewa

Ans :

(B) Mandsaur
The Gandhi Sagar Dam is situated on the Chambal River, located in the Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh, near the border with Rajasthan. It forms a key component

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of the Chambal Valley Project, providing irrigation and hydroelectric power.

39. The Indira Sagar Dam, a major multipurpose project providing significant irrigation benefits, is built on which river?
(A) Tapti River
(B) Betwa River
(C) Son River
(D) Narmada River

Ans :

(D) Narmada River
The Indira Sagar Project, featuring one of the largest reservoirs in India by volume, is constructed on the Narmada River near Punasa in the Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh. It is a cornerstone project for irrigation and power generation in the Narmada basin.

40. The Bargi Dam (now Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project) is located on the Narmada River near which major city in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Ujjain

Ans :

(C) Jabalpur
The Bargi Dam, officially renamed Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project, is situated on the Narmada River about 40 km southwest of Jabalpur city. It was one of the first major dams completed on the Narmada.

41. Which major irrigation project is located on the Tawa River, a tributary of the Narmada, near Itarsi in the Narmadapuram district?
(A) Gandhi Sagar Dam
(B) Tawa Dam
(C) Bansagar Dam
(D) Rajghat Dam

Ans :

(B) Tawa Dam
The Tawa Dam is built on the Tawa River, the longest tributary of the Narmada, in the Narmadapuram (formerly Hoshangabad) district. The Tawa Reservoir and its canal system provide irrigation to a large agricultural area in the district.

42. Major irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh, like Indira Sagar or Bargi, often serve multiple purposes including irrigation and what other significant use?
(A) Fish farming only
(B) Hydroelectric power generation
(C) Wildlife conservation exclusively
(D) Promotion of water sports

Ans :

(B) Hydroelectric power generation
Many large dams in Madhya Pradesh are multipurpose projects. Besides storing water for irrigation, they utilize the water potential (head and flow) to generate significant amounts of hydroelectric power, contributing to the state's energy needs.

43. The Bansagar Dam, a joint project of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar, is constructed on which river?
(A) Chambal River
(B) Ken River
(C) Son River
(D) Betwa River

Ans :

(C) Son River
The Bansagar Dam is located on the Son River in the Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh. It is an inter-state multipurpose river valley project aimed at providing irrigation and power generation benefits to MP, UP, and Bihar.

44. Which statement about major dams in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Gandhi Sagar Dam is on the Chambal River.
(B) Indira Sagar Dam is on the Narmada River.
(C) Bargi Dam is on the Tapti River.
(D) Tawa Dam is on the Tawa River (Narmada tributary).

Ans :

(C) Bargi Dam is on the Tapti River.
The Bargi Dam (Rani Avanti Bai Sagar Project) is constructed on the Narmada River near Jabalpur, not the Tapti River. The Tapti River flows separately through southern MP and Maharashtra.

45. Which statement accurately describes a recent focus of irrigation development in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Complete abandonment of canal systems
(B) Increased emphasis on micro-irrigation techniques (drip, sprinkler)
(C) Sole reliance on traditional tank irrigation methods
(D) Halting all construction of new irrigation projects

Ans :

(B) Increased emphasis on micro-irrigation techniques (drip, sprinkler)
Recognizing the need for water conservation and efficiency, recent irrigation schemes and policies in Madhya Pradesh have increasingly promoted the adoption of micro-

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irrigation systems like drip and sprinkler irrigation, which use water more effectively than traditional flood irrigation.

46. The development of large multipurpose river valley projects like those on the Narmada and Chambal signifies an effort to:
(A) Reduce agricultural production
(B) Harness water resources comprehensively for irrigation, power, and flood control
(C) Promote traditional farming methods exclusively
(D) Encourage migration away from river valleys

Ans :

(B) Harness water resources comprehensively for irrigation, power, and flood control
Large dam projects represent major investments aimed at managing river water resources on a large scale. Their primary objectives typically include expanding irrigated agriculture, generating hydroelectricity, mitigating flood damage, and sometimes providing water for domestic and industrial use.

47. Major irrigation projects often involve significant environmental and social impacts, including all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Submergence of forests and agricultural land
(B) Displacement and rehabilitation of local populations
(C) Improvement in downstream water quality
(D) Alteration of river ecology and flow regimes

Ans :

(C) Improvement in downstream water quality
While dams provide benefits, they can also have negative impacts. Large reservoirs submerge land and displace people. Dams alter natural river flow, affecting downstream ecosystems and sometimes trapping sediments or altering water temperature, which doesn't necessarily improve downstream water quality uniformly.

48. Compared to minor irrigation schemes (like wells, small tanks), major irrigation projects (large dams and canals) typically involve:
(A) Lower initial investment costs
(B) Shorter construction periods
(C) Larger command areas and higher overall investment
(D) Less complex engineering challenges

Ans :

(C) Larger command areas and higher overall investment
Major irrigation projects, involving the construction of large dams, reservoirs, and extensive canal networks, require significantly higher capital investment, longer gestation periods, and complex engineering compared to minor schemes, but they are designed to irrigate much larger areas (command areas).

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49. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has placed increasing emphasis on completing and operationalizing Narmada Valley Projects.
Reason (R): The Narmada River basin holds significant untapped potential for irrigation and hydropower development crucial for the state's economy.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Narmada River is a vital water resource for Madhya Pradesh. The state has actively pursued the development of projects like Indira Sagar and Omkareshwar because the basin offers substantial potential to increase irrigated area and power generation capacity, which are key drivers for agricultural and economic growth. This explains the emphasis (A) based on the potential (R).

50. Consider the following statements regarding irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Chambal Valley Project is solely focused on irrigation.
2. The Tawa Dam provides irrigation mainly to the Narmadapuram district.
3. The Indira Sagar reservoir is one of the largest man-made reservoirs in India.
4. Tank irrigation is the primary source of irrigation across the entire state.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3
The Chambal Valley Project is multipurpose (irrigation and hydro-power). The Tawa Dam irrigates the Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad) region. Indira Sagar has a very large reservoir. Tank irrigation is important traditionally but not the primary source across the entire state; wells/tube wells and canals irrigate larger areas overall. Therefore, only statements 2 and 3 are correct.

51. Match the Dam/Project (Column I) with the River it is built on (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Gandhi Sagar Dam	a.	Narmada River
2.	Bargi Dam	b.	Son River
3.	Bansagar Dam	c.	Tawa River
4.	Tawa Dam	d.	Chambal River

Options:
(A) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c
(B) 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b
(C) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c
(D) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d

Ans :

(A) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c
Gandhi Sagar Dam is on the Chambal River. Bargi Dam is on the Narmada River. Bansagar Dam is on the Son River. Tawa Dam is on the Tawa River.

52. Which pair correctly links an irrigation project with its primary associated river in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Rajghat Project - Ken River
(B) Omkareshwar Project - Narmada River
(C) Mata Tila Dam - Chambal River
(D) Pench Project - Tapti River

Ans :

(B) Omkareshwar Project - Narmada River
The Omkareshwar Multipurpose Project is located on the Narmada River downstream of Indira Sagar. Rajghat and Mata Tila dams are primarily associated with the Betwa River (inter-state projects with UP). Pench Project is on the Pench River.

53. Identify the incorrect pair regarding an irrigation project and its location/river in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Indira Sagar Project - Khandwa District (Narmada River)
(B) Gandhi Sagar Dam - Mandsaur District (Chambal River)
(C) Tawa Project - Narmadapuram District (Tawa River)
(D) Bansagar Project - Betwa River

Ans :

(D) Bansagar Project - Betwa River
The Bansagar Project is located on the Son River in the Shahdol district. The Betwa River hosts other projects like Rajghat and Mata Tila. The other pairs correctly match the project with its location/river.

54. Arrange the following major rivers of Madhya Pradesh based on the typical timing of the initiation of major multipurpose project construction on them (earliest first):
1. Narmada River (e.g., Bargi, Indira Sagar)
2. Chambal River (e.g., Gandhi Sagar)
3. Tawa River (Tawa Dam)
4. Son River (e.g., Bansagar)

Options:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

Ans :

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
Construction on the Chambal Valley Project (Gandhi Sagar) started earliest (1950s). The Tawa project work also began relatively early. Major Narmada projects like Bargi and Indira Sagar saw significant work later (post-1970s/80s onwards). Bansagar on the Son also belongs to a later phase. Therefore, 2, 3, 1, 4 is the likely sequence of initiation.

55. Arrange the following irrigation methods in order of their likely historical development and adoption (earliest first):
1. Tube Well Irrigation
2. Tank Irrigation
3. Canal Irrigation (from large dams)
4. Drip Irrigation

Options:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

Ans :

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
Traditional methods like Tank irrigation (and simple wells) are ancient. Large-scale Canal irrigation linked to major dams developed significantly post-independence. Deep Tube Well technology gained prominence later. Modern Micro-irrigation (Drip, Sprinkler) is the most recent development focused on efficiency.

56. What is the term for the total area which is proposed to be irrigated under a specific irrigation project after its full development?
(A) Gross Cropped Area
(B) Net Sown Area
(C) Command Area
(D) Culturable Waste Land

Ans :

(C) Command Area
The Command Area (or Culturable Command Area - CCA) refers to the designated geographical area that can potentially receive irrigation benefits from a particular project or canal system once it is fully operational. It represents the project's irrigation potential.

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57. A major positive impact of expanding irrigation facilities in Madhya Pradesh has been:
(A) A decrease in the cultivation of water-intensive crops
(B) Increased stability in agricultural production and higher cropping intensity
(C) A significant reduction in the use of fertilizers
(D) The complete elimination of pests and diseases

Ans :

(B) Increased stability in agricultural production and higher cropping intensity
Assured irrigation reduces dependence on erratic rainfall, stabilizing crop yields. It also enables farmers to grow a second crop (Rabi) or even a third (Zaid) on the same land within a year, thereby increasing the cropping intensity (Gross Cropped Area / Net Sown Area).

58. Increased irrigation allows farmers in Madhya Pradesh to shift towards growing more:
(A) Drought-resistant millets only
(B) High-value cash crops and water-responsive varieties
(C) Traditional rain-fed crops
(D) Forest-based products

Ans :

(B) High-value cash crops and water-responsive varieties
With assured water supply from irrigation, farmers can move beyond subsistence, low-yield rain-fed crops towards cultivating more profitable cash crops (like sugarcane, cotton, certain vegetables) and high-yielding varieties (HYVs) of staples like wheat and rice that respond well to controlled water and inputs.

59. What is a potential negative environmental impact associated with intensive canal irrigation in certain soil types without proper drainage?
(A) Desertification
(B) Waterlogging and Soil Salinization
(C) Air Pollution
(D) Deforestation

Ans :

(B) Waterlogging and Soil Salinization
Excessive seepage from unlined canals or over-application of irrigation water, especially in poorly drained soils, can lead to a rise in the water table (waterlogging). Capillary action then brings dissolved salts to the surface, causing soil salinization and reducing land productivity.

60. How does irrigation impact the rural economy of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It generally leads to decreased farm incomes.
(B) It has no significant effect on rural employment.
(C) It tends to increase farm productivity, income, and employment opportunities.
(D) It forces farmers to abandon agriculture altogether.

Ans :

(C) It tends to increase farm productivity, income, and employment opportunities.
Irrigation boosts crop yields, enables multiple cropping, and allows cultivation of higher-value crops, leading to increased farm incomes. It also generates employment in activities related to crop cultivation, harvesting, and associated services, positively impacting the rural economy.

61. The 'Impact of Irrigation on Agriculture' primarily relates to changes in:
(A) Urban infrastructure development
(B) Cropping patterns, crop yields, and agricultural stability
(C) International diplomatic relations
(D) Manufacturing output of the state

Ans :

(B) Cropping patterns, crop yields, and agricultural stability
Assessing the impact of irrigation focuses on how the provision of water affects agricultural practices, such as the types of crops grown, the productivity (yield per unit area), the intensity of cropping, and the overall stability and resilience of farming against rainfall variability.

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62. Increased agricultural production due to irrigation contributes positively to:
(A) Food security and availability
(B) Higher rates of rural-urban migration
(C) Decreased demand for farm inputs
(D) Lower government spending on agriculture

Ans :

(A) Food security and availability
By boosting yields and enabling multiple cropping seasons, irrigation plays a crucial role in increasing the overall production of food grains and other agricultural commodities, contributing significantly to food security at regional and national levels.

63. Which statement about the impact of irrigation in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) It has helped increase the production of Rabi crops like wheat and gram.
(B) It can lead to disputes over water sharing between regions or states.
(C) It has uniformly benefited all farmers equally, regardless of landholding size.
(D) It can potentially alter local microclimates due to large water bodies (reservoirs).

Ans :

(C) It has uniformly benefited all farmers equally, regardless of landholding size.
The benefits of irrigation, particularly large canal projects, may not be distributed equally. Access to canal water or the ability to invest in wells/pumps often favours farmers with larger landholdings or better resources, potentially increasing inequality if not managed equitably.

64. Which statement accurately reflects an economic consequence of major irrigation projects?
(A) They always result in a net financial loss for the government.
(B) They stimulate economic activity through increased agricultural output and related services.
(C) They lead to a complete shutdown of rain-fed agriculture.
(D) They primarily benefit the industrial sector, not the rural economy.

Ans :

(B) They stimulate economic activity through increased agricultural output and related services.
While expensive to build, successful irrigation projects boost the agricultural economy through higher production and incomes. This stimulates demand for inputs, services, transport, and processing, creating multiplier effects that benefit the wider rural and state economy.

65. The long-term sustainability of agriculture based heavily on groundwater irrigation depends critically on:
(A) The price of diesel fuel for pumps
(B) The balance between groundwater extraction and recharge rates
(C) The number of canals passing through the area
(D) The frequency of monsoon failures

Ans :

(B) The balance between groundwater extraction and recharge rates
Relying heavily on groundwater is sustainable only if the amount of water withdrawn through wells and tube wells does not exceed the amount naturally replenished (recharged) through rainfall percolation and seepage. Over-extraction leads to declining water tables and potential resource depletion.

66. Potential positive impacts of irrigation development include all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Increased agricultural yield
(B) Enhanced food security
(C) Increased risk of waterborne diseases if water management is poor
(D) Higher farm incomes

Ans :

(C) Increased risk of waterborne diseases if water management is poor
While increased yields, food security, and higher incomes are positive impacts, stagnant water in irrigation channels or waterlogged areas, if not properly managed, can become breeding grounds for vectors like mosquitoes, potentially increasing the risk of waterborne and vector-borne diseases. This is a potential negative consequence.

67. Compared to rain-fed agriculture, irrigated agriculture generally allows for:
(A) Lower input costs per hectare
(B) Less vulnerability to drought conditions
(C) Cultivation of a narrower range of crops
(D) Reduced need for farm labour

Ans :

(B) Less vulnerability to drought conditions
The primary advantage of irrigation is that it provides a controlled water supply, making agriculture less dependent on the vagaries of rainfall and significantly reducing the vulnerability of crops to drought conditions or dry spells, leading to more stable production.

68. Assertion (A): The expansion of irrigation has significantly contributed to the success of the Green Revolution in states like Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): High-Yielding Varieties (HYVs) introduced during the Green Revolution perform best with assured water supply and adequate fertilizer application, which irrigation facilitates.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Green Revolution's success hinged on a package including HYV seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and, crucially, assured irrigation. Irrigation enabled the new varieties to achieve their high yield potential, thus playing a fundamental role (R) in the increased production attributed to the Green Revolution (A).

69. Consider the impacts of irrigation in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Increased yield of wheat and soybean.
2. Reduced dependence on monsoon rainfall for Rabi crops.

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3. Potential for soil salinization in poorly drained areas.
4. Complete elimination of rural poverty.

Which of the above impacts are generally associated with irrigation development?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 1, 2, and 3 only

Irrigation typically increases yields (1) and reduces monsoon dependency for Rabi crops (2). It also carries risks like soil salinization if drainage is inadequate (3). However, while irrigation contributes to poverty reduction, it does not guarantee the complete elimination of rural poverty (4).

70. Match the irrigation source (Column I) with its potential primary impact/characteristic (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Large Canals	a.	Potential groundwater depletio
2.	Tube Wells	b.	Risk of waterlogging/salinity
3.	Tanks	c.	High dependence on local rainfall
4.	Micro-irrigation	d.	High water use efficiency

Options:

(A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(D) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d

Large canals can cause waterlogging/salinity if drainage is poor. Tube wells extract groundwater, risking depletion. Tanks rely heavily on local rainfall runoff. Micro-irrigation (drip/sprinkler) is known for high water use efficiency.

71. The relationship between cropping patterns and irrigation development in Madhya Pradesh is best described as:

(A) Irrigation development has no influence on cropping patterns.
(B) Cropping patterns solely determine where irrigation is developed.
(C) Irrigation development enables shifts in cropping patterns towards more water-intensive and high-value crops.
(D) Higher rainfall completely negates the need for irrigation, simplifying cropping patterns.

Ans :

(C) Irrigation development enables shifts in cropping patterns towards more water-intensive and high-value crops.

The availability of assured irrigation is a major driver for changes in cropping patterns. Farmers with irrigation can cultivate crops like wheat, sugarcane, or vegetables during the dry season, or opt for HYVs, diversifying from traditional rain-fed crops.

72. Major irrigation projects like Indira Sagar primarily benefit the cultivation of which seasonal crops?

(A) Zaid crops only
(B) Kharif crops exclusively
(C) Rabi crops (like wheat) and perennial crops (like sugarcane)
(D) Forest produce collection

Ans :

(C) Rabi crops (like wheat) and perennial crops (like sugarcane)

While supplementary irrigation can help Kharif crops during dry spells, the main benefit of large storage dams is providing water during the dry Rabi season, enabling extensive cultivation of crops like wheat, gram, mustard, and also supporting water-intensive perennial crops like sugarcane.

73. The Nimar region (Khandwa, Khargone) known for cotton cultivation relies significantly on which sources of irrigation, besides rainfall?

(A) Exclusively Tank irrigation
(B) Primarily Canal networks from Narmada projects and Well/Tube well irrigation
(C) Only direct lifting from the Tapti river
(D) Snowmelt from the Satpura range

Ans :

(B) Primarily Canal networks from Narmada projects and Well/Tube well irrigation

Cotton cultivation in the Nimar plains benefits significantly from irrigation, especially from canals originating from Narmada river projects (like Indira Sagar, Omkareshwar) and supplemented extensively by groundwater extraction through wells and tube wells.

74. The success of Soybean cultivation on the Malwa plateau is dependent on:

(A) Assured irrigation throughout the growing season
(B) Timely and adequate monsoon rainfall supplemented by soil moisture retention of Black soils
(C) High winter temperatures
(D) Proximity to coastal areas

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Ans :

(B) Timely and adequate monsoon rainfall supplemented by soil moisture retention of Black soils

Soybean is predominantly a Kharif crop. Its success in Malwa relies heavily on the performance of the southwest monsoon. The high moisture retention capacity of the Black soils in the region helps sustain the crop during brief dry spells within the monsoon period.

75. Government schemes promoting micro-irrigation (drip/sprinkler) aim to address which major challenge in Madhya Pradesh's agriculture?

(A) Lack of HYV seeds
(B) Water scarcity and inefficient water use in traditional irrigation
(C) Surplus production of food grains
(D) Poor road connectivity to markets

Ans :

(B) Water scarcity and inefficient water use in traditional irrigation

Micro-irrigation techniques deliver water directly to the plant roots (drip) or spray it efficiently (sprinkler), significantly reducing water loss compared to flood irrigation. Promoting these methods helps conserve precious water resources and improve water use efficiency, addressing water scarcity issues.

76. Which major Rabi crop's expansion in Madhya Pradesh is strongly linked to the development of canal and tube well irrigation?

(A) Jowar
(B) Bajra
(C) Wheat
(D) Ragi

Ans :

(C) Wheat

Wheat, being the primary Rabi food grain, requires assured moisture during its winter growing season. The expansion of canal networks and the proliferation of tube wells have been instrumental in the significant increase in wheat cultivation area and production in Madhya Pradesh.

77. The choice of installing a tube well for irrigation by a farmer depends on factors like:

(A) Availability of perennial surface water nearby
(B) Depth and yield potential of groundwater aquifers, and cost of installation/operation
(C) Soil colour and texture only
(D) Prevailing wind direction

Ans :

(B) Depth and yield potential of groundwater aquifers, and cost of installation/operation

A farmer decides to install a tube well based on the accessibility and reliability of groundwater (depth, potential yield), the significant cost involved in drilling and purchasing pump sets, and the availability and cost of electricity or diesel to run the pump.

78. Which statement incorrectly links an agricultural region with its irrigation characteristic in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Chambal command area - Extensive canal network from Chambal Valley Project.
(B) Bundelkhand region - High reliance on tank irrigation and wells due to undulating terrain.
(C) Malwa plateau - Significant dependence on both wells/tube wells and canals (where available).
(D) Balaghat district - Primarily relies on tube well irrigation for rice cultivation.

Ans :

(D) Balaghat district - Primarily relies on tube well irrigation for rice cultivation.

Balaghat, being a high rainfall area in eastern MP, is a major rice-growing district. While tube wells might be used supplementally, rice cultivation here traditionally relies heavily on monsoon rainfall and surface water sources, including canals from local projects (like Wainganga) and tanks, rather than primarily tube wells.

79. Which statement accurately describes the importance of irrigation for horticulture crops in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Horticulture crops require no irrigation at all.
(B) Consistent and controlled irrigation is often crucial for yield and quality of fruits and vegetables.
(C) Only canal irrigation is suitable for horticulture.
(D) Irrigation negatively impacts the flavour of fruits.

Ans :

(B) Consistent and controlled irrigation is often crucial for yield and quality of fruits and vegetables.

Many horticulture crops, especially fruits and vegetables, have specific water requirements during different growth stages. Providing consistent and controlled irrigation (often through drip or sprinkler systems) is vital for achieving good yields, improving quality, and ensuring successful cultivation, especially outside the main rainy season.

80. The construction of large dams for irrigation often involves a trade-off between:

(A) Increased agricultural productivity and potential environmental/social costs
(B) Improving road networks and developing railways
(C) Promoting tourism and conserving wildlife
(D) Enhancing literacy rates and improving healthcare

Ans :

(A) Increased agricultural productivity and potential environmental/social costs

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While large dams significantly boost irrigation potential and agricultural output, their development often involves substantial trade-offs, including the submergence of land (forests, farms), displacement of communities, and alterations to river ecosystems, presenting complex environmental and social challenges.

81. Factors considered in planning new irrigation schemes include all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Water availability (hydrology)
(B) Soil suitability and topography
(C) Number of domestic animals in the region
(D) Economic viability (cost-benefit analysis)

Ans :

(C) Number of domestic animals in the region
Planning irrigation schemes involves detailed hydrological studies, assessment of land suitability (soil types, slope), engineering feasibility, environmental impact assessment, and economic analysis (costs vs. expected benefits). The number of domestic animals is not a primary technical or economic criterion for designing the scheme itself.

82. How does the water use efficiency of drip irrigation typically compare to traditional flood irrigation?
(A) Flood irrigation is significantly more efficient.
(B) Drip irrigation has considerably higher water use efficiency.
(C) Both methods have identical water use efficiency.
(D) Efficiency depends only on the type of crop grown.

Ans :

(B) Drip irrigation has considerably higher water use efficiency.
Drip irrigation delivers water slowly and directly to the root zone, minimizing losses due to evaporation and runoff that are common in flood irrigation. This results in substantially higher water use efficiency, meaning more 'crop per drop'.

83. Assertion (A): Over-exploitation of groundwater for irrigation is a serious concern in several parts of Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): The rate of groundwater extraction through tube wells has exceeded the natural recharge rate in many areas, leading to falling water tables.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The concern over groundwater over-exploitation (A) arises directly because extraction rates have surpassed recharge rates (R) in numerous blocks or regions, causing water levels to decline, wells to dry up, and posing a threat to long-term water security.

84. Consider the following aspects of Madhya Pradesh agriculture:
1. Wheat cultivation primarily occurs in the Rabi season.
2. Soybean is a major Kharif crop, especially on the Malwa plateau.
3. The Narmada River is a key source for several major irrigation projects.
4. Apple cultivation is a major horticultural activity across the state.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct facts about MP's agriculture and irrigation. Statement 4 is incorrect, as apples are not commercially grown on a major scale in MP due to climatic reasons.

85. Match the agricultural crop (Column I) with its typical cropping season in Madhya Pradesh (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Wheat	a.	Zaid
2.	Soybean	b.	Rabi
3.	Cotton	c.	Kharif
4.	Watermelon	d.	Kharif

Options:
(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
(B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
(D) 1-b, 2-c, 3-c, 4-a

Ans :

(D) 1-b, 2-c, 3-c, 4-a
Wheat is a Rabi crop. Soybean is a Kharif crop. Cotton is also primarily a Kharif crop. Watermelon is typically grown in the Zaid season.

86. Which pair correctly links a major crop of Madhya Pradesh with the region it is predominantly associated with?
(A) Rice - Malwa Plateau

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(B) Cotton - Bundelkhand
(C) Soybean - Malwa Plateau
(D) Wheat - Baghelkhand only

Ans :

(C) Soybean - Malwa Plateau
The Malwa Plateau is the heartland of soybean cultivation in Madhya Pradesh, making it the 'Soybean State'. Rice is dominant in the east (e.g., Balaghat), Cotton in the west (Nimar), and Wheat is grown widely but particularly significant in Malwa and central MP.

87. Identify the incorrect pair regarding agricultural aspects in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Kharif Season - June to September
(B) Rabi Season - Wheat and Gram
(C) Zaid Season - Major Rice Cultivation
(D) Major Crops - Soybean and Wheat

Ans :

(C) Zaid Season - Major Rice Cultivation
The Zaid season is a short summer season for crops like vegetables, melons, and fodder. Major rice cultivation occurs during the Kharif (monsoon) season. The other pairs correctly represent seasons and major crops.

88. 'Cropping Intensity' is calculated as:
(A) Net Sown Area / Gross Cropped Area100
(B) Gross Cropped Area / Net Sown Area100
(C) Area Irrigated / Net Sown Area100
(D) Area under food crops / Gross Cropped Area100

Ans :

(B) Gross Cropped Area / Net Sown Area100
Cropping intensity measures how intensively a piece of land is cultivated within an agricultural year. It is the ratio of the total area sown with crops in a year (Gross Cropped Area, counting areas sown multiple times) to the actual physical area available for cultivation (Net Sown Area), expressed as a percentage. Higher intensity indicates multiple cropping.

89. Which district is renowned for the 'Sharbati' variety of wheat in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Balaghat
(B) Sehore
(C) Chhindwara
(D) Morena

Ans :

(B) Sehore
The Sehore district, along with parts of neighbouring districts in the central region of Madhya Pradesh, is particularly famous for producing the high-quality 'Sharbati' wheat, known for its taste and texture.

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90. The term 'Net Sown Area' refers to:
(A) The total area sown with crops, including areas sown more than once.
(B) The physical area on which crops are sown and harvested within one agricultural year.
(C) The area under forest cover.
(D) The total geographical area of the state.

Ans :

(B) The physical area on which crops are sown and harvested within one agricultural year.
Net Sown Area represents the actual amount of land cultivated at least once during an agricultural year. It differs from Gross Cropped Area, which includes areas sown multiple times in different seasons on the same land.

91. Which pulse crop, often grown in the Kharif season, is Madhya Pradesh also a significant producer of, besides soybean?
(A) Lentil (Masur)
(B) Peas (Matar)
(C) Arhar (Tur/Pigeon Pea)
(D) Chickpea (Gram)

Ans :

(C) Arhar (Tur/Pigeon Pea)
While Gram is the major Rabi pulse, Arhar (Tur or Pigeon Pea) is a significant pulse crop cultivated during the Kharif season in various parts of Madhya Pradesh, contributing substantially to the state's pulse basket.

92. What is the primary objective of building canals as part of an irrigation project?
(A) To generate hydroelectric power directly
(B) To transport water from the source (river/reservoir) to the fields
(C) To serve as navigation routes for boats
(D) To function as boundaries between districts

Ans :

(B) To transport water from the source (river/reservoir) to the fields
The fundamental purpose of an irrigation canal network is to convey water efficiently from the source, such as a dam reservoir or a river diversion point, to the agricultural land designated to be irrigated.

93. The efficiency of traditional surface irrigation methods (like flood irrigation) is often low due to losses from:
(A) Excessive fertilizer application
(B) Evaporation, seepage, and uneven water distribution
(C) Use of hybrid seeds
(D) Insufficient sunlight

Ans :

(B) Evaporation, seepage, and uneven water distribution
In traditional flood or furrow irrigation, a significant portion of the water applied can be lost through evaporation from the water surface, seepage into the soil below the root zone (deep percolation), and runoff due to uneven distribution across the field, leading to low overall efficiency.

94. Which type of irrigation project generally has a shorter gestation period and lower initial cost per unit area compared to major projects?
(A) Major Multipurpose Dams
(B) Inter-state River Linking Projects
(C) Minor Irrigation Schemes (Wells, Small Tanks)
(D) Large Canal Network Expansions

Ans :

(C) Minor Irrigation Schemes (Wells, Small Tanks)
Minor irrigation projects like constructing a well or a small check dam typically involve less capital, simpler technology, and can be completed much faster, providing quicker localized benefits compared to large-scale major projects.

95. Which statement inaccurately describes agriculture in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Agriculture is a major contributor to the state's economy and employment.
(B) The state grows a diverse range of cereals, pulses, oilseeds, and cash crops.
(C) All agricultural land in the state is fully irrigated.
(D) Black soils are highly significant for agriculture, especially in the Malwa region.

Ans :

(C) All agricultural land in the state is fully irrigated.
While Madhya Pradesh has made significant strides in expanding irrigation, a substantial portion of its cultivated area still depends on rainfall (rain-fed agriculture). Full irrigation coverage for all agricultural land has not yet been achieved.

96. Which statement accurately reflects the status of groundwater irrigation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It is declining rapidly due to the abundance of canal water.
(B) It plays a crucial role, especially for Rabi crops, but faces sustainability challenges.
(C) It is used exclusively for horticulture, not staple crops.
(D) There are no government regulations concerning groundwater extraction.

Ans :

(B) It plays a crucial role, especially for Rabi crops, but faces sustainability challenges.
Groundwater irrigation via wells and tube wells is vital for agriculture in MP, enabling Rabi cultivation and supplementing canals. However, over-reliance has led to declining water tables in many areas, raising concerns about long-term sustainability.

97. The concept of 'water use efficiency' in irrigation refers to:
(A) The total amount of water stored in a reservoir.
(B) The ratio of water beneficially used by the crop to the total water applied.
(C) The speed at which water flows through a canal.
(D) The cost of water per cubic meter.

Ans :

(B) The ratio of water beneficially used by the crop to the total water applied.
Water use efficiency measures how effectively irrigation water is utilized by the crops. A higher efficiency means a larger proportion of the water delivered to the field is actually absorbed and used by the plants for growth, minimizing losses.

98. Major irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh harness water primarily from all the following river systems EXCEPT:
(A) Narmada
(B) Chambal
(C) Ganga (directly within MP's main territory)
(D) Son (tributary of Ganga, dam in MP)

Ans :

(C) Ganga (directly within MP's main territory)
While tributaries like Son and Chambal eventually flow into the Ganga system, the main stem of the Ganga river does not flow through Madhya Pradesh. Major projects within MP primarily tap the Narmada, Chambal, Betwa, Son, Tawa, Wainganga, and other rivers originating or flowing through the state.

99. Compared to the irrigation potential created, the actual utilized irrigation potential is often lower due to factors like:
(A) Excessive rainfall throughout the year
(B) Lack of field channels, inefficient water management, and farmer adoption issues
(C) Over-performance of monsoon predictions
(D) Complete shift to drought-resistant crops

Ans :

(B) Lack of field channels, inefficient water management, and farmer adoption issues
There is often a gap between the irrigation potential created by headworks (dams, main canals) and the area actually

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irrigated. This can be due to incomplete distribution networks (field channels), poor maintenance, inefficient on-farm water management practices, or reluctance/ inability of farmers to utilize the available water effectively.

100. 'Land Utilization' statistics primarily categorize land based on its:

(A) Ownership (private, government, community)
(B) Market value
(C) Current use or status (cultivated, forest, fallow, non-agricultural use, etc.)
(D) Historical significance

Ans :

(C) Current use or status (cultivated, forest, fallow, non-agricultural use, etc.)
Land utilization classification aims to provide a statistical account of how the geographical area is being used at a particular point in time. It categorizes land into different classes like Net Sown Area, Forests, Land put to Non-agricultural Uses, Barren Land, Fallow Lands, etc., based on its function or status.

END

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CHAPTER 09

ENERGY RESOURCES AND MINERALS OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. Which of the following is one of the major thermal power plants located in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Korba Super Thermal Power Station
   (B) Rihand Thermal Power Station
   (C) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station
   (D) Talcher Super Thermal Power Plant

   Ans :

   (C) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station
   The Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station, located in the Singrauli district, is a major coal-based power plant in Madhya Pradesh and one of the largest in India. It plays a crucial role in meeting the energy demands of the state and the western region grid. Korba, Rihand, and Talcher are located in Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, and Odisha, respectively.

2. The Satpura Thermal Power Station is situated near which major coalfield area in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Singrauli Coalfield
   (B) Pench Kanhan Valley Coalfield
   (C) Sohagpur Coalfield
   (D) Umaria Coalfield

   Ans :

   (B) Pench Kanhan Valley Coalfield
   The Satpura Thermal Power Station, located in Sarni, Betul district, draws its coal supply primarily from the nearby Pathakhera coal mines, which are part of the Pench Kanhan Valley Coalfield. This proximity to fuel source is a key factor in the plant's location and operational efficiency.

3. What is the primary fuel source used in the major thermal power plants of Madhya Pradesh like Vindhyachal and Satpura?
   (A) Natural Gas
   (B) Nuclear Fuel
   (C) Coal
   (D) Hydroelectric Power

   Ans :

   (C) Coal
   Madhya Pradesh's major thermal power plants, including Vindhyachal, Satpura, Sanjay Gandhi, and Amarkantak, primarily use coal as their fuel source. The state has significant coal reserves, making it a logical and economically viable fuel for large-scale electricity generation in these plants.

4. What does the 'capacity' of a thermal power plant refer to?
   (A) The total land area occupied by the plant
   (B) The maximum amount of electricity it can generate at any given time
   (C) The number of employees working at the plant
   (D) The total amount of coal consumed annually

   Ans :

   (B) The maximum amount of electricity it can generate at any given time
   The capacity of a thermal power plant, usually measured in Megawatts (MW), signifies the maximum power output the plant is designed to produce under optimal conditions. It represents the plant's potential contribution to the overall electricity supply grid, indicating its scale and importance in the energy sector.

5. The Amarkantak Thermal Power Station is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Singrauli
   (B) Betul
   (C) Anuppur
   (D) Khandwa

   Ans :

   (C) Anuppur
   The Amarkantak Thermal Power Station is situated near Chachai in the Anuppur district of Madhya Pradesh. It utilizes coal from the nearby South Rewa coalfields. Its location is strategic due to the availability of coal and water resources from the Son river, contributing significantly to the state's power generation.

6. Which public sector undertaking operates the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station?
   (A) Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (MPPGCL)

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(B) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
(C) Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL)
(D) Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)

Ans :

(B) National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)
The Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station is owned and operated by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), India's largest power utility. NTPC plays a vital role in the country's energy sector, managing several large-scale thermal power projects across India, including this major plant in Madhya Pradesh.

7. What is the primary contribution of thermal power projects to Madhya Pradesh's energy sector?
(A) Providing renewable energy sources
(B) Supplying base load power to the grid
(C) Facilitating rural electrification exclusively
(D) Managing the state's water resources

Ans :

(B) Supplying base load power to the grid
Thermal power projects are crucial for supplying the base load power requirement of Madhya Pradesh's electricity grid. Base load refers to the minimum level of electricity demand over a 24-hour period. Thermal plants, capable of continuous operation, ensure a stable and reliable power supply foundation for the state.

8. The Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Shahdol
(B) Umaria
(C) Sidhi
(D) Singrauli

Ans :

(B) Umaria
The Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station is located near Birsinghpur railway station in the Umaria district of Madhya Pradesh. It draws coal from the nearby Johilla coalfields, part of the Sohagpur coalfield area, and contributes significantly to the state's electricity generation capacity.

9. Which of the following is NOT listed as a major thermal power plant in Madhya Pradesh in the provided syllabus outline?
(A) Vindhyachal Thermal Power Plant
(B) Satpura Thermal Power Plant
(C) Dadri Thermal Power Plant
(D) Amarkantak Thermal Power Plant

Ans :

(C) Dadri Thermal Power Plant
The syllabus outline specifically mentions Vindhyachal, Satpura, Sanjay Gandhi, and Amarkantak as major thermal power plants in Madhya Pradesh. Dadri Thermal Power Plant is located in Uttar Pradesh, not Madhya Pradesh, and hence is not included in the list for the state.

10. Why are thermal power plants often located near coalfields or major transportation routes?
(A) To minimize environmental impact
(B) To ensure easy access to skilled labor
(C) To reduce the cost of transporting fuel (coal)
(D) To be closer to urban consumption centers

Ans :

(C) To reduce the cost of transporting fuel (coal)
Thermal power plants consume large quantities of coal. Locating them near coalfields or along efficient transportation routes (like railways) significantly reduces the logistical challenges and costs associated with transporting this bulky fuel. This strategic placement enhances the economic viability of power generation.

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11. Which river system provides water for the cooling processes in the Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station?
(A) Narmada River
(B) Chambal River
(C) Son River / Rihand Reservoir
(D) Betwa River

Ans :

(C) Son River / Rihand Reservoir
The Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station draws water required for its cooling towers and other processes primarily from the Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar reservoir, also known as the Rihand Reservoir, which is built on the Rihand River, a tributary of the Son River. Access to a reliable water source is critical for thermal power plant operations.

12. What role does Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (MPPGCL) play in the state's thermal power sector?
(A) It regulates electricity tariffs.
(B) It operates several state-owned thermal power plants.
(C) It focuses solely on renewable energy projects.
(D) It transmits power generated by NTPC plants.

Ans :

(B) It operates several state-owned thermal power plants.
MPPGCL is the state-owned power generation company responsible for operating several thermal power stations within Madhya Pradesh, including Satpura, Sanjay Gandhi, and Amarkantak thermal power stations. It works alongside central utilities like NTPC to meet the state's energy needs.

25. What is 'biomass' in the context of bio-energy projects?
(A) Fossilized plant material (coal)
(B) Radioactive elements
(C) Organic matter from plants and animals used as fuel
(D) Refined petroleum products

Ans :

(C) Organic matter from plants and animals used as fuel
Biomass refers to organic matter derived from plants (like agricultural residues, wood waste) and animals (like animal dung) that can be burned or converted into other forms of energy (like biogas). Bio-energy projects utilize this renewable resource for heat or electricity generation.

26. The 'Kusum Yojana' promoted by the central government, also implemented in Madhya Pradesh, primarily focuses on which non-conventional energy source?
(A) Wind energy for industries
(B) Solar energy for agricultural pumps
(C) Large hydroelectric projects
(D) Geothermal energy exploration

Ans :

(B) Solar energy for agricultural pumps
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (PM-KUSUM) scheme focuses on promoting the use of solar energy in the agricultural sector. This includes installing standalone solar pumps and solarizing existing grid-connected agricultural pumps, reducing reliance on conventional power for irrigation.

27. What is a 'wind farm' as mentioned in the context of Madhya Pradesh's energy resources?
(A) A research facility studying wind patterns
(B) A large area with multiple wind turbines generating electricity
(C) An agricultural farm using wind power for irrigation
(D) A storage facility for wind energy equipment

Ans :

(B) A large area with multiple wind turbines generating electricity
A wind farm is a collection of wind turbines grouped together in a specific location, typically chosen for its favorable wind conditions, to generate electricity on a large scale. Madhya Pradesh has established several wind farms, particularly in its western districts.

28. Which of these is a key advantage of solar energy compared to thermal power?
(A) It can generate power 24/7 without interruption.
(B) It has significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions during operation.
(C) It requires less land area per megawatt generated.
(D) The initial setup cost is much lower than thermal plants.

Ans :

(B) It has significantly lower greenhouse gas emissions during operation.
Solar power generation, using PV panels, does not involve combustion and therefore produces virtually no greenhouse gas emissions during operation, making it a much cleaner energy source compared to coal-based thermal power. While initial costs can be high and generation is intermittent, the environmental benefit is substantial.

29. Bio-energy projects in Madhya Pradesh often utilize which of the following as feedstock?
(A) Coal dust
(B) Uranium ore
(C) Agricultural residues like soybean husk or mustard stalk
(D) Natural gas liquids

Ans :

(C) Agricultural residues like soybean husk or mustard stalk
Given Madhya Pradesh's significant agricultural output, bio-energy projects often utilize agricultural residues (leftover stalks, husks, etc.) as a primary feedstock. Utilizing these residues for energy prevents field burning, provides farmers with additional income, and generates renewable energy.

30. What is a major challenge associated with integrating large amounts of wind and solar power into the electricity grid?
(A) High fuel transportation costs
(B) Excessive water consumption
(C) Intermittency and variability of the energy source
(D) Radioactive waste disposal

Ans :

(C) Intermittency and variability of the energy source
Solar power is only generated during the day, and wind power depends on wind availability. This intermittency and variability pose challenges for grid management, which requires a stable and predictable power supply. Integrating these sources requires sophisticated forecasting, grid balancing techniques, and often energy storage solutions.

31. Which statement accurately reflects the scope of biomass energy in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Biomass potential is negligible due to low agricultural output.
(B) It is primarily used for large-scale industrial heating only.

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a turbine, which in turn drives a generator to produce electricity.

19. The total installed capacity of thermal power in Madhya Pradesh contributes significantly to the _____ grid of India.
(A) Northern
(B) Southern
(C) Eastern
(D) Western

Ans :

(D) Western
Madhya Pradesh falls under the Western Regional Grid of India. The power generated by its thermal power plants, including the large NTPC stations, is fed into this grid, contributing to the power supply pool for western states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Chhattisgarh, and Madhya Pradesh itself.

20. What is a primary economic advantage of utilizing domestic coal for thermal power generation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It promotes international trade.
(B) It reduces dependency on imported fuels and saves foreign exchange.
(C) It directly encourages growth in the renewable energy sector.
(D) It has zero environmental impact.

Ans :

(B) It reduces dependency on imported fuels and saves foreign exchange.
Utilizing domestically available coal reserves for power generation reduces Madhya Pradesh's (and India's) reliance on potentially more expensive imported fuels like natural gas or imported coal. This strengthens energy security, supports local mining industries, and conserves valuable foreign exchange reserves.

21. What characterizes non-conventional energy sources, also known as renewable energy sources?
(A) They are derived from fossil fuels.
(B) They are naturally replenished and virtually inexhaustible.
(C) They are the primary cause of greenhouse gas emissions.
(D) They require large-scale mining operations.

Ans :

(B) They are naturally replenished and virtually inexhaustible.
Non-conventional or renewable energy sources are derived from resources that are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight (solar), wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat. Unlike fossil fuels, they are sustainable and considered environmentally friendly in the long run.

22. Which district in Madhya Pradesh is particularly known for housing one of the largest solar power projects in Asia (Rewa Ultra Mega Solar)?
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Rewa
(D) Neemuch

Ans :

(C) Rewa
The Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Limited (RUMSL) power project, located in the Gurh tehsil of Rewa district, is one of the largest single-site solar power plants globally. This project highlights Madhya Pradesh's significant push towards harnessing solar energy potential and attracting large investments in the sector.

23. What is the primary method used in solar parks in Madhya Pradesh to generate electricity?
(A) Using wind turbines
(B) Burning biomass
(C) Photovoltaic (PV) panels converting sunlight directly into electricity
(D) Geothermal heat pumps

Ans :

(C) Photovoltaic (PV) panels converting sunlight directly into electricity
Solar parks and projects in Madhya Pradesh primarily utilize photovoltaic (PV) technology. PV panels contain semiconductor materials that absorb sunlight and convert the solar energy directly into DC (direct current) electricity through the photovoltaic effect. This electricity is then converted to AC for grid use.

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24. Which region in Madhya Pradesh is generally considered to have high potential for wind energy generation due to favorable wind speeds?
(A) Eastern Plains
(B) Northern Gird Region
(C) Western Malwa Plateau and adjacent areas
(D) Central Narmada Valley

Ans :

(C) Western Malwa Plateau and adjacent areas
The western parts of Madhya Pradesh, particularly areas in the Malwa plateau like Dewas, Ratlam, Mandsaur, and Neemuch, experience relatively higher and more consistent wind speeds, making them suitable locations for establishing wind farms. Several wind energy projects are operational in these regions.

Ans :

(B) It is rich in several important minerals like coal, limestone, copper, manganese, and diamond.
Madhya Pradesh is endowed with significant reserves of various minerals, making it one of India's leading mineral-rich states. Key resources include abundant coal and limestone, the country's largest copper reserves, major manganese deposits, and India's only diamond mines.

51. Identify the incorrect statement about mineral resources in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Malanjkhand is famous for copper deposits.
(B) Panna district is the sole producer of diamonds in India.
(C) Bauxite is primarily used for producing iron.
(D) Limestone is crucial for the cement industry.

Ans :

(C) Bauxite is primarily used for producing iron.
This statement is incorrect. Bauxite is the primary ore for aluminium, not iron. Iron is produced mainly from iron ores like hematite and magnetite. Madhya Pradesh has bauxite reserves contributing to aluminium production.

52. Which mineral, used extensively in refractories and abrasives, is found in districts like Sidhi and Shahdol?
(A) Dolomite
(B) Fireclay
(C) Corundum
(D) Graphite

Ans :

(C) Corundum
Corundum, an extremely hard aluminium oxide mineral (second only to diamond), is found in areas like Pipra and Parkota in the Sidhi district. Ruby and Sapphire are gem varieties of corundum. Its hardness makes it valuable for industrial applications like abrasives and refractories.

53. What economic significance does the mining industry hold for Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It has minimal impact on the state's economy.
(B) It is a major source of revenue and employment, supporting various industries.
(C) It primarily benefits the tourism sector.
(D) Its contribution is limited to exporting raw minerals only.

Ans :

(B) It is a major source of revenue and employment, supporting various industries.
The mining industry is a vital part of Madhya Pradesh's economy. It contributes significantly to the state's revenue through royalties and taxes, provides direct and indirect employment, and supplies essential raw materials to key industries like power generation (coal), cement (limestone), and metals (copper, manganese).

54. Rock phosphate deposits, used in fertilizer production, are found predominantly in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Balaghat
(B) Panna
(C) Jhabua
(D) Satna

Ans :

(C) Jhabua
Jhabua district, along with adjacent areas, holds significant reserves of rock phosphate in Madhya Pradesh. Rock phosphate is a key raw material for manufacturing phosphatic fertilizers, which are crucial for agriculture, making these deposits important for the fertilizer industry.

55. Which mineral, primarily used in paints, ceramics, and as a filler, is mined in districts like Jabalpur and Sidhi?
(A) Coal
(B) Copper
(C) Ochre
(D) Diamond

Ans :

(C) Ochre
Ochre, a natural earth pigment containing ferric oxide, is mined in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in districts like Satna, Jabalpur, and Sidhi. It is used traditionally and industrially in paints, dyes, ceramics, cement colouring, and as a filler material.

56. What is the difference between a mineral and an ore?
(A) An ore is always metallic, while a mineral can be non-metallic.
(B) A mineral is naturally occurring, while an ore is man-made.
(C) An ore is a mineral deposit from which a metal can be extracted profitably.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

Ans :

(C) An ore is a mineral deposit from which a metal can be extracted profitably.
A mineral is a naturally occurring inorganic solid with a definite chemical composition and crystalline structure. An ore is a type of rock or mineral deposit that contains sufficient concentration of a valuable mineral (often metallic) to make its extraction economically viable. For example, bauxite is the ore of aluminium.

57. Which pair correctly matches a mineral with its major producing district in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Diamond - Balaghat

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(C) There is significant potential due to agricultural residues and forest waste.
(D) Biomass projects are banned in the state due to environmental concerns.

Ans :

(C) There is significant potential due to agricultural residues and forest waste.
Madhya Pradesh, being a major agricultural state with substantial forest cover, has considerable potential for biomass energy generation. Utilizing agricultural residues, cattle dung (for biogas), and managed forest waste can contribute significantly to the state's renewable energy mix and rural energy needs.

32. Identify the incorrect statement regarding non-conventional energy in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The state has implemented policies to promote solar energy projects.
(B) Wind farms are primarily located in the eastern districts of the state.
(C) The Rewa Ultra Mega Solar project is a significant solar installation.
(D) Biomass energy utilizes organic matter as fuel.

Ans :

(B) Wind farms are primarily located in the eastern districts of the state.
This statement is incorrect. Wind energy potential is higher, and consequently, most wind farms in Madhya Pradesh are located in the western regions like the Malwa plateau (e.g., Dewas, Ratlam, Mandsaur), not the eastern districts.

33. What does MP Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (MPUVNL) primarily focus on?
(A) Operating large thermal power plants
(B) Coal mining operations
(C) Promoting and developing renewable energy sources in the state
(D) Regulating electricity distribution tariffs

Ans :

(C) Promoting and developing renewable energy sources in the state
Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (MPUVNL) is the state nodal agency responsible for promoting and implementing policies and projects related to renewable energy sources, including solar, wind, and biomass energy, as well as energy efficiency measures.

34. What is the significance of developing non-conventional energy sources for Madhya Pradesh's energy security?
(A) It increases reliance on coal imports.
(B) It diversifies the energy mix, reducing dependence on fossil fuels.
(C) It is only relevant for off-grid rural areas.
(D) It primarily benefits the transportation sector.

Ans :

(B) It diversifies the energy mix, reducing dependence on fossil fuels.
Developing non-conventional energy sources like solar and wind helps Madhya Pradesh diversify its energy generation portfolio. This reduces over-reliance on finite fossil fuels (like coal), enhances long-term energy security, mitigates environmental impact, and aligns with national renewable energy goals.

35. Floating solar power projects are being developed on the reservoirs of which river system in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Chambal River
(B) Betwa River
(C) Narmada River (e.g., Omkareshwar Reservoir)
(D) Tapti River

Ans :

(C) Narmada River (e.g., Omkareshwar Reservoir)
Madhya Pradesh is developing large floating solar power projects, notably on the reservoir of the Omkareshwar Dam on the Narmada River. Floating solar installations utilize water bodies, saving land area and potentially benefiting from the cooling effect of the water, thus showcasing innovation in solar deployment.

36. Why is government policy and support crucial for the growth of non-conventional energy sources like solar and wind?
(A) These sources are inherently more expensive than coal.
(B) Initial investment costs are high, and policy incentives help viability.
(C) They require international collaboration for technology transfer.
(D) They face strong opposition from the fossil fuel industry.

Ans :

(B) Initial investment costs are high, and policy incentives help viability.
While the operational costs of solar and wind are low (no fuel cost), the initial capital investment for setting up panels or turbines can be substantial. Government policies like subsidies, tax breaks, favorable tariffs, and renewable purchase obligations (RPOs) play a critical role in making these projects financially attractive and driving investment.

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37. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a non-conventional or renewable energy source in the context of Madhya Pradesh's energy planning?
(A) Solar Energy
(B) Wind Energy
(C) Energy from Coal
(D) Biomass Energy

Ans :

(C) Energy from Coal
Coal is a fossil fuel, formed over millions of years, and is considered a conventional, non-renewable energy source. Solar, wind, and biomass are classified as non-conventional or renewable because their sources are naturally replenished.

38. The 'Solar Pump Yojana' in Madhya Pradesh aims to benefit primarily which group?
(A) Urban households
(B) Industrial units
(C) Farmers for irrigation purposes
(D) Commercial establishments

Ans :

(C) Farmers for irrigation purposes
Schemes like the Solar Pump Yojana specifically target farmers, providing subsidies or financial assistance to install solar-powered pumps for irrigation. This reduces their dependence on expensive diesel or erratic grid electricity, lowers operational costs, and promotes renewable energy use in agriculture.

39. What environmental benefit is associated with shifting from coal power to wind power?
(A) Increased water availability
(B) Reduction in air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions
(C) Improvement in soil quality
(D) Elimination of noise pollution

Ans :

(B) Reduction in air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions
Wind turbines generate electricity without burning fuel, thus producing no direct air pollutants or greenhouse gases during operation. Shifting energy generation from coal (a major emitter) to wind significantly contributes to cleaner air and climate change mitigation efforts.

40. How can bio-energy projects contribute to waste management in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) By generating electricity from nuclear waste
(B) By converting plastic waste into fuel
(C) By utilizing agricultural residues and municipal solid waste for energy generation
(D) By storing hazardous industrial waste safely

Ans :

(C) By utilizing agricultural residues and municipal solid waste for energy generation
Bio-energy projects, particularly those using gasification or anaerobic digestion, can process agricultural residues (preventing field burning) and the organic fraction of municipal solid waste (reducing landfill burden) to generate energy. This provides a dual benefit of waste management and renewable energy production.

41. Madhya Pradesh is the sole producer of which valuable mineral in India?
(A) Coal
(B) Copper
(C) Diamond
(D) Manganese

Ans :

(C) Diamond
Madhya Pradesh holds the unique distinction of being the only state in India that produces diamonds. The Panna district is famous for its diamond mines, operated by the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) and providing all of India's current diamond output.

42. The Malanjkhand mines in Balaghat district are primarily known for the extraction of which mineral?
(A) Limestone
(B) Bauxite
(C) Coal
(D) Copper

Ans :

(D) Copper
Malanjkhand in the Balaghat district hosts the largest copper ore deposit in India. These open-pit mines are operated by Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) and are crucial for India's domestic copper production, making Balaghat a key centre for this mineral.

43. Which region of Madhya Pradesh is richest in coal deposits?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Narmada Valley
(C) Eastern Madhya Pradesh (Singrauli, Shahdol, Umaria districts)
(D) Chambal Valley

Ans :

(C) Eastern Madhya Pradesh (Singrauli, Shahdol, Umaria districts)
The eastern part of Madhya Pradesh, encompassing districts like Singrauli (part of the Singrauli coalfield),

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Shahdol, Umaria (Sohagpur coalfield), and Sidhi, holds the state's most significant coal reserves. These deposits fuel the major thermal power plants located in the region.

44. Limestone, abundantly found in Madhya Pradesh, is a primary raw material for which industry?
(A) Electronics industry
(B) Cement industry
(C) Textile industry
(D) Software industry

Ans :

(B) Cement industry
Limestone is the principal raw material used in the manufacturing of cement. Madhya Pradesh's vast reserves of high-quality limestone, particularly in the Satna, Rewa, and Katni regions, have led to the establishment of numerous large cement plants in the state.

45. The Bharveli mines in Balaghat district are renowned for producing which mineral?
(A) Bauxite
(B) Iron Ore
(C) Manganese
(D) Dolomite

Ans :

(C) Manganese
The Bharveli mines, located in Balaghat district, are considered Asia's largest manganese ore mines. Madhya Pradesh is one of India's leading producers of manganese, which is essential for steel production and manufacturing alloys, dry cell batteries, and chemicals.

46. Bauxite, found in Madhya Pradesh, is the primary ore for which metal?
(A) Iron
(B) Copper
(C) Aluminium
(D) Zinc

Ans :

(C) Aluminium
Bauxite is the principal ore from which aluminium metal is extracted through the Bayer and Hall-Héroult processes. Madhya Pradesh has notable bauxite deposits, particularly in the districts of Katni, Satna, Rewa, Shahdol, and Mandla, supporting the aluminium industry.

47. Which district is famously associated with diamond mining in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Balaghat
(B) Panna
(C) Katni
(D) Singrauli

Ans :

(B) Panna
The Panna district in the Bundelkhand region is synonymous with diamond mining in India. It is the only district in the country with operational diamond mines, making it unique and economically significant for this precious mineral resource.

48. What is the primary use of manganese ore extracted in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) As a fuel source
(B) In the manufacturing of steel and ferro-alloys
(C) As a building material
(D) In the production of fertilizers

Ans :

(B) In the manufacturing of steel and ferro-alloys
The vast majority of manganese produced is used in the steel industry as a deoxidizing and desulfurizing agent and to impart strength and hardness to steel. It is a critical component in producing various steel alloys and ferro-manganese.

49. Why is the distribution of mineral resources often uneven across a state like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Due to government policies restricting mining in certain areas
(B) Because mineral formation is linked to specific geological processes and rock types
(C) Resulting from uneven population density across districts
(D) Caused by differences in rainfall patterns

Ans :

(B) Because mineral formation is linked to specific geological processes and rock types
Mineral deposits are formed over millions of years through specific geological processes (like volcanic activity, sedimentation, metamorphism) associated with particular rock formations. Therefore, their distribution is inherently uneven, concentrating in areas where these favorable geological conditions existed.

50. Which statement accurately describes Madhya Pradesh's position regarding mineral wealth?
(A) The state has very limited and insignificant mineral deposits.
(B) It is rich in several important minerals like coal, limestone, copper, manganese, and diamond.
(C) The state primarily relies on importing minerals for its industries.
(D) Mineral extraction is banned across the entire state.

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13. The establishment of large thermal power plants like Vindhyachal has significantly boosted the economy of which region in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Malwa region
(B) Bundelkhand region
(C) Baghelkhand region (Singrauli area)
(D) Nimar region

Ans :

(C) Baghelkhand region (Singrauli area)
The Singrauli area in the Baghelkhand region, often referred to as the energy capital of India, has seen substantial economic development due to the establishment of major thermal power plants like Vindhyachal and associated coal mining activities. These projects create employment and spur related industries.

14. Besides electricity generation, what is a major environmental concern associated with coal-based thermal power plants?
(A) Noise pollution
(B) Water consumption
(C) Air pollution (emission of greenhouse gases and particulate matter)
(D) Land degradation due to plant construction only

Ans :

(C) Air pollution (emission of greenhouse gases and particulate matter)
While water consumption and land use are factors, the primary environmental concern with coal-based thermal power plants is air pollution. Burning coal releases significant amounts of carbon dioxide (a greenhouse gas), sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and particulate matter, contributing to climate change and respiratory health issues.

15. Which statement accurately describes the contribution of thermal power to Madhya Pradesh's energy mix?
(A) It constitutes a minor fraction compared to hydroelectric power.
(B) It is the dominant source of electricity generation in the state.
(C) It is gradually being phased out in favour of solar power entirely.
(D) Its contribution is limited to peak load hours only.

Ans :

(B) It is the dominant source of electricity generation in the state.
Thermal power, primarily coal-based, forms the backbone of Madhya Pradesh's electricity generation capacity, providing the largest share of the state's power supply. While renewable sources are growing, thermal power remains the dominant contributor, ensuring base load and overall energy security.

16. Identify the incorrect statement regarding thermal power plants in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station is operated by NTPC.
(B) The Satpura Thermal Power Station is located in the Betul district.
(C) All major thermal power plants in MP use natural gas as their primary fuel.
(D) The Amarkantak Thermal Power Station is situated in the Anuppur district.

Ans :

(C) All major thermal power plants in MP use natural gas as their primary fuel.
This statement is incorrect. The major thermal power plants in Madhya Pradesh, as listed in the syllabus (Vindhyachal, Satpura, Sanjay Gandhi, Amarkantak), predominantly use coal as their primary fuel source, not natural gas. The state's abundant coal reserves make it the main fuel for thermal generation.

17. Which thermal power station in Madhya Pradesh is named after a former Prime Minister of India?
(A) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station
(B) Satpura Thermal Power Station
(C) Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station
(D) Amarkantak Thermal Power Station

Ans :

(C) Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station
The thermal power station located in Birsinghpur, Umaria district, is named Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station. Sanjay Gandhi was a prominent political figure and the son of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Naming infrastructure projects after national figures is a common practice.

18. What is the typical process used in thermal power plants like those in Madhya Pradesh to generate electricity?
(A) Harnessing wind energy to turn turbines
(B) Using solar panels to convert sunlight
(C) Burning fuel (coal) to heat water, create steam, and drive turbines
(D) Splitting atoms to release nuclear energy

Ans :

(C) Burning fuel (coal) to heat water, create steam, and drive turbines
Conventional thermal power plants, like the major coal-fired plants in Madhya Pradesh, operate by burning fuel (coal) in a boiler to heat water and produce high-pressure steam. This steam is then used to rotate the blades of

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(B) Copper - Panna
(C) Manganese - Balaghat
(D) Coal - Jhabua

Ans :

(C) Manganese - Balaghat
Balaghat district is the leading producer of Manganese in Madhya Pradesh, home to the Bharveli mines. Diamond is from Panna, Copper from Balaghat (Malanjkhand), and Coal is primarily from Eastern MP (Singrauli, Shahdol etc.), while Jhabua is known for Rock Phosphate.

58. Identify the incorrect pair of mineral and its primary use.
(A) Limestone - Cement Manufacturing
(B) Bauxite - Aluminium Production
(C) Manganese - Steel Production
(D) Coal - Fertilizer Production

Ans :

(D) Coal - Fertilizer Production
Coal is primarily used as fuel for energy generation and in some industrial processes, but not directly for fertilizer production. Fertilizers are typically produced using natural gas (for nitrogenous fertilizers) or minerals like rock phosphate and potash.

59. Slate pencils are famously manufactured in which district of Madhya Pradesh, utilizing local slate deposits?
(A) Rewa
(B) Mandsaur
(C) Gwalior
(D) Chhindwara

Ans :

(B) Mandsaur
Mandsaur district is well-known for its slate pencil industry. The availability of good quality slate rock in the region led to the development of this unique industry, supplying slate pencils across India and even exporting them.

60. Which government body is primarily responsible for the regulation and development of mineral resources in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (MPUVNL)
(B) Department of Mineral Resources, Government of Madhya Pradesh
(C) National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)
(D) Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL)

Ans :

(B) Department of Mineral Resources, Government of Madhya Pradesh
The Department of Mineral Resources (Khanij Sadhana Vibhag) of the Government of Madhya Pradesh is the principal administrative body responsible for formulating policies, granting leases, regulating mining activities, and promoting the sustainable development of mineral resources within the state.

61. What is meant by the 'economic contribution' of the mining industry?
(A) The environmental cost associated with mining
(B) The total number of mines operating in the state
(C) The industry's impact on state revenue (GDP, taxes) and employment
(D) The geographical area covered by mining leases

Ans :

(C) The industry's impact on state revenue (GDP, taxes) and employment
The economic contribution of the mining industry refers to its overall positive impact on the state's economy. This includes its share in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), revenue generated for the government through royalties and taxes, and the creation of direct and indirect employment opportunities.

62. Which sector heavily relies on coal supplied by the mining industry in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Agriculture Sector
(B) Tourism Sector
(C) Thermal Power Generation Sector
(D) Information Technology Sector

Ans :

(C) Thermal Power Generation Sector
The thermal power sector is the largest consumer of coal mined in Madhya Pradesh. Major power plants like Vindhyachal, Satpura, and Sanjay Gandhi depend on a steady supply of coal from mines located primarily in the eastern part of the state to generate electricity.

63. How does the mining industry contribute to employment in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Only by employing highly skilled geologists
(B) Primarily through government administrative jobs
(C) By creating jobs in extraction, transportation, and related services
(D) It has led to a decrease in overall employment.

Ans :

(C) By creating jobs in extraction, transportation, and related services
The mining industry generates significant employment opportunities, both directly in mining operations (extraction, processing) and indirectly in related fields

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like transportation (trucking, railways), equipment maintenance, geological exploration, and administrative support.

64. Royalties collected from mining operations form a part of which revenue source for the state government?
(A) Grants from the Central Government
(B) Non-Tax Revenue
(C) Corporate Income Tax
(D) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Ans :

(B) Non-Tax Revenue
Royalty is a payment made to the owner of a resource (in this case, the state government for minerals) for the right to extract and sell the resource. These royalties collected from mining companies constitute a significant portion of the state's non-tax revenue receipts.

65. The presence of which two minerals has led to a thriving cement industry cluster in the Satna-Rewa region?
(A) Coal and Copper
(B) Limestone and Coal/Clay
(C) Diamond and Manganese
(D) Bauxite and Iron Ore

Ans :

(B) Limestone and Coal/Clay
The abundant availability of high-quality limestone (the primary raw material) and proximity to coal deposits (providing fuel for kilns) and clay in the Satna-Rewa belt has fostered the development of a major cement manufacturing hub in Madhya Pradesh.

66. What is a potential negative consequence of mining activities that needs careful management?
(A) Increase in renewable energy generation
(B) Improvement in air quality
(C) Environmental degradation and displacement of communities
(D) Decrease in state revenue

Ans :

(C) Environmental degradation and displacement of communities
While economically important, mining activities can lead to significant environmental challenges, including deforestation, habitat loss, water and air pollution, land degradation, and sometimes the displacement of local communities. Sustainable mining practices and effective rehabilitation plans are crucial to mitigate these impacts.

67. How does the mining of minerals like copper and bauxite support downstream industries?
(A) By providing fuel for power generation
(B) By supplying raw materials for metal production and manufacturing
(C) By creating demand for tourism services
(D) By directly funding agricultural subsidies

Ans :

(B) By supplying raw materials for metal production and manufacturing
Minerals like copper ore and bauxite are essential raw materials for downstream industries involved in smelting, refining, and manufacturing metal-based products (e.g., copper wires, aluminium sheets, utensils). The mining sector thus forms the base of the value chain for these manufacturing industries.

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68. Which public sector undertaking is heavily involved in coal mining in the Singrauli and Sohagpur coalfields?
(A) Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL)
(B) National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)
(C) Coal India Limited (through its subsidiaries like NCL and SECL)
(D) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)

Ans :

(C) Coal India Limited (through its subsidiaries like NCL and SECL)
Coal India Limited (CIL), a central public sector undertaking, is the dominant player in coal mining in India. Its subsidiaries, Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) operating mainly in Singrauli, and South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) operating in areas like Sohagpur, manage the major coal mining operations in Madhya Pradesh.

69. The economic benefits of the Panna diamond mines accrue primarily through which activities?
(A) Agriculture and forestry
(B) Tourism focused on wildlife
(C) Extraction, processing, and auctioning of diamonds
(D) Manufacturing heavy machinery

Ans :

(C) Extraction, processing, and auctioning of diamonds
The primary economic activity associated with the Panna mines is the systematic extraction of diamond-bearing rock, processing it to recover rough diamonds, and their subsequent sorting, valuation, and sale through auctions conducted by NMDC or the state government.

70. What role does infrastructure development (like roads and railways) play in supporting the mining industry?
(A) It hinders mining by occupying land.
(B) It is irrelevant to mining operations.
(C) It facilitates the transportation of minerals and heavy equipment.

(D) It primarily benefits only passenger travel.

Ans :

(C) It facilitates the transportation of minerals and heavy equipment.
Efficient transportation infrastructure, including roads and railways, is vital for the mining industry. It allows for the cost-effective movement of bulky extracted minerals from mine sites to processing plants or consumers (like power stations, cement plants) and the transport of heavy machinery and supplies to the mines.

71. Compare thermal power and solar power in Madhya Pradesh based on fuel source and environmental impact.
(A) Both use coal; solar has higher emissions.
(B) Thermal uses coal (high emissions); Solar uses sunlight (low emissions).
(C) Thermal uses sunlight (low emissions); Solar uses coal (high emissions).
(D) Both use natural gas; environmental impacts are similar.

Ans :

(B) Thermal uses coal (high emissions); Solar uses sunlight (low emissions).
Thermal power plants in MP predominantly use coal, a fossil fuel, leading to significant greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. Solar power harnesses sunlight, a renewable resource, using photovoltaic panels, resulting in negligible emissions during operation. This contrast highlights the environmental advantage of solar energy.

72. Arrange the following energy sources in the likely order of their large-scale adoption for electricity generation in Madhya Pradesh (Earliest to Latest).
1. Solar Power Parks
2. Coal-Based Thermal Power
3. Wind Farms

Options:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

Ans :

(B) 2, 3, 1
Large-scale coal-based thermal power plants (like Satpura, Amarkantak) were established much earlier to form the backbone of MP's grid. Significant development of wind farms gained momentum later, particularly in the early 2000s. Very large-scale solar parks like Rewa are a more recent phenomenon, reflecting the push for solar energy in the last decade or so.

73. What is meant by 'Mineral Wealth' of a state as mentioned in the syllabus?
(A) The total value of currency held by the state's banks.
(B) The richness and variety of naturally occurring, economically valuable minerals found within its territory.
(C) The number of museums showcasing minerals.
(D) The state's annual budget allocated for geological surveys.

Ans :

(B) The richness and variety of naturally occurring, economically valuable minerals found within its territory.
The 'Mineral Wealth' of a state or region refers to the extent, variety, and economic value of the mineral resources naturally occurring within its geographical boundaries. Madhya Pradesh is considered rich in mineral wealth due to its significant deposits of coal, limestone, copper, manganese, diamond, bauxite, etc.

74. Which of these non-conventional energy projects in MP involves generating power from agricultural waste?
(A) Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Park
(B) Wind farms in Dewas
(C) Biomass power projects utilizing soybean stalk or mustard husk
(D) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station

Ans :

(C) Biomass power projects utilizing soybean stalk or mustard husk
Biomass power projects specifically use organic matter, often agricultural waste like soybean stalk or mustard husk which are abundant in MP, as fuel to generate electricity or heat. Solar parks use sunlight, wind farms use wind, and thermal stations primarily use coal.

75. Why is diversification towards non-conventional energy sources considered important for Madhya Pradesh, despite having coal reserves?
(A) Coal reserves are expected to be exhausted within a few years.
(B) Non-conventional sources are cheaper to set up than coal plants.
(C) To enhance energy security, reduce environmental impact, and meet climate goals.
(D) Because international agreements mandate the complete closure of coal mines.

Ans :

(C) To enhance energy security, reduce environmental impact, and meet climate goals.
Diversification into renewable energy sources like solar and wind is crucial even with coal reserves because it

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reduces long-term dependence on a single finite resource (coal), mitigates the significant environmental pollution associated with coal burning, helps meet renewable energy targets and climate change commitments, and enhances overall energy security.

76. Which pair correctly associates an energy resource with its characteristic?
(A) Coal - Intermittent availability
(B) Solar Power - Requires large water quantities for operation
(C) Wind Power - Zero greenhouse gas emissions during operation
(D) Biomass - Utilizes nuclear fission

Ans :

(C) Wind Power - Zero greenhouse gas emissions during operation
Wind turbines generate electricity using kinetic energy from wind without combustion, resulting in zero direct greenhouse gas emissions during operation. Coal provides base load (not intermittent), solar PV requires minimal water, and biomass uses organic matter, not nuclear fission.

77. Identify the incorrect pairing of a major mineral of Madhya Pradesh and its key location/mine.
(A) Copper - Malanjkhand (Balaghat)
(B) Diamond - Panna
(C) Manganese - Bharveli (Balaghat)
(D) Coal - Malwa Plateau

Ans :

(D) Coal - Malwa Plateau
Major coal deposits and mining operations in Madhya Pradesh are concentrated in the eastern part of the state (Singrauli, Sohagpur coalfields), not the Malwa Plateau. The Malwa plateau is more known for fertile black soil and some wind energy potential.

78. Consider the following statements regarding energy resources in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Vindhyachal STPS is a major coal-fired power plant operated by NTPC.
2. The Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Park is one of the largest solar projects in India.
3. Wind farms are primarily concentrated in the Bundelkhand region.
4. Malanjkhand is famous for Bauxite mining.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(A) 1 and 2 only
Statement 1 is correct; Vindhyachal is a major NTPC coal plant. Statement 2 is correct; Rewa is a landmark solar project. Statement 3 is incorrect; wind farms are mainly in the western Malwa region, not Bundelkhand. Statement 4 is incorrect; Malanjkhand is famous for Copper, not Bauxite. Therefore, only statements 1 and 2 are correct.

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79. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has a significant number of cement plants, particularly in the Satna-Katni-Rewa belt.
Reason (R): This region has abundant deposits of high-quality limestone, the primary raw material for cement.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; the Satna-Katni-Rewa belt is a major cement hub in MP. Reason (R) is also true; this region possesses vast reserves of limestone suitable for cement manufacturing. The availability of this key raw material (limestone) is the primary reason for the concentration of cement plants in the area. Thus, R correctly explains A.

80. Match the Mineral (Column I) with its primary associated District/Area (Column II) in Madhya Pradesh:

	Column I		Column II
a.	Copper	i.	Panna
b.	Diamond	ii.	Balaghat (Malanjkhand)
c.	Manganese	iii.	Singrauli
d.	Coal	iv.	Balaghat (Bharveli)

Options:
(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(C) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(D) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii

Ans :

(A) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(a) Copper is associated with Malanjkhand in Balaghat district -> (ii)
(b) Diamond is exclusively associated with Panna district -> (i)
(c) Manganese is associated with Bharveli mines in Balaghat district -> (iv)

(d) Coal is primarily found in Eastern MP, including the Singrauli coalfield -> (iii)

Thus, the correct matching is a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii.

81. Which mineral resource found in Madhya Pradesh is essential for nuclear energy production (though mined elsewhere in India)?

(A) Coal
(B) Uranium (deposits exist, though currently not commercially exploited on large scale in MP)
(C) Copper
(D) Bauxite

Ans :

(B) Uranium (deposits exist, though currently not commercially exploited on large scale in MP)

Uranium is the fuel used in nuclear power plants. While major mining occurs in states like Jharkhand and Andhra Pradesh, geological surveys have indicated the presence of uranium deposits in some parts of Madhya Pradesh, such as the Betul district. It is the key mineral for nuclear energy.

82. What is the role of the Directorate of Geology and Mining, Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Operating thermal power plants
(B) Conducting geological surveys and mineral exploration
(C) Manufacturing solar panels
(D) Regulating wind farm locations

Ans :

(B) Conducting geological surveys and mineral exploration

The Directorate of Geology and Mining is the state government agency responsible for undertaking systematic geological surveys, mapping mineral resources, and carrying out exploration activities to identify new mineral deposits within Madhya Pradesh, contributing to the assessment of the state's mineral wealth.

83. The energy generated from the heat inside the Earth is called:

(A) Solar Energy
(B) Wind Energy
(C) Geothermal Energy
(D) Biomass Energy

Ans :

(C) Geothermal Energy

Geothermal energy is the thermal energy originating from the Earth's interior. While Madhya Pradesh's potential is still under exploration (e.g., Tattapani area), it represents another potential non-conventional energy source derived from naturally occurring heat beneath the Earth's surface.

84. What is 'Open-pit mining', a method used for extracting minerals like coal and copper in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Underground tunneling to reach mineral seams
(B) Extracting minerals from the surface by removing overlying rock and soil
(C) Drilling deep wells to extract liquid minerals
(D) Mining minerals found exclusively in riverbeds

Ans :

(B) Extracting minerals from the surface by removing overlying rock and soil

Open-pit (or opencast) mining involves excavating large pits from the surface to extract mineral deposits that lie relatively close to the ground level. This method is commonly used for extracting coal seams (like in Singrauli) and large, disseminated ore bodies like the copper deposit at Malanjkhand.

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85. Which mineral, used in electrical wiring and plumbing, is primarily sourced from Malanjkhand in MP?

(A) Aluminium (from Bauxite)
(B) Iron (from Iron Ore)
(C) Copper
(D) Manganese

Ans :

(C) Copper

Copper is an excellent conductor of electricity and heat, making it ideal for electrical wiring, plumbing pipes, and various electronic components. The Malanjkhand mines in Madhya Pradesh are India's largest source of copper ore, feeding this demand.

86. How does the development of solar parks contribute to Madhya Pradesh's energy goals?

(A) By increasing coal consumption
(B) By reducing the share of renewable energy
(C) By increasing clean energy generation capacity and reducing carbon footprint
(D) By solely providing power for agricultural use

Ans :

(C) By increasing clean energy generation capacity and reducing carbon footprint

Developing solar parks significantly increases the state's capacity to generate electricity from a clean, renewable source (sunlight). This directly contributes to meeting renewable energy targets, diversifying the energy mix away from fossil fuels, and reducing the overall carbon footprint associated with power generation.

87. Which type of coal, mainly found in Madhya Pradesh's coalfields, is primarily used for power generation?

(A) Anthracite
(B) Bituminous / Sub-bituminous

6. What demographic characteristic describes the spread of people across rural and urban areas?
   (A) Population growth
   (B) Population density
   (C) Population size
   (D) Population distribution

   Ans :

   (D) Population distribution
   Population distribution specifically refers to how people are spread out geographically, including the division between rural and urban settlements. Understanding this spatial arrangement is vital for planning infrastructure, services, and development strategies tailored to the needs of both rural and urban populations within Madhya Pradesh.

7. Which statement regarding the demography of Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
   (A) The state has both rural and urban populations.
   (B) Population density is uniform across all districts.
   (C) Literacy rates show variations between regions and genders.
   (D) Population growth trends are monitored over time.

   Ans :

   (B) Population density is uniform across all districts.
   Population density in Madhya Pradesh varies significantly across different districts. Factors like urbanization, industrialization, agricultural productivity, and geographical features lead to uneven distribution, with some districts being densely populated (like Indore, Bhopal) and others sparsely populated (like Dindori, Sheopur). Therefore, stating that density is uniform is incorrect.

8. Identify the correct statement about literacy rates in Madhya Pradesh.
   (A) Madhya Pradesh has achieved 100% literacy across all age groups.
   (B) There is no gender gap in literacy rates within the state.
   (C) Literacy rates can vary significantly between different districts and social groups.
   (D) The state focuses only on urban literacy programs.

   Ans :

   (C) Literacy rates can vary significantly between different districts and social groups.
   Literacy rates in Madhya Pradesh exhibit considerable variation. Differences exist not only between urban and rural areas but also across different districts, genders, and social categories (like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes). Addressing these disparities is a key challenge for the state's educational development policies.

9. How does population growth impact the need for infrastructure development in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) It decreases the demand for infrastructure.
   (B) It has no significant impact on infrastructure needs.
   (C) It increases the demand for housing, transport, and services.
   (D) It only affects rural infrastructure development.

   Ans :

   (C) It increases the demand for housing, transport, and services.
   Population growth directly translates to increased demand for essential infrastructure and services. A growing population requires more housing, expanded transportation networks (roads, railways), better healthcare facilities, more schools, and enhanced utility services (water, electricity). Planners must account for these growing needs.

10. Which of the following is NOT a primary focus when analyzing the population characteristics of Madhya Pradesh?
    (A) Population size and distribution.
    (B) Literacy rates and gender gap.
    (C) International migration patterns.
    (D) Population growth trends and density.

    Ans :

    (C) International migration patterns.
    While internal migration (rural-urban, inter-district) is relevant to Madhya Pradesh's demography, international migration patterns are generally not a primary focus in state-level demographic analysis. Key characteristics typically studied include size, distribution, density, growth rates, age structure, sex ratio, and literacy rates within the state's boundaries.

11. How does the urban population density typically compare to the rural population density in Madhya Pradesh?
    (A) Rural density is significantly higher than urban density.
    (B) Urban density is significantly higher than rural density.
    (C) Urban and rural densities are generally equal.
    (D) Density is determined solely by geographical area, not settlement type.

    Ans :

    (B) Urban density is significantly higher than rural density.
    Urban areas, characterized by cities and towns, concentrate population in smaller geographical areas due to housing patterns, employment opportunities, and service availability. Consequently, urban population density (people per square kilometer) is typically much higher

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the year. This favourable natural resource availability (sunlight) is a key reason why promoting solar energy is a viable and strategic move for the state, making R the correct explanation for A.

93. Match the Power Plant Type (Column I) with a representative example in Madhya Pradesh (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Coal Thermal	i.	Rewa Ultra Mega Solar
b.	Solar Power	ii.	Wind Farms in Dewas
c.	Wind Power	iii.	Satpura Thermal Power Station
d.	Copper Mining	iv.	Malanjkhand Project

Options:
(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(B) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
(C) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(D) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Ans :

(B) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
(a) Coal Thermal power is represented by Satpura Thermal Power Station -> (iii)
(b) Solar Power is represented by the Rewa Ultra Mega Solar park -> (i)
(c) Wind Power is represented by wind farms in districts like Dewas -> (ii)
(d) Copper Mining is specific to the Malanjkhand Project -> (iv)
Thus, the best fit matching is a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv.

94. What are 'Non-Conventional Energy Sources' as per the syllabus context?
(A) Energy sources imported from other countries.
(B) Energy sources based on fossil fuels like coal and gas.
(C) Renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and biomass.
(D) Energy sources used exclusively for transportation.

Ans :

(C) Renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and biomass.
In the context of energy planning and the syllabus, 'Non-Conventional Energy Sources' is used synonymously with renewable energy sources. These include solar energy, wind energy, biomass/bio-energy, small hydro, etc., which are alternatives to traditional fossil fuels (conventional sources).

95. The headquarters of Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), a major coal producer in MP, is located in which district?
(A) Shahdol
(B) Umaria
(C) Betul
(D) Singrauli

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Ans :

(D) Singrauli
Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL), a subsidiary of Coal India Ltd., operates the vast coal mines in the Singrauli coalfield, spanning parts of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Its headquarters is located in Singrauli, Madhya Pradesh, reflecting the district's importance as a coal hub.

96. What is the primary objective of establishing large solar parks like the one in Rewa?
(A) To conduct research on solar panel efficiency only.
(B) To generate large amounts of clean electricity for the grid.
(C) To provide power exclusively for the Rewa district.
(D) To create tourist attractions centered around technology.

Ans :

(B) To generate large amounts of clean electricity for the grid.
The main purpose of large-scale solar parks, such as the Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Park, is to generate substantial quantities of electricity from sunlight and feed it into the state or national power grid. This helps meet energy demand, increase the share of renewable energy, and reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

97. Which mineral found in MP is used as a flux in steelmaking and also for refractory bricks?
(A) Diamond
(B) Dolomite
(C) Copper
(D) Mica

Ans :

(B) Dolomite
Dolomite, a calcium magnesium carbonate mineral found in several districts of MP (like Jabalpur, Mandla, Seoni), is used as a flux in iron and steel production to remove impurities. It is also used in manufacturing refractory materials (heat-resistant bricks) for lining furnaces.

98. Energy generated from moving air is known as:
(A) Solar Energy
(B) Geothermal Energy
(C) Wind Energy
(D) Tidal Energy

Ans :

(C) Wind Energy
Wind energy harnesses the kinetic energy of moving air using wind turbines to generate electricity. Madhya

Pradesh utilizes this non-conventional source through wind farms established in areas with suitable wind speeds, primarily in the western part of the state.

99. Evaluate the following statements concerning Madhya Pradesh's energy and mineral sector:

1. The state is entirely dependent on hydroelectric power.
2. Diamond mining is exclusive to the Panna region.
3. Solar energy potential is low due to excessive cloud cover.
4. Coal and limestone are key minerals supporting major industries.

Which statements are accurate?

(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; thermal power dominates. Statement 2 is correct; Panna is India's sole diamond source. Statement 3 is incorrect; MP has high solar potential. Statement 4 is correct; coal fuels power plants, and limestone fuels cement plants. Thus, only statements 2 and 4 are accurate.

100. Assertion (A): The mining industry significantly contributes to the economy of eastern Madhya Pradesh districts like Singrauli and Shahdol.
Reason (R): These districts possess large reserves of coal, which are extensively mined to supply thermal power plants and other industries.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; eastern districts like Singrauli and Shahdol derive substantial economic activity from mining. Reason (R) is also true; these areas contain major coalfields (Singrauli, Sohagpur) that are heavily mined. The presence and exploitation of these vast coal reserves (Reason R) are the direct cause of the mining industry's significant economic contribution (Assertion A) in this region.

END

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CHAPTER 10

DEMOGRAPHY, TRANSPORT, AND INDUSTRIES OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. What does 'Population Density' refer to in the context of demography?
   (A) The total number of people living in a state.
   (B) The number of people living per square kilometer of land area.
   (C) The rate at which the population is increasing or decreasing.
   (D) The average age of the people residing in a specific region.

   Ans :

   (B) The number of people living per square kilometer of land area.
   Population density is a key demographic indicator used to understand how crowded or sparsely populated a region is. It is calculated by dividing the total population of an area by its total land area, typically expressed as persons per square kilometer. This metric helps in planning resource allocation, infrastructure development, and understanding settlement patterns within Madhya Pradesh.

2. According to census data, which category represents the larger proportion of Madhya Pradesh's population?
   (A) Urban population
   (B) Rural population
   (C) Migrant population
   (D) Tribal population

   Ans :

   (B) Rural population
   Madhya Pradesh has historically been a predominantly rural state. Census data consistently shows that a significant majority of its population resides in rural areas, engaging primarily in agriculture and related activities. Understanding this distribution is crucial for policy-making focused on rural development, agriculture, and infrastructure in villages.

3. What term describes the change in population size over a specific period?
   (A) Population distribution
   (B) Literacy rate
   (C) Population growth trend
   (D) Sex ratio

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   Ans :

   (C) Population growth trend
   Population growth trend refers to the rate at which a population increases or decreases over time, usually expressed as a percentage. This trend is influenced by birth rates, death rates, and migration patterns. Analyzing population growth trends helps governments and planners anticipate future demographic changes and plan resource allocation accordingly.

4. Which demographic indicator measures the percentage of people aged seven and above who can read and write with understanding?
   (A) Population density
   (B) Sex ratio
   (C) Literacy rate
   (D) Birth rate

   Ans :

   (C) Literacy rate
   The literacy rate is a fundamental indicator of educational attainment within a population. It specifically measures the proportion of individuals aged seven years and older who possess basic reading and writing skills. Improving literacy rates is a key focus of educational policies aimed at socio-economic development.

5. What is the primary factor influencing population distribution across Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Availability of air transport
   (B) Concentration of industries
   (C) Geographical factors and resource availability
   (D) Number of national highways

   Ans :

   (C) Geographical factors and resource availability
   Population distribution is uneven across Madhya Pradesh, largely influenced by geographical factors such as terrain, climate, soil fertility, and availability of water resources. Areas with favourable conditions, like fertile plains and river valleys, tend to have higher population concentrations compared to hilly or arid regions.

(C) Lignite
(D) Peat

Ans :

(B) Bituminous / Sub-bituminous
The coal found in major Madhya Pradesh coalfields like Singrauli and Sohagpur is primarily of bituminous and sub-bituminous grades. While not the highest quality like anthracite, this thermal coal is suitable and widely used for electricity generation in the state's power plants.

88. What is the concept of 'energy transition' in the context of Madhya Pradesh's energy sector?
(A) Switching between different coal suppliers
(B) Shifting focus from electricity generation to transmission
(C) Gradually moving from fossil fuel-based energy to renewable energy sources
(D) Importing all energy requirements from other states

Ans :

(C) Gradually moving from fossil fuel-based energy to renewable energy sources
Energy transition refers to the long-term structural change in energy systems, typically involving a shift from reliance on fossil fuels (like coal) towards cleaner, sustainable, and renewable energy sources like solar, wind, and potentially others. Madhya Pradesh's focus on solar and wind projects is part of this transition.

89. Which of the following is NOT a major challenge associated with large-scale mining operations?
(A) Environmental pollution (air, water, land)
(B) Deforestation and habitat loss
(C) Rehabilitation and resettlement of affected communities
(D) Generation of renewable energy credits

Ans :

(D) Generation of renewable energy credits
Generation of renewable energy credits is associated with clean energy projects (solar, wind), not mining operations. The other options – environmental pollution, deforestation, and R&R issues – are significant challenges often associated with large-scale mining activities that require careful management and mitigation.

90. Arrange the following minerals based on their typical hardness (Softest to Hardest):
1. Diamond
2. Limestone
3. Copper

Options:
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

Ans :

(A) 2, 3, 1
On the Mohs scale of hardness: Limestone (primarily calcite) is relatively soft (around 3). Copper is a metal, harder than limestone (around 3). Diamond is the hardest known natural substance (10). Therefore, the correct order from softest to hardest is Limestone, Copper, Diamond.

91. Consider the following statements about Madhya Pradesh's mineral resources:
1. Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer of Manganese in India.
2. Bauxite is primarily mined in the Panna district.
3. Limestone deposits are concentrated in the western Malwa region.
4. Coal from Singrauli fuels the Vindhyachal power plant.

Which statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 4 only

Ans :

(A) 1 and 4 only
Statement 1 is correct; MP is a leading Manganese producer (Bharveli mines). Statement 2 is incorrect; Bauxite is found in Katni, Satna, etc., while Panna is for diamonds. Statement 3 is incorrect; Limestone is abundant in the Satna-Rewa-Katni belt (eastern/central), not western Malwa. Statement 4 is correct; Vindhyachal STPS uses coal from the adjacent Singrauli coalfield.

92. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh is actively promoting solar energy through large-scale parks and rooftop installations.
Reason (R): The state receives high solar irradiation levels for most of the year, making solar energy generation viable.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; MP has major solar initiatives like the Rewa park and rooftop solar schemes. Reason (R) is also true; the state, being centrally located in India, generally receives ample sunlight (high solar irradiation) throughout

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than rural population density, where people are spread over larger agricultural or forested lands.

12. What does the term 'Gender Gap' in literacy refer to?
(A) The difference in population density between males and females.
(B) The disparity in literacy rates between males and females.
(C) The total number of literate females in the state.
(D) The ratio of male to female students in schools.

Ans :

(B) The disparity in literacy rates between males and females.
The gender gap in literacy highlights the difference between the literacy rates of males and females within a population. A significant gap indicates disparities in educational access and opportunities for women. Reducing this gap is a crucial goal for achieving gender equality and overall socio-economic development.

13. Which factor is calculated by dividing the total population by the total land area?
(A) Literacy Rate
(B) Population Growth Rate
(C) Population Density
(D) Sex Ratio

Ans :

(C) Population Density
Population density is a standard demographic measure calculated by dividing the total number of inhabitants in a defined geographical area by the total land area of that region. It helps understand population concentration and pressure on land resources, essential for urban planning and resource management.

14. TRUE or FALSE: Madhya Pradesh's population is evenly distributed across all its geographical regions.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

Ans :

(B) FALSE
Population distribution in Madhya Pradesh is highly uneven. Factors like topography (plains vs. hills), climate, availability of water, soil fertility, industrial development, and urbanization contribute to significant variations in population concentration across different regions and districts of the state.

15. What constitutes the 'Rural Population' of a state?
(A) People living in state capitals only.
(B) People residing in villages and small settlements outside major cities and towns.
(C) People working exclusively in the industrial sector.
(D) People living in areas with high population density.

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Ans :

(B) People residing in villages and small settlements outside major cities and towns.
The rural population comprises individuals living in areas classified as rural, typically characterized by lower population density, agricultural activities, and locations outside the administrative boundaries of municipalities or major urban centers. This contrasts with the urban population residing in cities and towns.

16. Why is monitoring population growth trends important for state planning?
(A) It helps predict election outcomes accurately.
(B) It allows for planning resource allocation and infrastructure development.
(C) It determines the state's representation in international forums.
(D) It directly controls the state's agricultural output.

Ans :

(B) It allows for planning resource allocation and infrastructure development.
Understanding population growth trends (whether increasing, decreasing, or stable) is crucial for effective state planning. It helps governments anticipate future demands for essential services like education, healthcare, housing, water, energy, and transportation, enabling better resource allocation and infrastructure development to meet the needs of the changing population.

17. Which statement accurately describes the importance of literacy data?
(A) Literacy data is only useful for planning school infrastructure.
(B) Literacy data reflects the overall educational development and human capital of a region.
(C) High literacy rates always guarantee high industrial growth.
(D) Literacy data is irrelevant for healthcare planning.

Ans :

(B) Literacy data reflects the overall educational development and human capital of a region.
Literacy rates are a key indicator of human capital development. They reflect the effectiveness of the education system and the population's basic skill level, influencing economic productivity, health awareness, social mobility, and overall quality of life. Therefore, literacy data is vital for comprehensive socio-economic planning.

18. In demographic terms, what does 'Population Size' refer to?
(A) The average height of the population.
(B) The geographical area of the state.
(C) The total number of individuals residing in the state at a specific time.
(D) The number of households in the state.

Ans :

(C) The total number of individuals residing in the state at a specific time.
Population size simply refers to the total count of people living within a defined geographical boundary (like a state or country) at a particular point in time. It is one of the most fundamental demographic statistics, obtained primarily through censuses, and forms the basis for calculating other indicators like density and per capita metrics.

19. Which census operation provides the most comprehensive data on population characteristics in India, including Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Agricultural Census
(B) Economic Census
(C) Decennial Population Census
(D) Livestock Census

Ans :

(C) Decennial Population Census
The Decennial Population Census, conducted every ten years by the Government of India, is the primary source of detailed and comprehensive data on various population characteristics. This includes population size, distribution, density, literacy, occupation, migration, religion, and socio-economic attributes for states like Madhya Pradesh.

20. Is the population density higher in the Malwa region or the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh, generally?
(A) Bundelkhand region
(B) Malwa region
(C) Densities are roughly equal.
(D) Density depends only on the number of cities.

Ans :

(B) Malwa region
The Malwa region, particularly around major cities like Indore and Ujjain, generally exhibits higher population density compared to the Bundelkhand region. This is often attributed to factors like better agricultural productivity, industrial development, and urbanization in the Malwa plateau compared to the more rugged terrain and relatively less developed parts of Bundelkhand.

21. What constitutes the 'Road Network' of a state?
(A) Only the roads within major cities.
(B) The entire system of National Highways, State Highways, district roads, and rural roads.
(C) Only the roads connecting state capitals.
(D) The total length of railway tracks.

Ans :

(B) The entire system of National Highways, State Highways, district roads, and rural roads.
A state's road network encompasses all types of roads within its territory, designed for vehicular traffic. This includes high-capacity National Highways (connecting states), State Highways (connecting major towns within the state), Major District Roads, Other District Roads, and Village or Rural Roads, forming a crucial part of the transportation infrastructure.

22. Which mode of transport typically handles the bulk of freight traffic over long distances in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Air Transport
(B) Road Transport
(C) Railway Network
(D) Inland Waterways

Ans :

(C) Railway Network
Railways are generally the preferred mode for transporting bulk goods (like coal, minerals, food grains, fertilizers) over long distances across India, including Madhya Pradesh. Their capacity to carry heavy loads efficiently makes them vital for the state's economy and industrial supply chains, complementing the road network.

23. Which of the following represents the highest category of roads in India's road network hierarchy?
(A) State Highways
(B) Rural Roads
(C) National Highways
(D) District Roads

Ans :

(C) National Highways
National Highways (NH) form the apex of India's road network hierarchy. They are designed for high-speed traffic, connect state capitals, major cities, ports, industrial hubs, and neighbouring countries, and are maintained by the central government (NHAI). They are crucial for interstate connectivity.

24. What is the primary purpose of State Highways (SH) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Connecting villages to district headquarters.
(B) Linking major cities and district headquarters within the state.
(C) Connecting Madhya Pradesh to other countries.
(D) Exclusively serving industrial areas.

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Ans :

(B) Linking major cities and district headquarters within the state.
State Highways serve as the principal road network within Madhya Pradesh, connecting district headquarters, important towns, and major centres of commerce and tourism to each other and to the National Highway network. They are crucial for intra-state movement of goods and people.

25. Which city in Madhya Pradesh hosts the Raja Bhoj Airport, a major air transport hub?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Jabalpur
(C) Indore
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
Raja Bhoj Airport is the primary airport serving Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh. It handles significant domestic passenger traffic and plays a vital role in connecting the state capital to other major cities across India through air transport, facilitating business and tourism.

26. Which transportation network is characterized by stations, tracks, and trains?
(A) Road Network
(B) Air Transport
(C) Railway Network
(D) Pipeline Network

Ans :

(C) Railway Network
The railway network consists of fixed infrastructure including railway tracks, signaling systems, stations, and yards, used for operating trains for passenger and freight transport. It is a distinct mode of land transportation managed primarily by Indian Railways in the country.

27. Which statement about transportation infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The state has a network of National and State Highways.
(B) Major cities like Indore and Bhopal have airports.
(C) The railway network connects various important towns and junctions.
(D) Madhya Pradesh relies solely on air transport for freight movement.

Ans :

(D) Madhya Pradesh relies solely on air transport for freight movement.
While air transport handles high-value or time-sensitive cargo, it is not the sole mode for freight. Madhya Pradesh relies heavily on its extensive road and railway networks for the bulk movement of goods, raw materials, and agricultural produce, which are more cost-effective for large volumes.

28. Identify the correct statement regarding rural connectivity in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) All villages in Madhya Pradesh are connected by National Highways.
(B) Rural connectivity primarily relies on the railway network.
(C) Efforts are made to improve rural road networks to connect villages to main roads and markets.
(D) Air transport is the main mode of connectivity for rural areas.

Ans :

(C) Efforts are made to improve rural road networks to connect villages to main roads and markets.
Improving rural connectivity is a key development goal. This involves constructing and upgrading rural roads (like those under PMGSY) to ensure villages have all-weather access to nearby towns, markets, schools, and healthcare facilities, primarily through the road network, not highways, railways, or air transport.

29. How does an efficient transportation network contribute to the economic development of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It increases population density uniformly.
(B) It facilitates the movement of goods, services, and people, boosting trade and industry.
(C) It primarily benefits only the tourism sector.
(D) It reduces the need for food processing industries.

Ans :

(B) It facilitates the movement of goods, services, and people, boosting trade and industry.
An efficient transport network (road, rail, air) is fundamental for economic growth. It reduces transportation costs, improves access to markets for agricultural and industrial products, facilitates trade, enables tourism, connects labor to jobs, and attracts investment, thereby stimulating overall economic activity.

30. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a part of Madhya Pradesh's core transportation infrastructure?
(A) Road Network
(B) Railway Network
(C) Air Transport
(D) Sea Ports

Ans :

(D) Sea Ports

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Airports with cargo handling facilities are crucial for exporting time-sensitive or high-value processed food items (like premium snacks, specific frozen goods, or fresh-cut produce needing quick delivery). Air freight provides the speed necessary to reach international markets while maintaining product quality.

67. Which factor connects population centers, agricultural areas, and industrial hubs, enabling economic activity?
(A) Literacy rate
(B) Population density
(C) Transportation infrastructure
(D) Food processing techniques

Ans :

(C) Transportation infrastructure.
Transportation infrastructure (roads, railways, airways) acts as the circulatory system of an economy. It physically connects places where people live (population centers), where goods are produced (agricultural areas, industrial hubs), and where they are consumed, enabling the flow of people, goods, and services essential for economic activity.

68. What is 'Rural Connectivity' in the context of Madhya Pradesh's development?
(A) The availability of internet in villages.
(B) The extent and quality of the road and transport network linking rural areas to towns and cities.
(C) The number of mobile phone users in rural areas.
(D) The density of population in villages.

Ans :

(B) The extent and quality of the road and transport network linking rural areas to towns and cities.
Rural connectivity primarily refers to physical connectivity, specifically the transportation links (predominantly roads) that connect villages to each other and to larger towns, markets, and administrative centers. Good connectivity ensures access to essential services and economic opportunities for the rural population.

69. Select the correct statement illustrating the interdependence of the three elements (Demography, Transport, Industry).
(A) Industrial growth is solely dependent on population size, irrespective of transport.
(B) Transport development happens independently of population distribution or industrial needs.
(C) Population growth and distribution patterns influence demand for goods and transport, while industry relies on both population (labor/market) and transport (logistics).
(D) Demography only affects the need for passenger transport, not freight for industry.

Ans :

(C) Population growth and distribution patterns influence demand for goods and transport, while industry relies on both population (labor/market) and transport (logistics).
These three elements are deeply interconnected. Population characteristics (size, distribution, income) create demand for industrial products and transportation services. Industries need population centers for labor and markets, and rely heavily on transportation networks for supply chains and distribution. Transport infrastructure, in turn, develops to serve population and industrial needs.

70. Why might a food processing company prefer to set up a unit near a major highway or railway line?
(A) To access scenic views for employees.
(B) To minimize transportation costs and time for inputs and outputs.
(C) To be closer to government administrative offices.
(D) To avoid rural areas completely.

Ans :

(B) To minimize transportation costs and time for inputs and outputs.
Logistics efficiency is critical for profitability. Locating near major transport arteries like highways or railway lines significantly reduces the time and cost involved in transporting bulk raw materials to the factory and distributing finished goods to widespread markets, making such locations highly desirable for industries.

71. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has significant potential for the growth of the food processing industry.
Reason (R): The state has a diverse agricultural base and is a leading producer of crops like soybean, wheat, and pulses.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion that Madhya Pradesh has high potential for food processing is true. The reason provided – its strong and diverse agricultural production base (including leadership in soybean, wheat, pulses, horticulture) – is also true and directly explains why this potential exists. Abundant raw material availability is a primary driver for the food processing sector.

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37. Which statement accurately reflects the role of National Highways in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They primarily connect villages within a single district.
(B) They form the backbone of the state's connectivity, linking it to other states and major cities.
(C) They are maintained exclusively by the State Government.
(D) They are used only for transporting agricultural produce.

Ans :

(B) They form the backbone of the state's connectivity, linking it to other states and major cities.
National Highways are arterial roads crucial for long-distance and inter-state traffic movement. They connect Madhya Pradesh with neighboring states and major economic centers across India, facilitating trade, commerce, tourism, and strategic movement, thus forming the backbone of its road connectivity.

38. Itarsi is a major railway junction located in which state?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh
(D) Rajasthan

Ans :

(C) Madhya Pradesh
Itarsi Junction is one of the most important and busiest railway junctions in India, located in the Hoshangabad district of Madhya Pradesh. It lies on major North-South and East-West trunk routes, handling a massive volume of passenger and freight trains daily, making it critical to the national railway network.

39. What type of infrastructure facilitates travel and transport by airplanes?
(A) Railway stations and tracks
(B) Highways and motorways
(C) Airports and air traffic control
(D) Ports and harbors

Ans :

(C) Airports and air traffic control
Air transport relies on a specialized infrastructure consisting of airports (with runways, terminals, hangars) for aircraft takeoff, landing, and passenger/cargo handling, along with air traffic control (ATC) systems to manage aircraft movement safely and efficiently in the airspace.

40. Which transport mode offers the greatest flexibility in terms of routes and door-to-door service?
(A) Railway Transport
(B) Air Transport
(C) Road Transport
(D) Pipeline Transport

Ans :

(C) Road Transport
Road transport provides the highest degree of flexibility compared to other modes like rail or air. Roads can reach almost any location, offering door-to-door service without the need for trans-shipment, making it highly suitable for short to medium distances and connecting diverse geographical areas.

41. What does 'Food Processing Industry' primarily involve?
(A) Growing crops and raising livestock.
(B) Transporting raw agricultural produce to markets.
(C) Transforming raw agricultural products into processed, consumable food items.
(D) Retailing fresh fruits and vegetables.

Ans :

(C) Transforming raw agricultural products into processed, consumable food items.
The food processing industry encompasses activities that convert raw agricultural inputs (grains, fruits, vegetables, milk, meat) into food products that are ready for consumption or cooking. This involves processes like cleaning, sorting, grading, milling, preserving, packaging, and value addition, extending shelf life and marketability.

42. Which agricultural product, heavily grown in Madhya Pradesh, forms the base for a significant portion of its food processing industry (e.g., oil extraction, soy products)?
(A) Cotton
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Soybean
(D) Wheat

Ans :

(C) Soybean
Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of soybeans in India, often called the "Soybean State." This abundance provides a strong raw material base for a large segment of its food processing sector, including solvent extraction plants producing soybean oil and soy meal, as well as industries making soy-based food products like nuggets and flour.

43. What is a primary goal of establishing food processing hubs or parks?
(A) To reduce the overall agricultural production.
(B) To centralize food retailing in one location.
(C) To provide integrated infrastructure and facilities for food processing units.
(D) To exclusively promote organic farming.

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Ans :

(B) Designated geographical areas with concentrated food processing activities and infrastructure.
Food processing hubs, often developed as industrial parks or clusters, are specific locations designed to attract and support multiple food processing units. They typically offer shared infrastructure (like power, water, roads, labs, cold storage) and create an ecosystem conducive to the growth of the sector.

56. Why is the development of the food processing industry considered important for diversifying the rural economy?
(A) It encourages farmers to abandon agriculture completely.
(B) It provides non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas.
(C) It focuses development solely on urban centers.
(D) It replaces traditional crafts and industries.

Ans :

(B) It provides non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas.
The rural economy is often heavily dependent on agriculture. Establishing food processing units in or near rural areas creates non-farm jobs (in processing, packaging, logistics etc.), helping to diversify income sources for the rural population and reducing over-reliance on agriculture, which can be seasonal and uncertain.

57. Which statement accurately describes a potential benefit of a strong food processing sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Increased dependence on food imports.
(B) Reduced availability of fresh produce in local markets.
(C) Better utilization of agricultural surplus and reduced wastage.
(D) Decline in the state's overall agricultural output.

Ans :

(C) Better utilization of agricultural surplus and reduced wastage.
Periods of bumper harvest can lead to gluts and price crashes for fresh produce. A robust food processing sector can absorb this surplus, converting it into storable products, thereby ensuring better utilization of the harvest, reducing wastage, and providing a buffer against market volatility for farmers.

58. What is the term for government actions, plans, and financial aids aimed at promoting a specific sector like food processing?
(A) Market analysis
(B) Quality control standards
(C) Government initiatives / Schemes
(D) Consumer surveys

Ans :

(C) Government initiatives / Schemes
Government initiatives encompass a range of measures including policy frameworks, financial assistance (subsidies, grants, loans), infrastructure development support (like food parks), skill development programs, and regulatory reforms designed to encourage growth and investment in a targeted industry, such as food processing.

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59. Which major crop group, besides oilseeds and pulses, provides raw material for food processing industries like flour mills and bakeries in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Spices
(B) Fruits
(C) Cereals (like Wheat)
(D) Vegetables

Ans :

(C) Cereals (like Wheat)
Madhya Pradesh is also a significant producer of cereals, particularly wheat. This production supports a large number of flour mills (Atta chakkis) processing wheat into flour (atta), semolina (suji), and bran. Flour is a key ingredient for bakeries and other food manufacturers, making cereals crucial for the sector.

60. Does the food processing industry contribute to Madhya Pradesh's economy?
(A) No, it has a negligible impact.
(B) Yes, significantly through value addition, employment, and linking agriculture with industry.
(C) Only through exports, not domestic consumption.
(D) Its contribution is decreasing rapidly.

Ans :

(B) Yes, significantly through value addition, employment, and linking agriculture with industry.
The food processing industry plays a vital role in Madhya Pradesh's economy. It adds value to the state's large agricultural output, creates substantial employment, fosters industrial activity, meets consumer demand for processed foods, and has the potential for export earnings, thus contributing significantly to the GSDP.

61. How does the transportation network influence the location of food processing industries?
(A) Industries prefer locations far from any transport links.
(B) Efficient transport is needed to bring raw materials and distribute finished goods.
(C) Only air transport availability dictates industry location.
(D) Transportation networks have no bearing on industrial location.

(C) By forcing farmers to adopt specific processing techniques.
(D) By eliminating the need for farmers altogether.

Ans :

(B) By creating additional demand and potentially better prices for farm produce.
A well-developed food processing sector creates a steady and often larger market for agricultural produce. This increased demand can lead to more stable and potentially higher prices for farmers compared to selling only in the fresh market, especially for perishable goods, thereby enhancing farmer income and reducing distress sales.

50. Which of the following is NOT a typical objective of government initiatives supporting the food processing industry?
(A) Reducing post-harvest losses.
(B) Enhancing farmer income.
(C) Promoting export of processed food items.
(D) Increasing the import of raw agricultural materials.

Ans :

(D) Increasing the import of raw agricultural materials.
Government initiatives generally aim to leverage the domestic agricultural base. While some specific raw materials might be imported if unavailable locally, the primary goal is usually to process locally grown produce, add value within the country/state, reduce wastage, boost farmer income, and potentially increase exports, rather than increasing raw material imports.

51. What is the difference between raw agricultural produce and processed food?
(A) There is no significant difference.
(B) Raw produce is ready to eat, while processed food requires cooking.
(C) Processed food has undergone transformation (like drying, canning, milling) while raw produce is in its natural state.
(D) Processed food is always less nutritious than raw produce.

Ans :

(C) Processed food has undergone transformation (like drying, canning, milling) while raw produce is in its natural state.
The key difference lies in the transformation process. Raw agricultural produce (like fresh fruit, wheat grains) is in its natural, harvested state. Processed food (like fruit juice, wheat flour) has undergone specific treatments or manufacturing processes that alter its form, characteristics, or shelf life.

52. Besides soybean oil, what other edible oil is significantly processed in Madhya Pradesh due to local cultivation?
(A) Coconut Oil
(B) Mustard Oil / Rapeseed Oil
(C) Olive Oil
(D) Palm Oil

Ans :

(B) Mustard Oil / Rapeseed Oil
Along with soybean, mustard (rapeseed) is another important oilseed crop cultivated in parts of Madhya Pradesh. Consequently, mustard oil extraction and processing units form another segment of the state's edible oil processing industry, catering to local consumption preferences.

53. What kind of infrastructure is crucial for processing perishable items like fruits and vegetables to prevent spoilage?
(A) Textile mills
(B) Cold storage facilities and refrigerated transport
(C) Heavy engineering workshops
(D) Leather tanneries

Ans :

(B) Cold storage facilities and refrigerated transport
Perishable goods like fruits, vegetables, milk, and meat require a temperature-controlled environment to slow down spoilage. Therefore, cold storage units for warehousing and refrigerated vehicles (reefer vans) for transportation – collectively known as the cold chain – are essential infrastructure for this segment of the food processing industry.

54. TRUE or FALSE: The food processing industry adds value to basic agricultural commodities.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

Ans :

(A) TRUE
Value addition is a core function of the food processing industry. By transforming raw produce into products with enhanced usability, longer shelf life, better quality, or specific attributes (like ready-to-eat meals), the industry adds economic value compared to the original raw commodity.

55. What are 'Food Processing Hubs'?
(A) Large supermarkets selling only processed food.
(B) Designated geographical areas with concentrated food processing activities and infrastructure.
(C) Agricultural universities focused on food science.
(D) Government departments regulating food quality.

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(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

Ans :

(A) 2 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; distribution is uneven. Statement 2 is correct; literacy has improved but disparities (gender, regional) persist. Statement 3 is incorrect; the majority resides in rural areas. Statement 4 is incorrect; density is usually people per square kilometer. Therefore, only statement 2 is correct.

77. Match the Transport Infrastructure component (Column I) with its primary function (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	National Highway	a.	Connects villages to local markets
2.	Railway Network	b.	Facilitates inter-state road connectivity
3.	Rural Road	c.	Handles bulk freight over long distances
4.	Airport	d.	Enables long-distance air travel

Options:
(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
(B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
(C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
National Highways (1) primarily connect states (b). The Railway Network (2) is efficient for bulk freight over long distances (c). Rural Roads (3) connect villages to local markets and towns (a). Airports (4) are essential for long-distance air travel (d). Thus, the correct matching is 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d.

78. Match the Demographic Term (Column I) with its definition (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Population Density	a.	Trend of population change over time
2.	Literacy Rate	b.	Number of people per unit area
3.	Population Growth	c.	Disparity in literacy between males and females
4.	Gender Gap (Literacy)	d.	Percentage of population able to read and write

Options:
(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(B) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a
(C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
(D) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
Population Density (1) is people per unit area (b). Literacy Rate (2) is the percentage who can read and write (d). Population Growth (3) refers to the trend of change over time (a). Gender Gap in Literacy (4) is the disparity between male and female literacy rates (c). The correct matching is 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c.

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79. Match the Food Processing Aspect (Column I) with its description (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Raw Material	a.	Facility for storing perishable goods at low temperature
2.	Value Addition	b.	Basic agricultural produce used for processing
3.	Cold Storage	c.	Government plans to promote the sector
4.	Govt. Initiatives	d.	Enhancing product worth through processing

Options:
(A) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c
(B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(D) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

Ans :

(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
Raw Material (1) is the basic agricultural input (b). Value Addition (2) is increasing worth through processing (d). Cold Storage (3) is low-temperature storage for perishables (a). Government Initiatives (4) are plans and schemes to promote the sector (c). The correct matching is 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c.

80. Identify the correctly matched pair related to Madhya Pradesh Transport/Industry.
(A) Itarsi - Major Airport Hub
(B) Soybean - Primary Mineral Resource
(C) Pithampur - Major Food Processing Hub
(D) National Highway 44 - Connects only within Bhopal city

Ans :

(C) Pithampur - Major Food Processing Hub

Ans :

(B) Efficient transport is needed to bring raw materials and distribute finished goods.
Food processing industries require efficient logistics. They need good transport connectivity (road and/or rail) to receive perishable raw materials from farms quickly and to distribute the finished processed products to consumer markets efficiently. Therefore, proximity to good transport networks is a key factor in deciding plant location.

62. Compare the transportation needs for distributing fresh vegetables versus processed canned vegetables.
(A) Both require identical transportation methods and speed.
(B) Fresh vegetables need faster, often refrigerated transport; canned vegetables have a longer shelf life and less urgent needs.
(C) Canned vegetables require faster transport than fresh ones.
(D) Only fresh vegetables require road transport; canned goods use rail exclusively.

Ans :

(B) Fresh vegetables need faster, often refrigerated transport; canned vegetables have a longer shelf life and less urgent needs.
Fresh vegetables are perishable and require rapid transportation, often using refrigerated trucks (cold chain) to maintain quality. Processed canned vegetables, having been preserved, have a much longer shelf life and are less sensitive to temperature, allowing for slower, less specialized, and potentially cheaper modes of transport over longer distances.

63. Which demographic factor directly influences the potential consumer base for processed food products in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Population density
(B) Population size and urbanization level
(C) Rural population percentage only
(D) Gender gap in literacy

Ans :

(B) Population size and urbanization level
The total population size determines the overall market potential. Furthermore, urbanization often correlates with changing lifestyles, higher disposable incomes, and increased demand for convenient, processed food products. Therefore, both the overall population size and the proportion living in urban areas influence the consumer base.

64. Which statement incorrectly links demography, transport, and industry in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Growing urban populations increase demand for processed foods and efficient transport.
(B) Transport networks facilitate movement of labor from rural areas to industrial centers.
(C) Food processing industries often locate near agricultural production centers with good transport links.
(D) High population density always leads to poor transportation infrastructure.

Ans :

(D) High population density always leads to poor transportation infrastructure.
While high population density can put pressure on existing infrastructure, it also often justifies and drives investment in better and more extensive transportation networks (like metros, wider roads, more frequent public transport) to cater to the large population's needs. Therefore, high density doesn't automatically mean poor infrastructure; it often necessitates better infrastructure.

65. How can improvements in rural road connectivity impact the food processing industry?
(A) By making it harder to source raw materials.
(B) By facilitating easier and faster procurement of raw materials from farms.
(C) By reducing the demand for processed foods in rural areas.
(D) By increasing the cost of transportation significantly.

Ans :

(B) By facilitating easier and faster procurement of raw materials from farms.
Better rural roads allow processing units to source raw materials more efficiently from a wider catchment area of farms. It reduces transportation time and cost, potentially improving the quality of raw materials received (especially perishables) and strengthening the linkage between farmers and processors.

66. Does the presence of a major airport in a city like Indore potentially benefit the export of high-value processed food items?
(A) No, airports are only for passenger travel.
(B) Yes, it facilitates faster transport for export markets.
(C) Only if the processed food is transported by road to the airport.
(D) No, food exports only happen via seaports.

Ans :

(B) Yes, it facilitates faster transport for export markets.

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Madhya Pradesh is a landlocked state, meaning it does not have a coastline. Therefore, sea ports are not part of its transportation infrastructure. The state relies on road, rail, and air networks for internal and external connectivity, accessing sea ports in coastal states like Gujarat and Maharashtra for maritime trade.

31. Compared to road transport, what is a primary advantage of railway transport for long-distance freight in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Greater flexibility in routes and destinations.
(B) Lower cost for transporting bulk commodities over long distances.
(C) Faster delivery times for small parcels.
(D) Better connectivity to remote rural villages.

Ans :

(B) Lower cost for transporting bulk commodities over long distances.
Railways offer significant economies of scale, making them more cost-effective than road transport for moving large volumes of heavy or bulk goods (like coal, ore, cement, grains) over long distances. While roads offer flexibility, rail transport is often preferred for bulk freight due to lower per-unit transportation costs.

32. Which type of road is primarily designed to connect district headquarters to major towns within the district and to State Highways?
(A) National Highways
(B) Village Roads
(C) State Highways
(D) Major District Roads (MDRs)

Ans :

(D) Major District Roads (MDRs)
Major District Roads (MDRs) form an important secondary network within a district. Their primary function is to connect key administrative centers (like district headquarters), market towns, and production hubs within the district to each other and also provide linkage to the State Highway system.

33. Which city houses the Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, one of the busiest airports in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Indore
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(C) Indore
Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, located in Indore, is the busiest airport in Madhya Pradesh in terms of passenger traffic and flight movements. It serves the commercial capital of the state and offers extensive connectivity to major domestic and some international destinations, playing a crucial role in the region's air transport.

34. TRUE or FALSE: The development of the road network is crucial for improving rural connectivity in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

Ans :

(A) TRUE
Roads are the primary means of transport connecting rural areas. Developing and maintaining rural roads is essential for providing villages with access to markets, education, healthcare, and administrative centers, thereby improving livelihoods and integrating rural economies with the wider state economy.

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35. What is 'Air Transport' primarily used for in the context of Madhya Pradesh's transportation system?
(A) Transporting bulk goods like coal and minerals.
(B) Connecting all villages within the state.
(C) Long-distance passenger travel and transport of time-sensitive cargo.
(D) Local commuting within cities.

Ans :

(C) Long-distance passenger travel and transport of time-sensitive cargo.
Air transport provides the fastest means of travel over long distances, making it suitable for passenger journeys between major cities and for transporting high-value, perishable, or time-sensitive goods (like pharmaceuticals, documents). Its role complements the road and rail networks, which handle bulk transport and shorter distances.

36. How does the railway network support the industrial sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) By providing last-mile connectivity to all factories.
(B) By facilitating the transport of raw materials and finished goods in bulk.
(C) By exclusively carrying passengers to industrial towns.
(D) By managing air cargo operations for industries.

Ans :

(B) By facilitating the transport of raw materials and finished goods in bulk.
The railway network is vital for industries as it enables the cost-effective transportation of large quantities of raw materials (like coal for power plants, minerals for processing units) to factories and the movement of finished products from industrial centers to markets across the country.

72. Assertion (A): Improvement in transportation infrastructure boosts economic activity in a region.
Reason (R): Efficient transportation reduces logistics costs and improves market access for industries and agriculture.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is a well-established economic principle. Reason (R) correctly explains the mechanism through which better transport infrastructure achieves this boost – by lowering the costs associated with moving goods (logistics) and making it easier for producers (industrial and agricultural) to reach consumers and markets, thus stimulating trade and economic activity.

73. Assertion (A): Population density is generally higher in urban areas compared to rural areas in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Urban areas offer more employment opportunities and civic amenities, attracting migration.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) accurately states the general pattern of population density. Reason (R) provides a key explanation for this pattern: the concentration of jobs, educational institutions, healthcare facilities, and other amenities in cities acts as a 'pull factor', attracting people from rural areas and leading to higher population concentration and density in urban centers.

74. Consider the following statements regarding transportation in Madhya Pradesh:
1. National Highways connect Madhya Pradesh to other states.
2. The railway network is primarily used for short-distance passenger travel only.
3. Air transport infrastructure includes airports in major cities like Bhopal and Indore.
4. Rural road connectivity is not a priority for the state government.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct as National Highways facilitate inter-state connectivity. Statement 2 is incorrect; railways handle significant long-distance passenger and freight traffic. Statement 3 is correct; major cities have airports. Statement 4 is incorrect; improving rural road connectivity is a major government priority. Therefore, only statements 1 and 3 are correct.

75. Consider the following statements about the food processing industry in Madhya Pradesh:
1. It relies heavily on the state's agricultural output, especially soybean and wheat.
2. The industry primarily focuses on exporting raw agricultural produce.
3. Government initiatives aim to support the growth of this sector.
4. Development of food processing hubs helps provide common infrastructure.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, and 4 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 1, 3, and 4 only
Statement 1 is correct; the industry uses local produce like soy and wheat. Statement 2 is incorrect; the industry focuses on processing, not exporting raw produce. Statement 3 is correct; governments support this sector. Statement 4 is correct; hubs provide shared infrastructure. Thus, statements 1, 3, and 4 are correct.

76. Consider the following statements related to the demography of Madhya Pradesh:
1. The population is evenly distributed across all districts.
2. Literacy rates have shown improvement over the decades but disparities remain.
3. The majority of the population resides in urban areas.
4. Population density is calculated as people per square meter.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 4 only

NODIA

Ans :

(C) To provide integrated infrastructure and facilities for food processing units.
Food processing hubs or mega food parks aim to create a supportive ecosystem for the industry by providing common facilities like cold storage, warehouses, quality control labs, effluent treatment plants, and logistics support in one location. This reduces costs for individual units and promotes efficient processing.

44. How does the food processing industry contribute to reducing post-harvest losses?
(A) By increasing the number of farmers.
(B) By processing perishable produce, thus extending its shelf life.
(C) By controlling weather patterns.
(D) By focusing only on non-perishable grains.

Ans :

(B) By processing perishable produce, thus extending its shelf life.
A significant amount of agricultural produce, especially fruits and vegetables, is lost after harvest due to spoilage. The food processing industry helps mitigate these losses by quickly converting perishable raw materials into processed forms (juices, jams, frozen items, dehydrated products) with longer shelf lives.

45. Which of these is a likely product of the food processing industry in Madhya Pradesh, given its agricultural base?
(A) Computer chips
(B) Processed pulses (Dal) and Besan
(C) Steel pipes
(D) Cotton textiles

Ans :

(B) Processed pulses (Dal) and Besan
Madhya Pradesh is a major producer of pulses like chickpeas (gram) and lentils. Consequently, dal mills (processing whole pulses into split dals) and besan (gram flour) manufacturing units are significant components of its food processing sector, utilizing the locally available raw materials.

46. What role does the food processing industry play in employment generation?
(A) It reduces overall employment opportunities.
(B) It primarily creates jobs only in urban areas.
(C) It generates direct and indirect employment in both rural and urban areas.
(D) It employs only highly skilled technical workers.

Ans :

(C) It generates direct and indirect employment in both rural and urban areas.
The food processing industry is a significant source of employment. It creates direct jobs within processing units (skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled labor) and indirect employment in related sectors like logistics, packaging, agriculture, warehousing, and retail, benefiting both rural and urban economies.

47. Which statement regarding government initiatives for food processing in Madhya Pradesh is likely incorrect?
(A) The government provides subsidies or incentives for setting up food processing units.
(B) There are efforts to develop specific food processing hubs or parks.
(C) The government actively discourages investment in the food processing sector.
(D) Policies aim to link farmers with processing industries.

Ans :

(C) The government actively discourages investment in the food processing sector.
Governments, including Madhya Pradesh's, generally recognize the potential of the food processing industry for value addition, employment generation, and reducing agricultural wastage. Therefore, they typically implement policies and offer incentives to encourage, not discourage, investment and growth in this sector.

48. Identify the correct statement about the food processing industry's link to agriculture.
(A) The food processing industry operates independently of agricultural production.
(B) The industry relies heavily on agriculture for its primary raw materials.
(C) Agriculture benefits little from the food processing industry.
(D) Food processing primarily uses imported raw materials.

Ans :

(B) The industry relies heavily on agriculture for its primary raw materials.
The food processing industry is intrinsically linked to agriculture, as it sources its fundamental inputs – grains, fruits, vegetables, milk, meat, etc. – directly from the farm sector. The growth and type of food processing activities in a region are often determined by the nature and volume of its agricultural output.

49. How does developing the food processing industry contribute to farmer income?
(A) By reducing the market price of raw agricultural produce.
(B) By creating additional demand and potentially better prices for farm produce.

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Itarsi is a major railway junction, not an airport. Soybean is a major agricultural crop, not a mineral. NH44 is a major North-South highway passing through MP, not confined to Bhopal. Pithampur, near Indore, is a significant industrial area known for various industries, including auto and ancillary units, and has potential or existing units related to food processing, making it a plausible, though not exclusively, food processing hub relative to the other incorrect options.

81. Which pair correctly links a demographic concept with its characteristic in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Population Distribution - Perfectly even across the state
(B) Literacy Rate - Highest in the most remote tribal districts
(C) Rural Population - Constitutes the majority of the state's population
(D) Population Growth - Has remained constant for the last 50 years

Ans :

(C) Rural Population - Constitutes the majority of the state's population
Population distribution is uneven. Literacy rates tend to be lower in remote tribal areas compared to urban centers. Population growth rates fluctuate over time. Madhya Pradesh is predominantly rural, with the majority of its inhabitants living in villages. Therefore, pair (C) is correct.

82. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Bhopal - Raja Bhoj Airport
(B) Indore - Major Railway Junction connecting East-West only
(C) Wheat - Major Rabi Crop supporting flour mills
(D) State Highways - Connect major towns within the state

Ans :

(B) Indore - Major Railway Junction connecting East-West only
Bhopal has Raja Bhoj Airport. Wheat is a major Rabi crop processed into flour. State Highways connect towns within MP. While Indore has a major railway station, it's not known primarily as a junction connecting only East-West routes in the same way Itarsi is known for major route crossings. Also, major junctions typically handle traffic from multiple directions, not just East-West. Therefore, this description is likely inaccurate or incomplete, making it the incorrect pair.

83. Which pair related to Madhya Pradesh's economy/ demography is incorrectly matched?
(A) Food Processing - Adds value to agricultural produce
(B) Population Density - Measured in persons per household
(C) Transportation - Essential for movement of goods and people
(D) Literacy Rate - Indicator of educational attainment

Ans :

(B) Population Density - Measured in persons per household
Food processing does add value. Transportation is essential for movement. Literacy rate indicates educational attainment. Population density is measured as persons per unit of area (usually square kilometer), not per household. Therefore, pair (B) is incorrectly matched.

84. Arrange the following steps in the food processing chain in a logical sequence from start to finish:
1. Distribution of finished product
2. Procurement of raw agricultural produce
3. Processing and packaging
4. Retail sale to consumer

Options:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

Ans :

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
The logical flow starts with obtaining the raw material (2. Procurement), followed by transforming it (3. Processing and packaging). The finished goods are then moved to markets (1. Distribution), and finally sold to the end-user (4. Retail sale). Therefore, the correct chronological sequence is 2-3-1-4.

85. Arrange the typical hierarchy of roads from highest category to lowest category:
1. State Highway
2. Rural Road
3. National Highway
4. Major District Road

Options:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

Ans :

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The general hierarchy of roads in India, from the highest category to the lowest, is: National Highways (designed for inter-state traffic), followed by State Highways (connecting

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Actions taken by the government, such as offering subsidies, tax breaks, land at concessional rates, or developing industrial parks (like food processing hubs), are part of its industrial promotion policies or initiatives. These aim to attract investment and encourage the establishment and growth of industries.

99. TRUE or FALSE: The development of transportation infrastructure is independent of population growth and economic needs.
(A) TRUE
(B) FALSE

Ans :

(B) FALSE
Transportation infrastructure development is driven by and responds to population growth (more people need to travel), population distribution (connecting where people live and work), and economic needs (moving raw materials, finished goods, and workers). It is not developed in isolation but rather to serve demographic and economic requirements.

100. What does 'Value Addition' mean in the context of the food processing industry?
(A) Increasing the price without changing the product.
(B) The process of enhancing the economic worth and usability of raw agricultural produce through processing.
(C) Reducing the nutritional content of food.
(D) Simply packaging raw produce in smaller units.

Ans :

(B) The process of enhancing the economic worth and usability of raw agricultural produce through processing.
Value addition refers to the increase in the economic value of a primary product (like raw fruit or grain) by applying processing techniques. This transforms the raw material into a more desirable, convenient, or durable product (like juice, flour, or canned goods), commanding a higher price in the market and extending its utility.

END

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Ans :

(C) It is calculated by dividing total land area by total population.
Population density is calculated by dividing the total population by the total land area (Population / Area), not the other way around. Statements A, B, and D correctly describe characteristics or implications of population density in Madhya Pradesh.

93. Identify the correct statement regarding the objectives of developing food processing industries.
(A) To increase the import of processed foods.
(B) To reduce employment opportunities in agriculture.
(C) To add value to agricultural produce and reduce wastage.
(D) To focus exclusively on producing raw materials.

Ans :

(C) To add value to agricultural produce and reduce wastage.
Key objectives of promoting food processing include adding economic value to raw farm produce, minimizing post-harvest losses (wastage) by extending shelf life, generating employment, and potentially boosting exports. It aims to enhance, not replace, the agricultural sector.

94. How does the literacy rate of a population potentially impact the adoption of modern agricultural or industrial practices?
(A) It has no impact whatsoever.
(B) Higher literacy generally facilitates understanding and adoption of new technologies and practices.
(C) Higher literacy discourages adoption of modern practices.
(D) Only population density affects adoption rates.

Ans :

(B) Higher literacy generally facilitates understanding and adoption of new technologies and practices.
A more literate population is generally better equipped to understand instructions, access information (e.g., about new farming techniques, machinery operation, quality standards), and adapt to new technologies and methods in both agriculture and industry. Literacy enhances the capacity for learning and skill development, facilitating modernization.

95. Which of the following is NOT a primary mode of transportation infrastructure discussed for Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Road Network
(B) Railway Network
(C) Air Transport Network
(D) Inland Waterways Network

Ans :

(D) Inland Waterways Network
While some rivers like the Narmada exist, Madhya Pradesh does not have a significantly developed or commercially vital inland waterways network comparable to its road, rail, or air transport systems. The focus of its transport infrastructure is primarily on land and air modes.

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96. Contrast the main cargo type handled by railway freight versus air freight.
(A) Railways handle passengers; Air handles only bulk goods.
(B) Railways handle bulk, heavy goods; Air handles high-value, time-sensitive goods.
(C) Both handle identical types of cargo efficiently.
(D) Railways handle perishable goods; Air handles non-perishable goods.

Ans :

(B) Railways handle bulk, heavy goods; Air handles high-value, time-sensitive goods.
Railways are cost-effective for transporting large volumes of heavy, bulk commodities (coal, ore, cement, grains) where speed is less critical. Air freight is much faster but more expensive, making it suitable for smaller volumes of high-value items (electronics, pharmaceuticals) or perishable/time-sensitive goods requiring quick delivery.

97. What demographic feature is represented by the number of males per 1000 females in a population?
(A) Literacy Rate
(B) Population Density
(C) Sex Ratio
(D) Birth Rate

Ans :

(C) Sex Ratio
The sex ratio is a demographic indicator that measures the balance between males and females in a population. It is typically expressed as the number of females per 1000 males, although sometimes the inverse (males per 1000 females) is used, but the concept remains the same – comparing the counts of the two sexes.

98. Government schemes providing financial incentives or infrastructure support for setting up industries fall under what category?
(A) Demographic surveys
(B) Transportation planning
(C) Industrial promotion policies / Initiatives
(D) Environmental regulations

Ans :

(C) Industrial promotion policies / Initiatives

Ans :

(B) Power to grant pardons, reprieves, and remissions of punishment for state law offenses
The Governor possesses judicial powers, including the authority to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment, or to suspend, remit, or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offense against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends[cite: 8].

7. Who administers the oath of office to the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha

Ans :

(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
The Governor administers the oaths of office and secrecy to the Chief Minister upon their appointment. This constitutional formality signifies the official commencement of the Chief Minister's term and their commitment to upholding the constitution and laws.

8. What principle underlies the relationship between the Chief Minister and the Governor in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The principle of complete independence
(B) The principle of cabinet responsibility to the Governor
(C) The principle of parliamentary government where the CM advises the Governor
(D) The principle of Governor's supremacy over the CM

Ans :

(C) The principle of parliamentary government where the CM advises the Governor
The relationship operates on the principles of parliamentary government, where the Governor acts as the constitutional head, generally acting on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is the real executive head, responsible to the Vidhan Sabha.

9. What is the 'Council of Ministers' in the context of Madhya Pradesh state government?
(A) The body of all elected members of the Vidhan Sabha
(B) The advisory committee to the Governor consisting only of senior bureaucrats
(C) The collective executive body headed by the Chief Minister, responsible to the Vidhan Sabha
(D) The permanent staff of the Governor's office

Ans :

(C) The collective executive body headed by the Chief Minister, responsible to the Vidhan Sabha
The Council of Ministers, headed by the Chief Minister, constitutes the real executive authority in the state. It comprises cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and deputy ministers, who are collectively responsible to the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) for their policies and actions.

10. What is the maximum permissible strength of the Council of Ministers in Madhya Pradesh, relative to the total strength of the Vidhan Sabha?
(A) 10%
(B) 15%
(C) 20%
(D) 25%

Ans :

(B) 15%
The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, limits the size of the Council of Ministers (including the Chief Minister) in a state to 15% of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly of that state. This prevents excessively large cabinets and associated expenditure.

11. Who presides over the meetings of the State Cabinet in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Governor
(B) The Chief Secretary
(C) The Chief Minister
(D) The Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha

Ans :

(C) The Chief Minister
The Chief Minister presides over the meetings of the State Cabinet. As the head of the government, the Chief Minister guides the cabinet's discussions, decision-making processes, and ensures policy coordination among various departments for effective governance.

12. To whom is the Council of Ministers collectively responsible in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Governor
(B) The President of India
(C) The Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly)
(D) The Madhya Pradesh High Court

Ans :

(C) The Vidhan Sabha (State Legislative Assembly)
The principle of collective responsibility mandates that the Council of Ministers is accountable as a body to the Vidhan Sabha. If the Assembly passes a no-confidence motion, the entire ministry must resign, ensuring democratic accountability of the executive to the legislature.

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CHAPTER 11

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

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1. Which constitutional article outlines the appointment process for the Governor of a state in India?
   (A) Article 153
   (B) Article 155
   (C) Article 157
   (D) Article 160

   Ans :

   (B) Article 155
   Article 155 of the Indian Constitution specifies that the Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. This process ensures that the Governor acts as a nominee of the central government while fulfilling constitutional duties within the state, linking the state administration with the union executive.

2. Who appoints the Governor of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
   (B) The President of India
   (C) The Prime Minister of India
   (D) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court

   Ans :

   (B) The President of India
   According to the Indian Constitution, the President of India appoints the Governor for each state, including Madhya Pradesh. The Governor serves as the constitutional head of the state executive and represents the President within the state, ensuring the state's administration aligns with constitutional principles.

3. What is the primary executive function of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Presiding over the Vidhan Sabha sessions
   (B) Appointing the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
   (C) Heading the state judiciary
   (D) Commanding the state police force

   Ans :

   (B) Appointing the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
   The Governor's primary executive function includes appointing the Chief Minister, who commands the majority in the Vidhan Sabha, and subsequently appointing the Council of Ministers based on the Chief Minister's advice. This power is crucial for forming the state government and executing state laws and policies.

4. Under which circumstances can the Governor exercise discretionary powers?
   (A) Only when advised by the Council of Ministers
   (B) When acting as the Chancellor of state universities
   (C) In matters explicitly mentioned by the Constitution or when the President directs
   (D) During the routine legislative process

   Ans :

   (C) In matters explicitly mentioned by the Constitution or when the President directs
   The Governor can exercise discretionary powers in specific situations outlined by the Constitution, such as reserving a bill for the President's consideration, recommending President's Rule, or acting as an administrator of an adjoining Union Territory. These powers allow the Governor to act independently of the state government in certain constitutional matters.

5. What legislative power does the Governor possess regarding the state legislature?
   (A) Power to dissolve the Vidhan Sabha
   (B) Power to pass the state budget independently
   (C) Power to appoint members to the Rajya Sabha
   (D) Power to amend the Constitution

   Ans :

   (A) Power to dissolve the Vidhan Sabha
   The Governor has the legislative power to summon, prorogue, and dissolve the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). Dissolving the assembly leads to fresh elections. This power is typically exercised on the advice of the Chief Minister, but the Governor can use discretion under specific circumstances like loss of majority.

6. Which judicial power is vested in the Governor of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Power to appoint High Court judges
   (B) Power to grant pardons, reprieves, and remissions of punishment for state law offenses
   (C) Power to preside over the High Court bench
   (D) Power to transfer judges between High Courts

(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(D) Jabalpur
The principal seat of the Madhya Pradesh High Court is located in Jabalpur. It also has permanent benches at Indore and Gwalior to cater to the judicial needs of different regions within the large state, ensuring better access to justice across Madhya Pradesh.

20. What type of jurisdiction allows the High Court to hear appeals against the judgments of subordinate courts?
(A) Original Jurisdiction
(B) Appellate Jurisdiction
(C) Advisory Jurisdiction
(D) Writ Jurisdiction

Ans :

(B) Appellate Jurisdiction
Appellate jurisdiction empowers the High Court to review decisions and judgments made by lower courts (subordinate courts) within the state. This serves as a mechanism for correcting errors of law or fact made by the lower judiciary, ensuring consistency and fairness in the justice system.

21. What is the significance of the High Court's 'Writ Jurisdiction'?
(A) It allows the court to create new laws.
(B) It empowers the court to advise the state legislature.
(C) It enables the court to enforce fundamental rights and other legal rights.
(D) It pertains only to supervising lower courts.

Ans :

(C) It enables the court to enforce fundamental rights and other legal rights.
Under Article 226 of the Constitution, the High Court has the power to issue various writs (like Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo Warranto) to enforce fundamental rights and for any other legal purpose. This jurisdiction is a cornerstone of protecting citizens' rights against arbitrary state action.

22. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) Interpreting the Constitution in state matters
(B) Appointing the Lokayukta of the state
(C) Supervising the administration of subordinate courts
(D) Adjudicating disputes between the state and citizens

Ans :

(B) Appointing the Lokayukta of the state
The Lokayukta of Madhya Pradesh is appointed by the Governor, usually after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha, and the Leader of the Opposition. The High Court itself does not perform the appointment function.

23. How does the role of the Lokayukta differ from that of the High Court in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Lokayukta handles all criminal cases, while the High Court handles civil cases.
(B) The Lokayukta investigates grievances against public servants, while the High Court adjudicates legal disputes.
(C) The Lokayukta advises the Governor on legislation, while the High Court interprets laws.
(D) The Lokayukta heads the state police, while the High Court heads the judiciary.

Ans :

(B) The Lokayukta investigates grievances against public servants, while the High Court adjudicates legal disputes.
The Lokayukta is an anti-corruption ombudsman focused on investigating allegations of corruption and maladministration against public officials. The High Court, on the other hand, is the apex judicial body responsible for interpreting laws, adjudicating disputes, and ensuring justice delivery within the state's legal framework.

24. What is the primary purpose of establishing the institution of Lokayukta in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To oversee the conduct of state elections
(B) To provide legal aid to the poor
(C) To investigate allegations of corruption against public functionaries
(D) To manage the state's finances and budget

Ans :

(C) To investigate allegations of corruption against public functionaries
The Lokayukta institution is established to address citizens' grievances related to corruption, maladministration, and lack of integrity among public servants, including ministers and officials. Its primary goal is to promote transparency and accountability in governance by acting as an independent investigative body.

25. Who appoints the Lokayukta of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh

Ans :

(D) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
The Governor of Madhya Pradesh appoints the Lokayukta. This appointment is typically made after mandatory consultations with key figures like the Chief Justice of the

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13. What is the primary function of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha?
(A) Appointing state judges
(B) Enacting laws for the state
(C) Executing state policies
(D) Conducting state elections

Ans :

(B) Enacting laws for the state
The primary function of the Vidhan Sabha, the State Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh, is to legislate on subjects enumerated in the State List and Concurrent List of the Constitution. It debates bills, passes legislation, and holds the state government accountable through various parliamentary procedures.

14. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha (MLA)?
(A) 21 years
(B) 25 years
(C) 30 years
(D) 35 years

Ans :

(B) 25 years
According to Article 173 of the Indian Constitution, a person must be at least 25 years old to be eligible for election as a member of the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). This ensures a degree of maturity and experience among legislators representing the people.

15. What is the normal tenure of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha?
(A) 4 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 6 years
(D) Determined by the Governor

Ans :

(B) 5 years
The normal term of the Vidhan Sabha is five years from the date appointed for its first meeting. However, it canbe dissolved earlier by the Governor, or its term can be extended during a national emergency, ensuring periodic renewal of the people's mandate.

16. How does the Vidhan Sabha exercise control over the state executive (Council of Ministers)?
(A) By appointing the Chief Minister directly
(B) Through judicial review of executive actions
(C) Via mechanisms like question hour, debates, and no-confidence motions
(D) By issuing executive orders to government departments

Ans :

(C) Via mechanisms like question hour, debates, and no-confidence motions
The Vidhan Sabha controls the executive through various parliamentary devices. These include asking questions during question hour, initiating adjournment motions, holding debates on government policies, and ultimately, expressing a lack of confidence through a no-confidence motion, which can lead to the government's resignation.

17. Which statement accurately describes the role of Legislative Committees in the Vidhan Sabha?
(A) They function as alternative courts for legal disputes.
(B) They are primarily responsible for appointing government officials.
(C) They scrutinize legislation, government spending, and specific issues in detail.
(D) They directly execute government policies at the district level.

Ans :

(C) They scrutinize legislation, government spending, and specific issues in detail.
Legislative Committees, such as the Public Accounts Committee or Estimates Committee, play a vital role in the parliamentary process. They conduct detailed examination of bills, budgets, government performance, and specific policy matters, enabling deeper scrutiny than possible in the full assembly.

18. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Madhya Pradesh High Court.
(A) It is the highest judicial body within the state.
(B) Its judges are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
(C) It has the power of judicial review over state laws and executive actions.
(D) It supervises the functioning of subordinate courts in the state.

Ans :

(B) Its judges are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
Judges of the High Court are appointed by the President of India, not the Governor. The appointment process involves consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the concerned state, ensuring judicial independence from the state executive.

19. Where is the principal seat (main bench) of the Madhya Pradesh High Court located?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Indore
(C) Gwalior

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major towns within a state), then Major District Roads (connecting towns within a district), and finally Rural Roads (providing village connectivity). So the sequence is 3-1-4-2.

86. What is the primary role of 'Educational Infrastructure' in the context of demography?
(A) To build more transportation networks.
(B) To provide facilities like schools and colleges for improving literacy and skills.
(C) To establish food processing units.
(D) To manage the state's railway network.

Ans :

(B) To provide facilities like schools and colleges for improving literacy and skills.
Educational infrastructure refers to the physical facilities (schools, colleges, universities, training centers) and resources required to provide education and skill development to the population. Its primary role in demography is to improve literacy rates, enhance human capital, and contribute to overall socio-economic development.

87. Which transport mode is generally the most expensive but fastest for long distances?
(A) Road Transport
(B) Railway Transport
(C) Air Transport
(D) Bullock Cart

Ans :

(C) Air Transport
Air transport offers the highest speed for long-distance travel, significantly reducing journey time compared to road or rail. However, due to higher operational costs (fuel, aircraft maintenance, airport fees), it is generally the most expensive mode for both passengers and freight, typically used for time-sensitive travel or cargo.

88. The term 'Hubs' in 'Food Processing Hubs' implies what?
(A) A type of agricultural tool.
(B) A center of concentrated activity or importance.
(C) A specific brand of processed food.
(D) A method for transporting raw materials.

Ans :

(B) A center of concentrated activity or importance.
In contexts like 'food processing hubs' or 'industrial hubs', the term 'hub' signifies a central point or area where a particular activity (like food processing) is concentrated. These hubs typically feature specialized infrastructure and a cluster of related businesses, creating an ecosystem for that sector.

89. Improving which demographic indicator is a direct goal of educational programs?
(A) Population Density
(B) Population Growth Rate
(C) Literacy Rate
(D) Urban Population Share

Ans :

(C) Literacy Rate
Educational programs, from primary schooling to adult education initiatives, are fundamentally aimed at imparting reading, writing, and numeracy skills. Therefore, improving the literacy rate is a direct and primary objective of such programs, contributing to human resource development.

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90. Does Madhya Pradesh share a border with any coastal state, providing direct access to seaports?
(A) Yes, Gujarat
(B) Yes, Maharashtra
(C) Yes, Odisha
(D) No, Madhya Pradesh is landlocked

Ans :

(D) No, Madhya Pradesh is landlocked
Madhya Pradesh is a landlocked state, surrounded by other states (Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat). It does not have its own coastline or seaports. For maritime trade, it relies on ports located in neighbouring coastal states like Gujarat and Maharashtra.

91. Which system manages the movement of trains on railway tracks?
(A) Road Traffic Control
(B) Air Traffic Control
(C) Railway Signaling and Control Systems
(D) Port Authority

Ans :

(C) Railway Signaling and Control Systems
Railways use specialized signaling and control systems to manage the safe and efficient movement of trains on the track network. These systems include signals, track circuits, interlocking mechanisms, and central control rooms to prevent collisions and regulate traffic flow.

92. Which statement about population density in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) It varies significantly from district to district.
(B) Urban areas generally have higher density than rural areas.
(C) It is calculated by dividing total land area by total population.
(D) It influences planning for housing and public services.

High Court, the Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha, and the Leader of the Opposition, ensuring a degree of consensus and independence.

26. What is the typical process for the Lokayukta to initiate an investigation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Based solely on media reports
(B) Upon receiving a formal complaint or taking suo motu cognizance
(C) Only when directed by the High Court
(D) After approval from the Chief Minister's Office

Ans :

(B) Upon receiving a formal complaint or taking suo motu cognizance
The Lokayukta can initiate investigations based on complaints filed by individuals alleging corruption or maladministration. Additionally, the Lokayukta often has the power to start investigations on its own initiative (suo motu) if it comes across credible information suggesting wrongdoing by public servants.

27. Which body receives the annual report submitted by the Lokayukta of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The Prime Minister of India

Ans :

(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
The Lokayukta submits its annual report detailing its activities, findings, and recommendations directly to the Governor. The Governor then arranges for this report, along with an explanatory memorandum from the government, to be laid before the State Legislature (Vidhan Sabha).

28. What is the primary impact the Lokayukta aims to achieve in state governance?
(A) Increasing the speed of judicial processes
(B) Enhancing administrative efficiency and curbing corruption
(C) Directly implementing development projects
(D) Formulating the state's foreign policy

Ans :

(B) Enhancing administrative efficiency and curbing corruption
The core objective of the Lokayukta is to act as a watchdog against corruption and maladministration within the government machinery. By investigating complaints and recommending actions, it aims to enhance transparency, accountability, and overall administrative efficiency, thereby reducing corruption.

29. Does the Lokayukta of Madhya Pradesh have jurisdiction over the Chief Minister?
(A) Yes, always included
(B) No, completely excluded
(C) Yes, under specific conditions outlined in the Lokayukta Act
(D) Only with the permission of the President

Ans :

(C) Yes, under specific conditions outlined in the Lokayukta Act
The jurisdiction of the Lokayukta over the Chief Minister varies by state acts. In Madhya Pradesh, the Chief Minister generally falls under the purview of the Lokayukta, although the specific conditions and procedures for investigation might be distinctly outlined in the Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act.

30. Who determines the salary and allowances of the Governor of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The State Legislature
(B) The Parliament of India
(C) The President of India
(D) The State Cabinet

Ans :

(B) The Parliament of India
The salary, allowances, and privileges of the Governor are determined by the Parliament of India through law. These emoluments cannot be diminished during the Governor's term of office, ensuring the independence and dignity of the constitutional position.

31. Why is the Governor considered the nominal executive head of the state, while the Chief Minister is the real executive head?
(A) The Governor is elected, while the Chief Minister is selected.
(B) The Governor holds office for life, unlike the Chief Minister.
(C) The Governor generally acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.
(D) The Chief Minister controls the state budget, while the Governor controls the military.

Ans :

(C) The Governor generally acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister.
In India's parliamentary system adopted at the state level, the Governor is the constitutional (de jure) head, but the real executive powers are exercised by the Council of Ministers, led by the Chief Minister, who are responsible to the legislature. The Governor's role is largely ceremonial except in specific discretionary areas.

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32. What does the term 'collective responsibility' imply for the State Council of Ministers?
(A) Each minister is solely responsible for their department.
(B) All ministers share responsibility for the cabinet's decisions and actions.
(C) Only the Chief Minister is responsible to the legislature.
(D) Ministers are responsible only to the Governor.

Ans :

(B) All ministers share responsibility for the cabinet's decisions and actions.
Collective responsibility means that the entire Council of Ministers is jointly accountable to the Vidhan Sabha for all government policies and decisions. They swim and sink together; if a no-confidence motion passes, the whole ministry must resign, ensuring cabinet unity and accountability.

33. Which house, if present in a state legislature, is considered the permanent house?
(A) Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)
(B) Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)
(C) Lok Sabha
(D) Rajya Sabha

Ans :

(B) Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)
If a state has a bicameral legislature (like Madhya Pradesh currently does not, but some states do), the Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) is the upper house and is considered a permanent body. It is not subject to dissolution, though one-third of its members retire every two years.

34. Who presides over the sessions of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha in the absence of the Speaker?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Governor
(C) The Deputy Speaker
(D) The Chief Secretary

Ans :

(C) The Deputy Speaker
The Deputy Speaker presides over the proceedings of the Vidhan Sabha when the Speaker is absent. The Deputy Speaker is elected by the Assembly members from amongst themselves and performs the duties of the Speaker's office during vacancies or absences.

35. What power does the Governor have regarding bills passed by the Vidhan Sabha?
(A) Can veto any bill without exception
(B) Can give assent, withhold assent, or reserve the bill for the President's consideration
(C) Can only suggest amendments but must give assent eventually
(D) Can refer the bill directly to the Supreme Court for review

Ans :

(B) Can give assent, withhold assent, or reserve the bill for the President's consideration
When a bill is passed by the Vidhan Sabha and presented to the Governor, they have several options: grant assent, withhold assent (effectively vetoing it, subject to conditions), or reserve the bill for the consideration of the President of India, especially if it affects High Court powers or is against constitutional provisions.

36. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the functions of the State Cabinet.
(A) It formulates government policies and programs.
(B) It coordinates the activities of various government departments.
(C) It appoints judges to the District Courts.
(D) It advises the Governor on important appointments and legislative matters.

Ans :

(C) It appoints judges to the District Courts.
The appointment of District Court judges is typically done by the Governor in consultation with the High Court of the state. The State Cabinet formulates policy and advises the Governor but does not directly handle judicial appointments at the district level.

37. Which statement accurately describes the composition of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha?
(A) It consists only of members nominated by the Governor.
(B) It is composed of members directly elected by the people from territorial constituencies.
(C) It includes members elected by local bodies and graduates.
(D) It is a permanent body not subject to dissolution.

Ans :

(B) It is composed of members directly elected by the people from territorial constituencies.
The Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, like other State Legislative Assemblies in India, is primarily composed of members chosen through direct election by adult suffrage from single-member territorial constituencies across the state. This ensures direct representation of the populace.

38. Who appoints the Lokayukta of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

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(D) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh

Ans :

(D) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
The Governor of Madhya Pradesh appoints the Lokayukta. This appointment is typically made after mandatory consultations with key figures like the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha, and the Leader of the Opposition, ensuring a degree of consensus and independence.

39. Compared to the Governor's power to grant pardon, how does the President's pardoning power differ?
(A) The President's power is narrower, covering only union law offenses.
(B) The Governor cannot pardon death sentences, while the President can.
(C) The Governor's decision is final, while the President's can be reviewed by courts.
(D) The President cannot grant pardon for state law offenses.

Ans :

(B) The Governor cannot pardon death sentences, while the President can.
A key difference is that while both can grant pardons for offenses against respective laws (state laws for Governor, union laws for President), only the President of India has the power to pardon a death sentence. The Governor can suspend, remit, or commute a death sentence but cannot grant a full pardon.

40. Arrange the following steps in the formation of a state government in the correct sequence:
1. Appointment of Chief Minister by the Governor.
2. General elections to the Vidhan Sabha.
3. Administration of oath to the Chief Minister.
4. Appointment of Council of Ministers on CM's advice.

Options:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

Ans :

(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
The process begins with general elections (2). Based on the results, the Governor appoints the leader of the majority party or coalition as Chief Minister (1). The Governor then administers the oath of office to the Chief Minister (3). Finally, the Governor appoints other ministers based on the Chief Minister's recommendation (4).

41. What is the rationale behind the Governor holding office 'during the pleasure of the President'?
(A) To ensure the Governor remains loyal to the state government.
(B) To facilitate easy removal if the Governor acts against the Constitution or central directives.
(C) To allow the Governor to resign at any time without reason.
(D) To make the Governor's position dependent on the state legislature's approval.

Ans :

(B) To facilitate easy removal if the Governor acts against the Constitution or central directives.
The phrase 'pleasure of the President' signifies that the Governor can be removed by the President (acting on the advice of the central government) at any time without formal impeachment. This mechanism ensures the Governor functions within constitutional boundaries and aligns with the central government's directives when required, acting as a link between centre and state.

42. Assertion (A): The Chief Minister is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the Council of Ministers.
Reason (R): The Constitution mandates that the Governor must consult the Chief Minister on all matters.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is true; it is the duty of the Chief Minister (Article 167) to communicate all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation to the Governor. However, Reason (R) is false; while the Governor generally acts on the CM's advice, the Constitution does not mandate consultation on all matters, especially where the Governor has discretionary powers.

43. Consider the following statements regarding the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha:
1. It can initiate legislation on subjects in the State List and Concurrent List.
2. It has exclusive power over money bills introduced in the state legislature.
3. It participates in the election of the President of India.
4. Its members are elected for a fixed term of 6 years.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only

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Ans :

(B) The State Legislature through the specific Act
The conditions of service, including salary, allowances, and tenure of the Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta, are generally specified in the Madhya Pradesh Lokayukta and Up-Lokayukta Act, passed by the state legislature. This ensures statutory backing for their terms of office.

90. What happens if a non-member of the legislature is appointed as a Minister in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They can remain minister indefinitely.
(B) They must resign immediately.
(C) They must become a member of the Vidhan Sabha within six months.
(D) They can only attend cabinet meetings but cannot vote in the Assembly.

Ans :

(C) They must become a member of the Vidhan Sabha within six months.
Article 164(4) allows a non-legislator to be appointed as a Minister (or Chief Minister), but they must get elected to the State Legislature (Vidhan Sabha in MP's case) within six consecutive months from their appointment date. Failure to do so results in cessation of their ministerial position.

91. Which of the following is NOT a method by which the Vidhan Sabha exercises control over the Council of Ministers?
(A) Asking questions (Question Hour)
(B) Moving adjournment motions
(C) Passing a No-Confidence Motion
(D) Appointing ministers to the cabinet

Ans :

(D) Appointing ministers to the cabinet
The Vidhan Sabha uses parliamentary tools like questions, adjournment motions, cut motions, and no-confidence motions to hold the government accountable. However, the appointment of ministers is the prerogative of the Governor, acting on the advice of the Chief Minister.

92. How does the legislative process for an Ordinary Bill differ from a Money Bill in the Vidhan Sabha?
(A) Ordinary bills need Presidential assent, Money bills need Governor's assent.
(B) Money bills require prior Governor's recommendation, ordinary bills generally do not.
(C) Ordinary bills can only be introduced by the Chief Minister, Money bills by any member.
(D) Money bills are debated longer than ordinary bills.

Ans :

(B) Money bills require prior Governor's recommendation, ordinary bills generally do not.
A key difference is the requirement of the Governor's prior recommendation for introducing a Money Bill (Article 207), which is not generally needed for ordinary bills. Both usually require the Governor's final assent (though procedures differ slightly).

93. Assertion (A): The Governor acts as an agent of the Central Government in the state.
Reason (R): The Governor is appointed by the President and holds office during the President's pleasure.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Governor's appointment process and tenure (dependent on the President's pleasure, meaning the central government's discretion) (R) directly support the view that the Governor serves as a link and representative (agent) of the Centre in the state (A). This dual role (constitutional head of state and representative of the Centre) is a feature of the office.

94. Consider the following statements regarding the Madhya Pradesh High Court:
1. It can issue writs only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
2. It has supervisory jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals within the state.
3. Its judges hold office until the age of 65 years.
4. Its principal seat is in Bhopal.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(A) 2 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; the High Court can issue writs for Fundamental Rights and 'any other purpose' (Article 226). Statement 2 is correct; Article 227 grants supervisory jurisdiction over subordinate courts and tribunals. Statement 3 is incorrect; the retirement age is 62 years. Statement 4 is incorrect; the principal seat is in Jabalpur.

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(C) Yes, when immediate action is necessary on state subjects.
(D) Yes, but the ordinance requires immediate High Court approval.

Ans :

(C) Yes, when immediate action is necessary on state subjects.
Article 213 of the Constitution empowers the Governor to promulgate ordinances when the State Legislative Assembly (or both houses, if applicable) is not in session and circumstances require immediate action. These ordinances have the same force as an act of the legislature but must be laid before it when it reassembles.

50. What role does the Madhya Pradesh High Court play in the appointment of subordinate judges?
(A) It directly appoints all subordinate judges.
(B) It conducts examinations and interviews, recommending candidates to the Governor.
(C) It has no role; appointments are made by the State Public Service Commission.
(D) It only approves appointments made by the Chief Minister.

Ans :

(B) It conducts examinations and interviews, recommending candidates to the Governor.
The High Court plays a crucial role in the appointment of judges to the subordinate judiciary (like District Judges and Magistrates). It is consulted by the Governor, and often, the High Court conducts the selection process (examinations/interviews) and recommends names for appointment, ensuring judicial merit and independence.

51. What does the term 'Jurisdiction' mean in the context of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) The physical building where the court is located
(B) The authority of the court to hear and decide legal cases
(C) The panel of judges sitting on a particular case
(D) The salary structure of the High Court judges

Ans :

(B) The authority of the court to hear and decide legal cases
Jurisdiction refers to the legal power and authority of a court to hear specific types of cases and make binding decisions. The High Court's jurisdiction includes original, appellate, and writ jurisdiction, defining the scope of matters it can legally adjudicate within the state.

52. Who determines the number of judges in the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(B) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Parliament of India
(D) The President of India

Ans :

(D) The President of India
The President of India determines the strength (number of judges) of each High Court based on the workload and requirements. While the Chief Justice of the High Court might provide input, the final decision rests with the President, ensuring adequate judicial capacity.

53. What qualification is NOT required to be appointed as a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) Must be a citizen of India
(B) Must have held judicial office in India for at least 10 years
(C) Must have been an advocate of a High Court for at least 10 years
(D) Must have served as Governor of a state for at least 5 years

Ans :

(D) Must have served as Governor of a state for at least 5 years
The Constitution (Article 217) lays down qualifications for High Court judges, focusing on judicial or legal experience (holding judicial office or being an advocate for 10 years). Being a Governor is an executive position and is not a required qualification for appointment as a High Court judge.

54. What is the primary role of the Vidhan Sabha's committees, such as the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)?
(A) To draft new legislation for the state
(B) To conduct elections for the Speaker
(C) To scrutinize government expenditure and audit reports
(D) To appoint members of the State Cabinet

Ans :

(C) To scrutinize government expenditure and audit reports
Financial committees like the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) examine the appropriation accounts and audit reports presented by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG). Their scrutiny ensures financial accountability of the executive and identifies irregularities in government spending.

55. Can the Governor refuse to give assent to a Money Bill passed by the Vidhan Sabha?
(A) Yes, absolutely
(B) No, the Governor must give assent
(C) Yes, but only if the President advises so

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(D) Only if the Vidhan Sabha passes it with a simple majority

Ans :

(B) No, the Governor must give assent
A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Vidhan Sabha with the prior recommendation of the Governor. Once passed by the Assembly, the Governor cannot withhold assent or return it for reconsideration; they must give their assent, although they can reserve it for the President's consideration under certain circumstances.

56. Who administers the oath of office to the judges of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of India
(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh

Ans :

(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
While High Court judges are appointed by the President, the oath of office is administered to them by the Governor of the state, or a person appointed by the Governor for this purpose. This ceremony marks their official induction into the state's judiciary.

57. Which constitutional article deals with the composition of the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)?
(A) Article 168
(B) Article 170
(C) Article 171
(D) Article 172

Ans :

(B) Article 170
Article 170 of the Indian Constitution outlines the composition of the Legislative Assemblies. It specifies that the Assembly shall consist of members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State and sets limits on the maximum and minimum number of members.

58. What is the significance of the Governor's power to reserve a bill for the President's consideration?
(A) It allows the state government to bypass the Vidhan Sabha.
(B) It ensures that state laws do not conflict with central laws or national interest.
(C) It gives the Governor final say over all state legislation.
(D) It is primarily used for financial bills only.

Ans :

(B) It ensures that state laws do not conflict with central laws or national interest.
The Governor's power to reserve bills (under Article 200) acts as a check to ensure state legislation aligns with the Constitution, central laws, and broader national policies. It is particularly relevant for bills that might affect the powers of the High Court or contravene fundamental rights or Directive Principles.

59. Select the correct statement regarding the Lokayukta's powers in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The Lokayukta can impose criminal penalties directly.
(B) The Lokayukta's recommendations are always binding on the government.
(C) The Lokayukta primarily functions as an advisory body, recommending action to the competent authority.
(D) The Lokayukta can dismiss any government official found guilty.

Ans :

(C) The Lokayukta primarily functions as an advisory body, recommending action to the competent authority.
The Lokayukta investigates and makes recommendations based on its findings. While its reports carry significant weight, the power to take disciplinary or legal action usually rests with the competent departmental authority or the government. The Lokayukta's role is primarily recommendatory, aiming to prompt action against corruption.

60. Which statement about the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The Chief Minister must always be a member of the Vidhan Sabha.
(B) The Chief Minister allocates portfolios among the ministers.
(C) The Chief Minister advises the Governor on the dissolution of the Vidhan Sabha.
(D) The Chief Minister presides over Cabinet meetings.

Ans :

(A) The Chief Minister must always be a member of the Vidhan Sabha.
While typically the Chief Minister is a member of the Vidhan Sabha, a person who is not a member of the state legislature can be appointed Chief Minister. However, they must become a member of the legislature (either Vidhan Sabha or Vidhan Parishad, if it exists) within six months of appointment, failing which they cease to be the CM.

61. What does 'Ordinance Making Power' of the Governor refer to?
(A) The power to issue binding judicial orders.
(B) The power to create new administrative districts.
(C) The power to legislate by decree when the legislature is not in session.

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(D) The power to appoint members to the state Public Service Commission.

Ans :

(C) The power to legislate by decree when the legislature is not in session.
Ordinance-making power (Article 213) allows the Governor to issue legally binding ordinances on state matters when the Vidhan Sabha is not in session and immediate legislative action is needed. These ordinances have the force of law but must eventually be approved by the legislature.

62. What is the retirement age for a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court?
(A) 60 years
(B) 62 years
(C) 65 years
(D) 70 years

Ans :

(B) 62 years
According to Article 217 of the Constitution, a judge of a High Court holds office until they attain the age of 62 years. This is different from the retirement age for Supreme Court judges, which is 65 years.

63. Who appoints the Advocate General of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(B) The President of India
(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The State Law Minister

Ans :

(C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
The Governor appoints the Advocate General for the state (Article 165), who is the highest law officer in the state. The person appointed must be qualified to be a judge of a High Court, and their role is to advise the state government on legal matters.

64. What does the term 'quorum' mean in the context of the Vidhan Sabha?
(A) The maximum number of members allowed in the house.
(B) The minimum number of members required to be present to conduct business.
(C) The list of members eligible to vote on a bill.
(D) The duration of a legislative session.

Ans :

(B) The minimum number of members required to be present to conduct business.
Quorum refers to the minimum number of members whose presence is constitutionally necessary for the legislature to transact its business. If the quorum (usually one-tenth of the total membership) is not met, the Speaker must adjourn the house or suspend the meeting.

65. Which of these is NOT typically a part of the Governor's legislative powers?
(A) Summoning and proroguing the Vidhan Sabha
(B) Giving assent to bills
(C) Introducing the annual state budget
(D) Addressing the Vidhan Sabha at the commencement of sessions

Ans :

(C) Introducing the annual state budget
While the Governor causes the annual financial statement (budget) to be laid before the Vidhan Sabha (Article 202), the budget is actually presented (introduced) by the Finance Minister on behalf of the state government. The Governor's role is more formal in ensuring it is presented.

66. How does the legislative role of the Vidhan Sabha differ from that of the Lok Sabha at the national level?
(A) Vidhan Sabha deals only with financial matters, while Lok Sabha deals with all subjects.
(B) Vidhan Sabha cannot legislate on subjects in the Concurrent List.
(C) Vidhan Sabha's laws apply only within the state, while Lok Sabha's laws apply nationwide (on Union & Concurrent lists).
(D) Vidhan Sabha members are nominated, while Lok Sabha members are elected.

Ans :

(C) Vidhan Sabha's laws apply only within the state, while Lok Sabha's laws apply nationwide (on Union & Concurrent lists).
The key difference lies in the territorial and subject-matter jurisdiction. The Vidhan Sabha legislates on the State List and Concurrent List subjects, but its laws are applicable only within Madhya Pradesh. The Lok Sabha (Parliament) legislates on Union List and Concurrent List subjects, with laws generally applicable across India.

67. Assertion (A): The Madhya Pradesh High Court can issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
Reason (R): Article 32 of the Constitution grants writ jurisdiction exclusively to the Supreme Court.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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77. What is meant by 'Judicial Review' power of the High Court?
(A) Power to review judgments of the Supreme Court.
(B) Power to review the performance of subordinate court judges.
(C) Power to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders.
(D) Power to conduct audits of government departments.

Ans :

(C) Power to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders.
Judicial review is the power of the judiciary (including the High Court) to examine laws passed by the legislature and orders issued by the executive to determine if they conform to the provisions of the Constitution. If found unconstitutional, the court can declare them invalid.

78. Under the Constitution, who has the power to remove the Governor of a state?
(A) The State Legislature by impeachment
(B) The President of India
(C) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(D) The Prime Minister based on Cabinet advice

Ans :

(B) The President of India
The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President (Article 156). This means the President can remove the Governor from office at any time without needing to provide specific reasons or follow an impeachment process, although such removals are often politically sensitive.

79. What is the role of the 'Pro-tem Speaker' in the Vidhan Sabha?
(A) To act as the permanent Speaker for the entire term.
(B) To preside over the first sitting of the newly elected Assembly and administer oaths.
(C) To lead the opposition party in the Assembly.
(D) To advise the Governor on legislative matters.

Ans :

(B) To preside over the first sitting of the newly elected Assembly and administer oaths.
The Governor appoints a Pro-tem Speaker (usually the senior-most member) to preside over the initial session(s) of the newly constituted Vidhan Sabha. Their primary duties are to administer the oath to newly elected members and oversee the election of the permanent Speaker.

80. Who is the chief executive head of the State of Madhya Pradesh according to the Constitution?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The President of India
(C) The Governor
(D) The Chief Secretary

Ans :

(C) The Governor
Article 154 of the Constitution vests the executive power of the State in the Governor. Although the Chief Minister is the real executive head exercising these powers, the Governor remains the constitutional or de jure executive head of the state.

81. How can a judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court be removed from office?
(A) By an order of the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
(B) By a resolution passed by the Vidhan Sabha with a special majority.
(C) By an order of the President after an address by Parliament.
(D) By a decision of the Chief Justice of India.

Ans :

(C) By an order of the President after an address by Parliament.
The process for removing a High Court judge is the same as for a Supreme Court judge. It involves an order from the President, passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a special majority (majority of total membership and majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting), on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity (Article 217(1)(b) read with Article 124(4)).

82. What type of bills require the prior recommendation of the Governor before introduction in the Vidhan Sabha?
(A) All ordinary bills
(B) Constitutional Amendment Bills
(C) Money Bills
(D) Bills related to creating new districts

Ans :

(C) Money Bills
According to Article 207, Money Bills (dealing with taxation, government borrowing, expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State, etc.) can only be introduced in the Vidhan Sabha, and that too requires the prior recommendation of the Governor.

83. What is the maximum gap allowed between two sessions of the Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha?
(A) Three months
(B) Six months
(C) Nine months
(D) One year

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3. Ordinance laid before the Vidhan Sabha upon reassembly.
4. Ordinance ceases to operate if not approved within six weeks of reassembly.

Options:
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

Ans :

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
An ordinance can only be promulgated when the Vidhan Sabha is not in session (2). The Governor then promulgates it (1). When the Vidhan Sabha reassembles, the ordinance must be laid before it (3). It ceases to operate six weeks after reassembly unless approved earlier by the legislature (4).

73. Why is the independence of the High Court crucial for the state's governance?
(A) To ensure judges are aligned with the ruling party's ideology.
(B) To allow the judiciary to function without interference from the executive or legislature.
(C) To enable the High Court to create laws independently.
(D) To give the High Court control over the state's budget.

Ans :

(B) To allow the judiciary to function without interference from the executive or legislature.
Judicial independence is vital for upholding the rule of law and protecting citizens' rights. It ensures that judges can make decisions based solely on law and facts, free from political pressure or influence from the government (executive) or lawmakers (legislature), thereby ensuring impartiality and fairness.

74. Assertion (A): The Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.
Reason (R): The Governor can dismiss the Council of Ministers at any time without assigning any reason.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is constitutionally correct (Article 164(1)), ministers hold office during the Governor's pleasure. However, Reason (R) is false. This 'pleasure' is not absolute or arbitrary; it is exercised based on the Council of Ministers enjoying the confidence of the Vidhan Sabha. The Governor cannot dismiss a ministry that commands a majority in the assembly. Dismissal usually happens only if the ministry loses confidence or acts unconstitutionally.

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75. Consider the following regarding the Lokayukta of Madhya Pradesh:
1. It is a statutory body established by an Act of the Vidhan Sabha.
2. Its primary role is to conduct elections for local bodies.
3. It can investigate complaints against ministers and senior civil servants.
4. It submits its report directly to the Chief Minister.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3 only

Ans :

(A) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct; the Lokayukta is typically established by state legislation. Statement 2 is incorrect; elections are conducted by the State Election Commission. Statement 3 is correct; ministers and civil servants usually fall under its jurisdiction. Statement 4 is incorrect; the report is submitted to the Governor.

76. Match the Constitutional Article (Column I) with the subject it primarily deals with (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Article 155	a.	Council of Ministers to aid and advise Governor
2.	Article 163	b.	Appointment of Governor
3.	Article 167	c.	Constitution of High Courts
4.	Article 214	d.	Duties of Chief Minister regarding Governor

Options:
(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(B) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c

Ans :

(B) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
Article 155 deals with the Appointment of the Governor by the President (1-b). Article 163 states there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor (2-a). Article 167 outlines the duties of the Chief Minister to furnish information to the Governor (3-d). Article 214 states that there shall be a High Court for each State (4-c).

(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct; the Vidhan Sabha legislates on State and Concurrent list items. Statement 2 is correct; money bills can only originate in the Vidhan Sabha. Statement 3 is correct; elected members of the Vidhan Sabha form part of the electoral college for Presidential elections. Statement 4 is incorrect; the normal term is 5 years, not 6.

44. Match the Constitutional Authority (Column I) with their primary role/function (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Governor	a.	Head of the State Government
2.	Chief Minister	b.	Presiding officer of Vidhan Sabha
3.	Speaker	c.	Constitutional Head of the State
4.	Chief Justice (HC)	d.	Head of the State Judiciary

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
The Governor is the Constitutional Head of the State (1-c). The Chief Minister is the Head of the State Government (real executive) (2-a). The Speaker is the presiding officer of the Vidhan Sabha (3-b). The Chief Justice of the High Court is the Head of the State Judiciary (4-d).

45. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding constitutional provisions and the authority:
(A) Article 153 : Appointment of Chief Minister
(B) Article 164 : Governor appoints Chief Minister and other Ministers
(C) Article 170 : Composition of High Court
(D) Article 226 : Appointment of Governor

Ans :

(B) Article 164 : Governor appoints Chief Minister and other Ministers
Article 164(1) explicitly states that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. Article 153 relates to the office of the Governor, Article 170 deals with the composition of Legislative Assemblies, and Article 226 pertains to the High Court's power to issue writs.

46. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding state institutions and their heads:
(A) State Executive : Governor (Nominal Head)
(B) State Legislature (Vidhan Sabha) : Speaker (Presiding Officer)
(C) State Judiciary : Chief Minister (Head)
(D) Council of Ministers : Chief Minister (Head)

Ans :

(C) State Judiciary : Chief Minister (Head)
The head of the State Judiciary is the Chief Justice of the High Court, not the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is the head of the state government (executive branch) and the Council of Ministers. The Governor is the nominal head of the state executive, and the Speaker presides over the Vidhan Sabha.

47. What is the minimum number of times the Governor must summon the Vidhan Sabha to meet in a year?
(A) Once
(B) Twice
(C) Thrice
(D) Four times

Ans :

(B) Twice
The Constitution stipulates that the Governor must summon the State Legislature (Vidhan Sabha) to meet at least twice a year, and the gap between two consecutive sessions cannot be more than six months. This ensures regular legislative oversight and business.

48. Which entity adjudicates disputes concerning the election of members to the State Legislative Assembly?
(A) The Governor
(B) The State Election Commission
(C) The High Court
(D) The Lokayukta

Ans :

(C) The High Court
Election petitions challenging the election of a member to the State Legislative Assembly are filed and adjudicated in the High Court of the state. The High Court has the original jurisdiction to hear such disputes, ensuring impartial resolution of electoral conflicts.

49. Can the Governor promulgate ordinances when the Vidhan Sabha is not in session?
(A) No, only the President can promulgate ordinances.
(B) Yes, but only on subjects in the Union List.

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Ans :

(B) Six months
Article 174 of the Constitution mandates that the interval between the last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session shall not exceed six months. This ensures the legislature meets frequently enough for its duties. Conceptual Understanding

84. How does the Lokayukta contribute to ensuring 'good governance' in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) By directly implementing development schemes.
(B) By acting as a check against corruption and maladministration in the government.
(C) By formulating the state's annual budget.
(D) By appointing key administrative officials.

Ans :

(B) By acting as a check against corruption and maladministration in the government.
Good governance includes principles like accountability, transparency, and integrity. The Lokayukta promotes these by providing an independent mechanism for citizens to lodge complaints against public servants and by investigating alleged wrongdoings, thereby acting as a deterrent to corruption and administrative negligence.

85. Choose the correct statement regarding the powers of the Chief Minister.
(A) The Chief Minister appoints the Governor.
(B) The Chief Minister can declare a financial emergency in the state.
(C) The Chief Minister is the chairman of the State Planning Board (or equivalent body).
(D) The Chief Minister directly controls the state police force.

Ans :

(C) The Chief Minister is the chairman of the State Planning Board (or equivalent body).
The Chief Minister typically heads the State Planning Board (or its successor institution), guiding the state's development planning. The Governor is appointed by the President. Financial emergency is declared by the President. While the Home Minister (under the CM) oversees police, direct operational control lies with the police hierarchy.

86. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Governor's discretionary powers.
(A) Appointing the Chief Minister when no party has a clear majority.
(B) Dismissing the Council of Ministers if it loses the confidence of the Vidhan Sabha.
(C) Dissolving the Vidhan Sabha if the Council of Ministers has lost its majority.
(D) Granting pardon in cases of death sentences awarded by the High Court.

Ans :

(D) Granting pardon in cases of death sentences awarded by the High Court.
While appointing the CM in a hung assembly, dismissing a ministry that lost confidence, and dissolving the assembly under certain conditions are examples of the Governor's situational discretion, the power to grant a full pardon in death sentence cases rests exclusively with the President of India, not the Governor.

87. What is a 'Money Bill' in the context of the state legislature?
(A) Any bill involving financial implications.
(B) A bill exclusively dealing with matters listed in Article 199 of the Constitution.
(C) A bill passed directly by the Finance Minister.
(D) A bill related to the salaries of MLAs.

Ans :

(B) A bill exclusively dealing with matters listed in Article 199 of the Constitution.
A Money Bill is specifically defined under Article 199. It deals only with provisions concerning taxation, government borrowing, custody and appropriation of money from the Consolidated Fund or Contingency Fund of the state, and related incidental matters. The Speaker certifies if a bill is a Money Bill.

88. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes, relevant to the Governor's special responsibilities in some states?
(A) Fourth Schedule
(B) Fifth Schedule
(C) Seventh Schedule
(D) Tenth Schedule

Ans :

(B) Fifth Schedule
The Fifth Schedule contains provisions regarding the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. Governors of states with Scheduled Areas have special responsibilities and powers under this schedule.

89. Who determines the conditions of service for the Lokayukta of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The State Legislature through the specific Act
(C) The High Court
(D) The Governor in consultation with the President

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(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is true; the High Court has the power to issue writs under Article 226 for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and other legal rights. Reason (R) is false; while Article 32 grants writ jurisdiction to the Supreme Court specifically for Fundamental Rights, Article 226 grants a wider writ jurisdiction (including for 'any other purpose') to the High Courts.

68. Consider the following statements about the Governor of Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Governor is appointed for a fixed term of 5 years.
2. The Governor acts as the Chancellor of state universities.
3. The Governor can nominate one member from the Anglo-Indian community to the Vidhan Sabha if representation is inadequate.
4. The Governor submits resignation to the Chief Minister.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2 only

Ans :

(D) 2 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; the Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President, though the typical tenure is 5 years. Statement 2 is correct; the Governor usually serves as the ex-officio Chancellor of state universities. Statement 3 was previously correct, but the provision for nominating an Anglo-Indian member was abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019. Statement 4 is incorrect; the Governor submits resignation to the President.

69. Match the Institution (Column I) with its primary function (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Vidhan Sabha	a.	Adjudication of legal disputes
2.	State Cabinet	b.	Investigation of corruption allegations
3.	High Court	c.	Enactment of state laws
4.	Lokayukta	d.	Formulation and execution of government policy

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(B) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
The Vidhan Sabha's primary function is the enactment of state laws (1-c). The State Cabinet is responsible for formulating and executing government policy (2-d). The High Court adjudicates legal disputes (3-a). The Lokayukta investigates corruption allegations against public functionaries (4-b).

70. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding legislative procedures:
(A) Money Bill : Can originate in either Vidhan Sabha or Vidhan Parishad
(B) Ordinary Bill : Requires prior recommendation of the Governor to introduce
(C) Constitutional Amendment Bill : Passed by simple majority in Vidhan Sabha
(D) Annual Budget : Presented by Finance Minister in Vidhan Sabha

Ans :

(D) Annual Budget : Presented by Finance Minister in Vidhan Sabha
The Annual Financial Statement (Budget) is presented to the Vidhan Sabha by the State Finance Minister on behalf of the government. Money bills originate only in the Vidhan Sabha, ordinary bills generally do not need prior Governor recommendation (except under specific conditions), and state legislatures cannot amend the Constitution.

71. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding state authorities and their appointment:
(A) Governor : Appointed by President
(B) Chief Minister : Appointed by Governor
(C) High Court Judge : Appointed by Governor
(D) Lokayukta : Appointed by Governor

Ans :

(C) High Court Judge : Appointed by Governor
High Court Judges are appointed by the President of India, although the Governor of the state is consulted in the process (Article 217). The Governor appoints the Chief Minister, Lokayukta, and Advocate General, but not the High Court Judges directly.

72. Arrange the following events in the typical life cycle of an ordinance issued by the Governor:
1. Promulgation of ordinance by the Governor.
2. Vidhan Sabha is not in session.

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95. Match the Authority/Body (Column I) with the source of its power/establishment (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Governor	a.	State Legislature Act
2.	Vidhan Sabha	b.	Article 226 of the Constitution
3.	Lokayukta	c.	Article 153 of the Constitution
4.	High Court (Writs)	d.	Article 170 of the Constitution

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(C) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

Ans :

(B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
The office of the Governor is established under Article 153 (1-c). The composition of the Vidhan Sabha is dealt with in Article 170 (2-d). The Lokayukta is typically established by a State Legislature Act (3-a). The High Court's power to issue writs comes from Article 226 (4-b).

96. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding state governance terms:
(A) Prorogation : Ending the term of the Vidhan Sabha
(B) Adjournment : Terminating a session of the Vidhan Sabha
(C) Dissolution : Ending the life of the existing Vidhan Sabha
(D) Summoning : Suspending a sitting of the Vidhan Sabha

Ans :

(C) Dissolution : Ending the life of the existing Vidhan Sabha
Dissolution means the end of the Vidhan Sabha's term, necessitating fresh elections. Prorogation terminates a session (not the life) of the Assembly. Adjournment suspends a particular sitting for a specified time (hours, days, or weeks). Summoning means calling the members for a session.

97. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding constitutional authorities and their roles:
(A) Governor : Appoints Chief Minister
(B) Chief Minister : Head of Council of Ministers
(C) Speaker : Presides over High Court sessions
(D) High Court : Interprets state laws

Ans :

(C) Speaker : Presides over High Court sessions
The Speaker presides over the sessions of the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly). The Chief Justice presides over the High Court sessions. All other pairs correctly match the authority with one of their key roles.

98. Arrange the following posts in the typical hierarchy of state executive/legislature from highest constitutional position downwards:
1. Chief Minister
2. Cabinet Minister
3. Governor
4. Minister of State

Options:
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

Ans :

(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The Governor holds the highest constitutional position in the state executive (3). The Chief Minister is the head of government (1). Cabinet Ministers hold senior ministerial rank (2). Ministers of State hold a rank below Cabinet Ministers within the Council of Ministers (4).

99. What is the constitutional basis for the Governor's address to the Vidhan Sabha at the beginning of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year?
(A) Article 176
(B) Article 200
(C) Article 164
(D) Article 213

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Ans :

(A) Article 176
Article 176 mandates the Governor to deliver a special address to the Legislative Assembly (and Council, if it exists) at the commencement of the first session after each general election and at the commencement of the first session each year. This address outlines the government's policies and programmes.

100. What is the 'Contingency Fund of the State'?
(A) The main account holding all state revenues and expenditures.
(B) A fund specifically reserved for paying salaries of MLAs.
(C) A reserve fund placed at the disposal of the Governor to meet unforeseen expenditure.
(D) The account used for funding the state judiciary.

(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion that the Chief Secretary is the linchpin (central cohesive element) is accurate. The reason correctly explains why: their position as head of the Secretariat, chief advisor to the CM, head of civil services, and chief coordinator gives them a central and indispensable role in the state's administrative machinery.

40. Consider the following statements about the State Secretariat:
1. It is primarily responsible for policy formulation.
2. It directly executes development projects at the village level.
3. It houses the offices of the Ministers and Secretaries.
4. It functions under the direct supervision of the High Court.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct as policy formulation is a key role. Statement 3 is correct as Ministers and Secretaries operate from the Secretariat. Statement 2 is incorrect; direct execution is usually by field agencies. Statement 4 is incorrect; the Secretariat functions under the political executive (Council of Ministers) and is part of the executive branch, not supervised by the judiciary (High Court).

41. Match the Administrative Officer (Column I) with their primary area of responsibility (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Chief Secretary	a.	Supervision of multiple districts
2.	Divisional Commissioner	b.	Head of district police force
3.	Police Commissioner	c.	Apex coordination of state administration
4.	Superintendent of Police	d.	Head of police in designated large cities

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
1. Chief Secretary heads state admin coordination (c).
2. Divisional Commissioner supervises multiple districts (a).
3. Police Commissioner heads police in cities like Bhopal/Indore (d).
4. Superintendent of Police heads the district police force in non-commissionerate areas (b).

42. Identify the correct pair regarding administrative structure:
(A) State Secretariat : Headed by Director General of Police
(B) Division : Headed by District Collector
(C) Commissionerate City Police : Headed by Police Commissioner
(D) District Administration : Headed by Divisional Commissioner

Ans :

(C) Commissionerate City Police : Headed by Police Commissioner
Pair (C) is correct as the Police Commissioner is specifically appointed to head the police force in cities under the Commissionerate system, like Bhopal and Indore. The State Secretariat is headed by the Chief Secretary (A is wrong). A Division is headed by the Divisional Commissioner (B is wrong). District Administration is headed by the District Collector/Magistrate (D is wrong).

43. Identify the incorrect pair regarding administrative roles:
(A) Chief Secretary : Principal Advisor to Chief Minister
(B) Divisional Commissioner : Coordination between State and District
(C) Police Commissioner : Head of State Police Force
(D) State Secretariat Department : Headed by Secretary/ Principal Secretary

Ans :

(C) Police Commissioner : Head of State Police Force
Pair (C) is incorrect. The Police Commissioner heads the police force in specific cities under the Commissionerate system, not the entire State Police Force. The head of the State Police Force is the Director General of Police (DGP). The other pairs accurately reflect the roles described in the state administrative structure.

44. Arrange the following levels of general administration in Madhya Pradesh in descending order (highest to lowest):
1. District Administration
2. State Secretariat
3. Divisional Administration

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CHAPTER 12

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND OFFICERS

1. What is the primary role of the State Secretariat in the administrative structure of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) To directly implement welfare schemes at the district level and manage local governance bodies.
   (B) To serve as the central administrative body, assisting the state government in policy formulation and execution supervision.
   (C) To function as the highest judicial authority within the state, interpreting laws and resolving disputes.
   (D) To oversee the election process for the State Legislative Assembly and local bodies.

   Ans :

   (B) To serve as the central administrative body, assisting the state government in policy formulation and execution supervision.
   The State Secretariat acts as the nerve center of the state administration. Its core function involves providing secretarial assistance to the Council of Ministers, formulating state policies, coordinating inter-departmental activities, and overseeing the implementation of government decisions across various departments, ensuring smooth governance.

2. Who heads the State Secretariat in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Governor
   (B) Chief Minister
   (C) Chief Secretary
   (D) Home Minister

   Ans :

   (C) Chief Secretary
   The Chief Secretary is the administrative head of the State Secretariat in Madhya Pradesh. This position is the senior-most civil servant in the state, responsible for the overall coordination and efficient functioning of the entire secretariat and its various departments, acting as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister.

3. Which of the following best describes the organizational structure of the State Secretariat?
   (A) A single, unified department managing all state affairs directly under the Governor.
   (B) A collection of independent ministries operating autonomously without central coordination.
   (C) A hierarchical structure comprising various departments, each headed by a Secretary or Principal Secretary, under the Chief Secretary.
   (D) A system where administrative power is solely concentrated in the hands of the Chief Minister's Office.

   Ans :

   (C) A hierarchical structure comprising various departments, each headed by a Secretary or Principal Secretary, under the Chief Secretary.
   The State Secretariat is organized into multiple departments, each responsible for specific subjects or areas of governance (e.g., Home, Finance, Health, Education). These departments are typically headed by senior IAS officers designated as Secretary or Principal Secretary, all functioning under the overall administrative control and supervision of the Chief Secretary.

4. What is a key function of the departments within the State Secretariat?
   (A) Conducting local body elections independently.
   (B) Providing specialized policy advice and overseeing implementation in their respective domains.
   (C) Appointing judges to the state High Court and subordinate courts.
   (D) Managing the state's armed police forces directly.

   Ans :

   (B) Providing specialized policy advice and overseeing implementation in their respective domains.
   Each department within the State Secretariat focuses on specific areas like agriculture, education, or health. Their primary functions include formulating detailed policies within their domain, providing expert advice to the concerned minister, issuing government orders, and supervising the execution of policies and programs through field agencies.

5. The State Secretariat primarily assists which body in the state government?
   (A) The State Legislative Assembly
   (B) The Madhya Pradesh High Court
   (C) The Council of Ministers
   (D) The State Election Commission

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their recommendations carry substantial weight in these matters to ensure administrative stability and efficiency.

17. What is a 'Division' in the administrative context of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A sub-unit within a district managed by a Tehsildar.
(B) An administrative unit comprising several districts, headed by a Divisional Commissioner.
(C) A specialized police zone focused solely on criminal investigations.
(D) A legislative constituency represented by a Member of Parliament.

Ans :

(B) An administrative unit comprising several districts, headed by a Divisional Commissioner.
For administrative convenience, Madhya Pradesh is divided into several Divisions. Each Division is an intermediate administrative level between the State Secretariat and the districts, encompassing a group of geographically contiguous districts, supervised and coordinated by a Divisional Commissioner.

18. Who appoints the Divisional Commissioner in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(B) The State Government (usually through the Chief Minister/Cabinet)
(C) The President of India on the recommendation of the Governor
(D) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)

Ans :

(B) The State Government (usually through the Chief Minister/Cabinet)
Divisional Commissioners, typically senior IAS officers, are appointed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The decision regarding their posting is made by the political executive (Chief Minister and Cabinet), similar to the appointment process for other senior administrative positions within the state.

19. What is the primary administrative role of a Divisional Commissioner?
(A) To act as the head of the judiciary within the division.
(B) To command the military forces stationed in the division.
(C) To supervise and coordinate the work of District Collectors within their division.
(D) To formulate foreign policy related to neighboring states.

Ans :

(C) To supervise and coordinate the work of District Collectors within their division.
The Divisional Commissioner acts as a supervisory link between the State Government and the districts under their charge. They oversee the performance of District Collectors, review revenue administration, coordinate development activities, and ensure the effective implementation of government policies across the districts in their division.

20. Why is the post of Divisional Commissioner considered important for administrative coordination?
(A) Because they control the entire state budget allocation.
(B) Because they directly manage all police stations within their division.
(C) Because they provide a crucial link for supervision and communication between the state capital and multiple districts.
(D) Because they have the power to create new laws for their division.

Ans :

(C) Because they provide a crucial link for supervision and communication between the state capital and multiple districts.
The Divisional Commissioner bridges the gap between the policy-making level at the State Secretariat and the implementation level at the district administration. They ensure uniformity in administration, resolve inter-district issues, monitor progress on key programs, and provide feedback to the state government, enhancing overall coordination.

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21. The Divisional Commissioner acts as a link between the District Collectors and which entity?
(A) The Village Panchayats
(B) The State Government/Secretariat
(C) The High Court
(D) The Municipal Corporations

Ans :

(B) The State Government/Secretariat
The Divisional Commissioner serves as an essential conduit in the administrative hierarchy. They receive directions and policies from the State Government (via the Secretariat) and transmit them to the District Collectors for implementation, while also reporting back on district-level progress and issues to the state authorities.

22. Which of the following statements regarding the Divisional Commissioner is INCORRECT?
(A) They possess certain revenue court functions within their division.
(B) They supervise the functioning of local self-government bodies in their jurisdiction.
(C) They report directly to the President of India.

Ans :

(C) To serve as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister and head of the state civil services.
The Chief Secretary holds a crucial position, acting as the main link between the political executive (Chief Minister and Cabinet) and the administrative machinery. They advise the CM on all major administrative matters, lead the state's civil services, and ensure overall administrative efficiency and coordination.

12. Which statement best describes the relationship between the Chief Secretary and the Council of Ministers?
(A) The Chief Secretary is politically superior to the Council of Ministers.
(B) The Chief Secretary implements decisions independently without consulting the Ministers.
(C) The Chief Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Council of Ministers, facilitating its functioning.
(D) The Council of Ministers directly appoints the Chief Secretary without involving the Chief Minister.

Ans :

(C) The Chief Secretary acts as the Secretary to the Council of Ministers, facilitating its functioning.
The Chief Secretary serves as the Secretary to the state cabinet (Council of Ministers). In this capacity, they prepare the agenda for cabinet meetings, record the decisions made, ensure these decisions are communicated to the relevant departments for implementation, and monitor the follow-up actions taken.

13. Who appoints the Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The Union Home Minister

Ans :

(C) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
The appointment of the Chief Secretary is the prerogative of the Chief Minister of the state. While the formal appointment order might be issued by the Governor, the selection is effectively made by the Chief Minister, often in consultation with senior colleagues, choosing from senior IAS officers.

14. Which of the following is generally NOT a function of the Chief Secretary?
(A) Coordinating the work of various State Secretariat departments.
(B) Acting as the chief advisor to the Governor on legislative matters.
(C) Heading the state civil services and overseeing personnel administration.
(D) Serving as the Secretary to the State Cabinet.

Ans :

(B) Acting as the chief advisor to the Governor on legislative matters.
While the Chief Secretary advises the Chief Minister (head of government), the Governor (head of state) usually relies on their own secretariat and potentially the Advocate General for advice on legislative matters. The Chief Secretary's primary advisory role is towards the Chief Minister and the cabinet.

15. How does the role of the Chief Secretary differ from that of a Secretary of a specific department?
(A) The Chief Secretary focuses on overall state administration, while a Secretary manages a specific department.
(B) The Chief Secretary is a political appointee, while a Secretary is a career civil servant.
(C) The Chief Secretary handles only financial matters, while Secretaries handle all other subjects.
(D) There is no significant difference; both roles are interchangeable in function.

Ans :

(A) The Chief Secretary focuses on overall state administration, while a Secretary manages a specific department.
The Chief Secretary has a state-wide, cross-departmental coordination and supervision role, heading the entire civil service machinery. In contrast, a Departmental Secretary is the administrative head responsible for the functioning, policy formulation, and implementation within their specific assigned department (e.g., Health Secretary, Education Secretary).

16. Select the correct statement regarding the Chief Secretary's powers.
(A) The Chief Secretary can dismiss ministers from the cabinet.
(B) The Chief Secretary has the authority to veto decisions made by the Chief Minister.
(C) The Chief Secretary plays a key role in the transfer and posting of senior administrative officers.
(D) The Chief Secretary directly commands the state police forces in law and order situations.

Ans :

(C) The Chief Secretary plays a key role in the transfer and posting of senior administrative officers.
As the head of the civil services, the Chief Secretary significantly influences personnel administration, including the transfer and posting of senior officers like IAS officers. While formal orders may be issued elsewhere,

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Ans :

(C) A reserve fund placed at the disposal of the Governor to meet unforeseen expenditure.

The Contingency Fund of the State is established by the state legislature (under Article 267(2)) and placed at the Governor's disposal. It allows the executive to draw funds to meet urgent, unforeseen expenditure pending subsequent authorization by the legislature, ensuring immediate response capability.

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(D) They play a role in maintaining law and order coordination within the division.

Ans :

(C) They report directly to the President of India.
The Divisional Commissioner is an officer of the State Government and reports to the state authorities, primarily the Chief Secretary and relevant departments in the State Secretariat. They do not report directly to the President of India, who is the head of the nation, not the state administration hierarchy.

23. How many administrative divisions are there currently in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 8
(B) 10
(C) 12
(D) 14

Ans :

(B) 10
As of recent administrative arrangements, Madhya Pradesh is divided into 10 administrative divisions. These divisions are Bhopal, Chambal, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Narmadapuram, Rewa, Sagar, Shahdol, and Ujjain, each comprising a set of districts for administrative oversight by a Divisional Commissioner. Self-correction: While the number can change with administrative restructuring, 10 is the widely accepted current number.

24. What is the significance of the Divisional headquarters within an administrative division?
(A) It is the location of the state's High Court bench.
(B) It serves as the primary office and seat of the Divisional Commissioner.
(C) It houses the main military cantonment for the region.
(D) It is the only city in the division with an airport.

Ans :

(B) It serves as the primary office and seat of the Divisional Commissioner.
The Divisional headquarters is the city where the office of the Divisional Commissioner is located. This office acts as the administrative hub for the entire division, facilitating coordination meetings, housing supervisory staff, and serving as the point of contact for district administrations within that division.

25. What does the term 'Commissionerate System' refer to in the context of police administration in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A system where police powers are vested entirely in the District Collector.
(B) A system implemented in specific large cities where a Police Commissioner is granted magisterial powers related to law and order.
(C) The administrative structure of the state police headquarters in Bhopal.
(D) A special investigation agency focusing solely on economic offenses.

Ans :

(B) A system implemented in specific large cities where a Police Commissioner is granted magisterial powers related to law and order.
The Police Commissionerate System is a model of urban policing adopted in select major cities (like Bhopal and Indore in MP). Under this system, the Police Commissioner (usually an ADG or IG rank officer) is vested with certain magisterial powers, enhancing their authority for quicker decision-making regarding law and order, preventive measures, and regulatory functions, which are otherwise exercised by the District Magistrate.

26. In cities under the Commissionerate system in Madhya Pradesh, who heads the police force?
(A) The District Collector
(B) The Superintendent of Police (SP)
(C) The Divisional Commissioner
(D) The Police Commissioner

Ans :

(D) The Police Commissioner
In cities designated under the Police Commissionerate system, the overall head of the city police force is the Police Commissioner. This officer typically holds a higher rank (Additional Director General or Inspector General of Police) compared to a Superintendent of Police in a standard district setup and exercises broader powers.

27. Which two cities in Madhya Pradesh were the first to implement the Police Commissionerate system in late 2021?
(A) Gwalior and Jabalpur
(B) Ujjain and Sagar
(C) Bhopal and Indore
(D) Rewa and Satna

Ans :

(C) Bhopal and Indore
The Madhya Pradesh government implemented the Police Commissionerate system in the state's two largest cities, Bhopal (the capital) and Indore (the commercial hub), in December 2021. This move aimed to improve policing efficiency and response times in these major urban centers.

28. What is a key advantage often cited for implementing the Police Commissionerate system in large cities?
(A) Reduction in the overall number of police personnel required.

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Ans :

(C) The Council of Ministers
The fundamental purpose of the State Secretariat is to provide necessary support and assistance to the Council of Ministers (Cabinet) headed by the Chief Minister. This includes preparing cabinet notes, recording decisions, formulating policies based on cabinet directions, and ensuring these decisions are communicated and implemented effectively.

6. Where is the State Secretariat of Madhya Pradesh located?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
The State Secretariat of Madhya Pradesh is located in Bhopal, the capital city of the state. The main administrative buildings housing the Secretariat are collectively known as the Vallabh Bhawan. This central location facilitates coordination between various government departments and the political executive.

7. How does the State Secretariat ensure coordination among different government departments?
(A) By holding regular elections for department heads.
(B) Through the overarching supervision and guidance of the Chief Secretary and inter-departmental meetings.
(C) By allowing each department to function independently without interference.
(D) By assigning coordination tasks solely to the Governor's office.

Ans :

(B) Through the overarching supervision and guidance of the Chief Secretary and inter-departmental meetings.
Coordination is a critical function of the Secretariat. The Chief Secretary plays a pivotal role by convening meetings of Secretaries, resolving inter-departmental issues, and ensuring a unified approach to governance. Committees and established procedures also facilitate communication and collaboration among various departments.

8. Who is the administrative head of a typical department within the State Secretariat?
(A) The Minister in charge of the department
(B) The Director of the department's field agency
(C) The Secretary or Principal Secretary
(D) The Divisional Commissioner

Ans :

(C) The Secretary or Principal Secretary
While the Minister is the political head, the Secretary or Principal Secretary (usually a senior IAS officer) is the administrative head of a department within the State Secretariat. They are responsible for the day-to-day functioning, policy implementation, and management of the department's affairs and personnel.

9. Which of the following statements about the State Secretariat is INCORRECT?
(A) It acts as the main channel of communication between the state government and the union government.
(B) It is directly involved in the grass-root level implementation of schemes in villages.
(C) It formulates rules and regulations for the conduct of government business.
(D) It provides administrative and policy support to the state cabinet.

Ans :

(B) It is directly involved in the grass-root level implementation of schemes in villages.
The State Secretariat's role is primarily related to policy formulation, coordination, and supervision. Direct grass-root level implementation is typically carried out by field agencies like directorates, district administrations, and local bodies, which operate under the guidance and control of their respective Secretariat departments.

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10. The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh is typically appointed from which service?
(A) Indian Police Service (IPS)
(B) Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
(C) State Administrative Service (SAS)
(D) Indian Forest Service (IFS)

Ans :

(B) Indian Administrative Service (IAS)
The Chief Secretary is the highest-ranking civil servant in the state and is traditionally appointed from the senior-most cadre of the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) serving in the state. The selection is based on seniority, merit, and the confidence of the Chief Minister.

11. What is the primary role of the Chief Secretary in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To act as the head of the state police force.
(B) To preside over the sessions of the State Legislative Assembly.
(C) To serve as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister and head of the state civil services.
(D) To function as the chief legal advisor to the state government.

Ans :

(B) Police Ranges headed by an Inspector General (IG) or Deputy Inspector General (DIG)
Between the state-level police headquarters (headed by the DGP) and the district-level police administration (headed by the SP), there is typically an intermediate supervisory level known as the Police Range. Each range covers several districts and is usually headed by an Inspector General (IG) or Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Police.

34. Who is the overall head of the State Police Department in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Secretary
(B) The Home Minister
(C) The Director General of Police (DGP)
(D) The Police Commissioner of Bhopal

Ans :

(C) The Director General of Police (DGP)
The Director General of Police (DGP) is the highest-ranking police officer and the administrative and operational head of the entire state police force in Madhya Pradesh. They are responsible for the overall command, control, efficiency, and direction of the police department across the state.

35. Contrast the primary focus of the State Secretariat with that of the Police Headquarters.
(A) Secretariat focuses on policy formulation and general administration; Police HQ focuses on law enforcement and crime control.
(B) Secretariat manages state finances; Police HQ manages judicial appointments.
(C) Secretariat handles foreign relations; Police HQ handles district-level revenue collection.
(D) Both have identical functions but are located in different buildings.

Ans :

(A) Secretariat focuses on policy formulation and general administration; Police HQ focuses on law enforcement and crime control.
The State Secretariat is the apex body for overall state administration, policy-making, and inter-departmental coordination across all sectors. The Police Headquarters, under the DGP, specifically focuses on the administration and operations of the state police force, including crime prevention, investigation, maintaining law and order, and personnel management within the police department.

36. The Divisional Commissioner primarily coordinates between the State Government and which administrative level?
(A) Tehsil Level
(B) Village Panchayat Level
(C) District Level
(D) National Level

Ans :

(C) District Level
The Divisional Commissioner's key role is to act as an intermediary supervisor and coordinator between the state-level government apparatus (State Secretariat/ Departments) and the various District Administrations (headed by Collectors/District Magistrates) falling within their geographical division.

37. The Chief Secretary acts as the chief coordinator of administration at which level?
(A) Divisional Level
(B) District Level
(C) State Level
(D) National Level

Ans :

(C) State Level
The Chief Secretary operates at the apex of the state administration. Their coordination role encompasses the entire state machinery, overseeing the functioning of all departments within the Secretariat and ensuring coherence in the implementation of government policies across Madhya Pradesh.

38. What defines the 'Hierarchy' in police organization?
(A) The geographical distribution of police stations.
(B) The system of ranks and levels of authority within the police force.
(C) The list of specialized investigation units.
(D) The process for recruiting police constables.

Ans :

(B) The system of ranks and levels of authority within the police force.
Police hierarchy refers to the structured system of ranks, from the Director General of Police (DGP) at the top down through various levels like ADG, IG, DIG, SP, ASP, DSP, Inspector, Sub-Inspector, etc., to the Constable at the base. This structure defines the chain of command, authority, and reporting relationships within the police organization.

39. Assertion (A): The Chief Secretary is considered the linchpin of the state administration.
Reason (R): The Chief Secretary heads the State Secretariat, acts as the principal advisor to the Chief Minister, and coordinates the activities of all departments.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(B) Unified command structure and faster decision-making for law and order issues.
(C) Complete separation of police functions from the state government's control.
(D) Increased judicial oversight over day-to-day police operations.

Ans :

(B) Unified command structure and faster decision-making for law and order issues.
A primary objective of the Commissionerate system is to streamline police administration in complex urban environments. By vesting certain magisterial powers in the Police Commissioner, it creates a unified chain of command for policing and law-and-order functions, enabling quicker responses without needing constant reference to the District Magistrate for specific orders.

29. The Police Commissioner in the Commissionerate system typically holds the rank equivalent to which level?
(A) Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
(B) Superintendent of Police (SP)
(C) Additional Director General (ADG) or Inspector General (IG) of Police
(D) Director General of Police (DGP)

Ans :

(C) Additional Director General (ADG) or Inspector General (IG) of Police
The position of Police Commissioner in major cities under this system is usually held by a senior police officer of the rank of Additional Director General (ADG) or Inspector General (IG) of Police, reflecting the significant responsibilities and enhanced powers associated with the role.

30. In districts NOT under the Commissionerate system, who generally holds the primary responsibility for maintaining law and order?
(A) The Mayor of the city
(B) The District and Sessions Judge
(C) The District Magistrate (Collector)
(D) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Zila Panchayat

Ans :

(C) The District Magistrate (Collector)
In the traditional district administrative setup (non-Commissionerate areas), the District Magistrate (who is also the District Collector) holds the overall responsibility for maintaining law and order, working in close coordination with the district Superintendent of Police (SP), who heads the police force operationally.

31. Which statement about the Police Commissionerate System in Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) It grants certain magisterial powers to the Police Commissioner.
(B) It aims to improve police efficiency in major urban centers.
(C) It has been implemented in all districts of Madhya Pradesh.
(D) The Police Commissioner functions under the overall control of the State Government and DGP.

Ans :

(C) It has been implemented in all districts of Madhya Pradesh.
The Police Commissionerate system in Madhya Pradesh has been selectively implemented only in the major cities of Bhopal and Indore as of late 2021/early 2022. It is not a statewide system applied to all districts; most districts still follow the traditional model where the District Magistrate holds primary law and order responsibility alongside the SP.

32. How does the reporting structure potentially change for police officers in a Commissionerate system compared to a traditional district?
(A) Officers report directly to the Chief Minister instead of senior police officers.
(B) The lines of command become clearer, with officers reporting up to the Police Commissioner for most operational and law-and-order matters.
(C) Officers report primarily to the District Collector for all operational decisions.
(D) The reporting structure remains identical, with the SP being the final authority within the city.

Ans :

(B) The lines of command become clearer, with officers reporting up to the Police Commissioner for most operational and law-and-order matters.
In a Commissionerate, the Police Commissioner becomes the focal point of command for policing functions, including those related to law and order for which they have magisterial powers. This reduces the dual reporting structure (to SP and DM) found in traditional districts, aiming for a more unified police command hierarchy within the city.

33. What level of police administration exists between the State Police Headquarters and the district police units?
(A) Tehsil Police Stations
(B) Police Ranges headed by an Inspector General (IG) or Deputy Inspector General (DIG)
(C) Village Chowkidars
(D) Municipal Police Forces

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Options:
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

Ans :

(B) 2, 3, 1
The highest level of state administration is the State Secretariat (2), which oversees the entire state. Below the Secretariat is the Divisional Administration (3), which supervises multiple districts. The lowest level among these three is the District Administration (1), which operates within a specific district's boundaries. Therefore, the descending order is State Secretariat, Divisional Administration, District Administration.

45. The establishment of the Police Commissionerate system in Bhopal and Indore primarily aims to address the challenges of policing in what type of environment?
(A) Rural agricultural areas
(B) Remote tribal regions
(C) Large and complex urban centers
(D) Border security zones

Ans :

(C) Large and complex urban centers
The Commissionerate system is typically implemented in large metropolitan areas like Bhopal and Indore because these cities face complex policing challenges due to high population density, diverse socio-economic activities, increased crime rates, and frequent law and order situations requiring swift and unified command decisions.

46. What function does the State Secretariat perform concerning legislation passed by the Vidhan Sabha?
(A) It has the power to veto any legislation.
(B) It drafts the initial bills based on policy decisions and helps pilot them through the legislature.
(C) It acts as the court interpreting the constitutional validity of the legislation.
(D) It directly appoints the members of the Vidhan Sabha committees.

Ans :

(B) It drafts the initial bills based on policy decisions and helps pilot them through the legislature.
When the government decides to enact a law, the concerned administrative department within the State Secretariat, in consultation with the Law Department, drafts the legislative proposal (Bill). The Secretariat provides necessary support to the Minister in charge to introduce and navigate the bill through the legislative process in the Vidhan Sabha.

47. The Chief Secretary presides over meetings of which committee comprising top administrative officials?
(A) The State Cabinet Committee
(B) The Committee of Secretaries
(C) The Public Accounts Committee
(D) The State Planning Board

Ans :

(B) The Committee of Secretaries
The Chief Secretary typically chairs the Committee of Secretaries, which comprises the Secretaries/Principal Secretaries heading various government departments. These meetings are crucial for ensuring inter-departmental coordination, resolving administrative bottlenecks, and discussing important policy implementation issues at the highest bureaucratic level.

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48. What is the nature of the powers exercised by a Divisional Commissioner?
(A) Purely Judicial
(B) Primarily Legislative
(C) Mainly Supervisory, Coordinating, and Revenue-related
(D) Exclusively Military Command

Ans :

(C) Mainly Supervisory, Coordinating, and Revenue-related
The Divisional Commissioner's role is predominantly administrative. They exercise supervisory powers over District Collectors, coordinate developmental and administrative activities within the division, and often function as a higher revenue court (appeals against orders of Collectors in land revenue matters), linking state directives with district execution.

49. Which of the following is NOT a department typically found within the State Secretariat structure?
(A) Department of Home Affairs
(B) Department of Finance
(C) Department of District Judiciary
(D) Department of Public Health and Family Welfare

Ans :

(C) Department of District Judiciary
The State Secretariat comprises departments representing the executive branch of the government (Home, Finance, Health, Education, etc.). The Judiciary (including the High Court and District Judiciary) is a separate pillar of the state, functioning independently of the executive's Secretariat structure.

50. The coordination role of the Chief Secretary is crucial for ensuring:
(A) The political neutrality of the civil services.

day policing, crime management, and deployment of personnel, while working in coordination with the District Magistrate for law and order.

94. Which statement about the State Secretariat's function is INCORRECT?
(A) It assists ministers in discharging their responsibilities to the legislature.
(B) It serves as the institutional memory of the state government.
(C) It directly controls the operations of the Indian Army units stationed in the state.
(D) It coordinates policies involving multiple departments.

Ans :

(C) It directly controls the operations of the Indian Army units stationed in the state.
The State Secretariat and the state government have no direct control over the operational command of the Indian Army. The Army operates under the command structure of the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. Coordination may occur for internal security, but operational control rests with the military hierarchy.

95. The hierarchy in the police force (DGP to Constable) serves to ensure:
(A) Political influence at every level.
(B) Equal distribution of powers among all ranks.
(C) Effective command, control, supervision, and discipline.
(D) Frequent elections for leadership positions.

Ans :

(C) Effective command, control, supervision, and discipline.
The structured hierarchy within the police force is essential for maintaining discipline and ensuring effective operations. It establishes clear lines of command for giving orders, control over subordinates, supervision of work, and accountability, which are vital for a uniformed force responsible for law enforcement.

96. The Chief Secretary of Madhya Pradesh is accountable to whom?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(C) The State Legislative Assembly collectively
(D) The Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers

Ans :

(D) The Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers
As the head of the state administration and principal advisor to the Chief Minister, the Chief Secretary is directly accountable to the Chief Minister and, by extension, to the Council of Ministers (Cabinet) for the efficient and effective functioning of the state's administrative machinery.

97. Appointment and transfer of Secretaries heading departments in the State Secretariat are primarily decided by:
(A) The State Public Service Commission.
(B) The Chief Justice of the High Court.
(C) The Governor on the advice of the President.
(D) The Chief Minister, often in consultation with the Chief Secretary.

Ans :

(D) The Chief Minister, often in consultation with the Chief Secretary.
The posting of senior IAS officers as Secretaries to various departments is a key administrative decision typically made by the Chief Minister, who heads the government. The Chief Secretary, as head of the civil services, usually plays asignificant advisory role in these appointments and transfers.

98. The Police Commissioner in Bhopal or Indore has jurisdiction over which area?
(A) The entire state of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) The respective Police Range.
(C) The specific notified urban area of the city (Bhopal/ Indore).
(D) Only the State Secretariat complex.

Ans :

(C) The specific notified urban area of the city (Bhopal/ Indore).
The jurisdiction of the Police Commissioner under the Commissionerate system is confined to the geographical limits of the specific urban area (city) for which the system has been notified, such as the metropolitan areas of Bhopal and Indore, not the entire district or range.

99. The Divisional Commissioner reviews the performance and coordination of which level of administration?
(A) State Level Departments
(B) Village Panchayats
(C) District Administrations within the division
(D) Municipal Corporations statewide

Ans :

(C) District Administrations within the division
A key function of the Divisional Commissioner is to periodically review the performance of the District Administrations (headed by Collectors) within their division. They assess progress on development programs, revenue collection, law and order, and ensure coordination among districts.

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Police Organization refers to the formal structure established for the state police department. This includes its hierarchical arrangement of ranks, the division into various units (like district police, traffic police, special branches), allocation of duties and responsibilities, and the system for recruitment, training, and management of police personnel.

56. Which body is responsible for the overall superintendence of the police force throughout Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Madhya Pradesh High Court
(B) The State Government (specifically the Home Department)
(C) The Union Ministry of Home Affairs
(D) The Association of Superintendents of Police

Ans :

(B) The State Government (specifically the Home Department)
According to the Police Act, the superintendence of the police throughout the state vests in the State Government. The Home Department of the State Secretariat acts as the nodal department through which the government exercises this control and oversight over the police force's functioning.

57. Which of the following statements about the police functions at the divisional level is INCORRECT?
(A) The IG/DIG of the range coordinates operations across districts within the range.
(B) Divisional level police officers directly appoint the State DGP.
(C) Inspections of district police offices are conducted by range officers.
(D) Range HQs facilitate communication between districts and State Police HQ.

Ans :

(B) Divisional level police officers directly appoint the State DGP.
The appointment of the Director General of Police (DGP), the head of the state police, is made by the State Government, not by officers at the divisional (Range) level. Range officers (IG/DIG) are subordinate to the DGP and State Police HQ and play a supervisory role over districts.

58. What is the significance of coordination between the Divisional Commissioner and the Range IG/DIG?
(A) It is mandated by the Constitution for judicial appointments.
(B) It ensures effective maintenance of law and order and administrative synergy within the division/range.
(C) It allows police officers to take over revenue collection duties from the Commissioner.
(D) It primarily focuses on coordinating international border management.

Ans :

(B) It ensures effective maintenance of law and order and administrative synergy within the division/range.
Both the Divisional Commissioner (heading general administration for the division) and the Range IG/DIG (heading police administration for the range, often covering similar areas) need to coordinate closely. This ensures a unified approach to maintaining law and order, implementing government directives, managing crises, and overall administrative coherence within their overlapping jurisdictions.

59. Besides crime prevention and detection, what is a major function of the police administration?
(A) Conducting state legislative assembly elections.
(B) Maintenance of public order and peace.
(C) Auditing the accounts of government departments.
(D) Formulating the state's annual budget.

Ans :

(B) Maintenance of public order and peace.
A fundamental responsibility of the police administration is the maintenance of public order and peace. This involves managing crowds, preventing riots and disturbances, enforcing regulations during festivals and events, and ensuring the general safety and security of the public, alongside their crime-related duties.

60. The Police Commissioner in Bhopal/Indore holds powers equivalent to which administrative officer for certain law and order functions?
(A) Chief Secretary
(B) Divisional Commissioner
(C) District Magistrate
(D) Tehsildar

Ans :

(C) District Magistrate
In the Commissionerate system, the Police Commissioner is vested with certain magisterial powers related to preventive actions (like Section 144 CrPC), licensing, and regulations for maintaining law and order. These powers are traditionally exercised by the District Magistrate (Collector) in non-commissionerate areas.

61. Which of the following is typically NOT a direct responsibility of the Chief Secretary regarding police administration?
(A) Advising the CM on appointments of senior police officers like the DGP.
(B) Ensuring coordination between the police department and other state departments.

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(B) The separation of powers between the executive and legislature.
(C) Coherent and efficient implementation of government policies across departments.
(D) The direct election of Divisional Commissioners.

Ans :

(C) Coherent and efficient implementation of government policies across departments.
Government policies often require action from multiple departments. The Chief Secretary's coordination role is vital to ensure that these departments work together harmoniously, avoid duplication of effort, resolve conflicts, and implement policies effectively and efficiently, achieving the government's overall objectives.

51. Which rank typically heads the police administration in a Police Range in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Superintendent of Police (SP)
(B) Director General of Police (DGP)
(C) Inspector General (IG) or Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Police
(D) Additional Superintendent of Police (ASP)

Ans :

(C) Inspector General (IG) or Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Police
A Police Range serves as an intermediate supervisory level between the State Police Headquarters and the districts. It comprises several districts and is headed by a senior police officer, typically of the rank of Inspector General (IG) or Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Police, responsible for overseeing policing operations within the range.

52. What is the primary function of the Director General of Police (DGP) of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To directly supervise every police station in the state.
(B) To act as the head of the state police force, overseeing its administration and operations.
(C) To serve as the legal advisor to the police department on all criminal cases.
(D) To preside over the state's Lokayukta investigations involving police officers.

Ans :

(B) To act as the head of the state police force, overseeing its administration and operations.
The DGP is the highest-ranking police officer and the chief of the state police force. Their primary function is the overall command, direction, supervision, and control of the entire police department of Madhya Pradesh, ensuring its efficiency in maintaining law and order and preventing crime.

53. How does the police hierarchy facilitate the chain of command within the department?
(A) By allowing junior officers to directly issue orders to senior officers.
(B) By creating multiple independent command structures within each district.
(C) By establishing clear lines of authority and reporting relationships from top to bottom ranks.
(D) By eliminating the need for ranks and making all officers equal in authority.

Ans :

(C) By establishing clear lines of authority and reporting relationships from top to bottom ranks.
The hierarchical structure of the police force, with its distinct ranks (DGP, ADG, IG, DIG, SP, etc.), establishes a clear chain of command. Orders flow downwards from higher ranks to lower ranks, and accountability flows upwards, ensuring disciplined functioning and organized response within the police organization.

54. In the Madhya Pradesh police structure, who typically assists the Superintendent of Police (SP) at the district level?
(A) The Director General of Police (DGP)
(B) The Divisional Commissioner
(C) Additional Superintendent of Police (ASP) and Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
(D) The Chief Secretary

Ans :

(C) Additional Superintendent of Police (ASP) and Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
The Superintendent of Police (SP), who heads the district police force (in non-commissionerate areas), is assisted by officers of the rank of Additional Superintendent of Police (ASP) and Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP). These officers usually supervise specific functions (like crime, headquarters) or geographical subdivisions within the district.

55. What is meant by 'Police Organization' in the context of state administration?
(A) The specific political party controlling the police force.
(B) The structure, hierarchy, distribution of functions, and personnel management of the state police force.
(C) A non-governmental body advocating for police reforms.
(D) The annual budget allocated specifically for police modernization.

Ans :

(B) The structure, hierarchy, distribution of functions, and personnel management of the state police force.

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concert, avoid conflicts or duplication, share information, and contribute effectively towards common administrative goals and policy implementation set by the government.

67. Assertion (A): The Divisional Commissioner plays a vital role in supervising revenue administration within their division.
Reason (R): The Divisional Commissioner often acts as an appellate authority for revenue cases decided by District Collectors.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion that the Divisional Commissioner supervises revenue administration is correct. The reason provides a key aspect of this supervision: they hear appeals against the revenue-related decisions of the District Collectors within their division, making them a crucial part of the revenue administration hierarchy and oversight mechanism.

68. Consider the following statements regarding the Police Commissionerate System in Madhya Pradesh:
1. It grants the Police Commissioner sole authority over all criminal prosecutions.
2. It aims to create a unified command for police functions in designated cities.
3. It has been implemented in Bhopal and Indore.
4. It makes the police force independent of the State Home Department.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only
Statement 2 is correct; unified command is a key objective. Statement 3 is correct; it was implemented in Bhopal and Indore. Statement 1 is incorrect; prosecution remains primarily with the prosecution directorate/ judiciary. Statement 4 is incorrect; the police force, even under a Commissionerate, remains under the overall superintendence and control of the State Government through the Home Department.

69. Match the Administrative Level (Column I) with its typical Head (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	State Secretariat	a.	Police Commissioner
2.	Division	b.	Chief Secretary
3.	District (Police-Non-Comm.)	c.	Divisional Commissioner
4.	Commissionerate City (Police)	d.	Superintendent of Police

Options:
(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
(B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
1. State Secretariat is headed by the Chief Secretary (b).
2. Division is headed by the Divisional Commissioner (c).
3. District Police (Non-Commissionerate) is headed by the Superintendent of Police (d).
4. Commissionerate City Police is headed by the Police Commissioner (a).

70. Identify the correct pair relating to administrative structure or function:
(A) Chief Secretary : Head of State Judiciary
(B) Divisional Commissioner : Head of Municipal Corporation
(C) Police Range : Headed by IG/DIG
(D) State Secretariat : Responsible for conducting elections

Ans :

(C) Police Range : Headed by IG/DIG
Pair (C) is correct; a Police Range, comprising several districts, is typically headed by an Inspector General (IG) or Deputy Inspector General (DIG) of Police for supervisory purposes. The Chief Secretary heads the executive administration (A is wrong). The Municipal Corporation is headed by a Mayor/Commissioner (B is wrong). Elections are conducted by the Election Commission (D is wrong).

71. Identify the incorrect pair regarding administrative officers and their domain:
(A) Chief Secretary : State Level Coordination
(B) Divisional Commissioner : Multi-District Supervision
(C) Superintendent of Police : State Police Force Command
(D) Secretary (Department) : Specific Department Administration

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(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; the permanent civil service, headed by the Chief Secretary, provides administrative continuity when governments change. Reason (R) accurately explains this by stating that the Chief Secretary, as a career civil servant (part of the permanent executive), offers stability and knowledge of past policies and procedures, unlike the political executive which changes after elections.

84. Consider the following functions related to state administration:
1. Overall coordination of state administration.
2. Command of the state police force.
3. Supervision of districts within a division.
4. Formulation of state budget.

Which functions are primarily associated with the Chief Secretary?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(C) 1 only
The Chief Secretary's foremost role is the overall coordination of state administration (1). Command of the state police force (2) rests with the DGP. Supervision of districts within a division (3) is the Divisional Commissioner's role. Formulation of the state budget (4) is primarily handled by the Finance Department, although the Chief Secretary provides overall guidance. Therefore, only function 1 is primarily and distinctively associated with the Chief Secretary. Self-correction: While CS oversees all departments including Finance, the primary responsibility for budget formulation lies with the Finance Department. Coordination (1) is the most accurate primary function listed.

85. Match the Administrative Post (Column I) with its typical hierarchical position relative to others listed (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Chief Secretary	a.	Subordinate to Divisional Commissioner
2.	Divisional Commissioner	b.	Subordinate to Chief Secretary
3.	District Collector	c.	Subordinate to IG/DIG of Range
4.	Superintendent of Police	d.	Apex administrative post in the state

Options:
(A) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c
(B) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(D) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c
1. Chief Secretary is the apex post (d). 2. Divisional Commissioner reports to state govt/CS (b). 3. District Collector reports to Divisional Commissioner (a). 4. Superintendent of Police reports operationally to Range IG/DIG (c) and coordinates with the District Collector/ Magistrate.

86. Identify the correct pair regarding administrative areas:
(A) State Secretariat : Bhopal
(B) Chambal Division HQ : Gwalior
(C) Indore Commissionerate : Ujjain
(D) Narmadapuram Division HQ : Jabalpur

Ans :

(A) State Secretariat : Bhopal
Pair (A) is correct; the State Secretariat (Vallabh Bhavan) is located in Bhopal, the state capital. Chambal Division HQ is Morena (B is wrong). Indore Commissionerate covers Indore city (C is wrong). Narmadapuram Division HQ is Hoshangabad (now Narmadapuram) (D is wrong).

87. Identify the incorrect pair concerning administrative roles and functions:
(A) Chief Secretary : Coordination among Departments
(B) Divisional Commissioner : Supervision of District Collectors
(C) Police Commissioner : Head of State Intelligence Bureau
(D) State Secretariat : Policy Formulation Support

Ans :

(C) Police Commissioner : Head of State Intelligence Bureau
Pair (C) is incorrect. The Police Commissioner heads the police force in designated cities under the Commissionerate system. The State Intelligence Bureau is a separate wing of the police department, usually headed by an ADG or IG rank officer specializing in intelligence, reporting to the DGP.

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77. Who represents the State Government's administrative authority at the divisional level?
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Chief Secretary
(C) Divisional Commissioner
(D) District Collector

Ans :

(C) Divisional Commissioner
The Divisional Commissioner is the State Government's representative overseeing administration across multiple districts within a division. They act as the senior administrative authority at this intermediate level, bridging the gap between the state capital and the district headquarters.

78. Which statement about the Chief Secretary's position is INCORRECT?
(A) The Chief Secretary is the head of the state civil services.
(B) The Chief Secretary's tenure is fixed by the Constitution of India.
(C) The Chief Secretary acts as the Secretary to the state cabinet.
(D) The Chief Secretary coordinates the work of secretaries in the Secretariat.

Ans :

(B) The Chief Secretary's tenure is fixed by the Constitution of India.
The tenure of the Chief Secretary is not fixed by the Constitution. They hold the position at the pleasure of the state government (effectively, the Chief Minister). Their tenure can vary depending on factors like retirement age, government changes, or administrative reshuffles.

79. The police hierarchy ensures accountability primarily through which mechanism?
(A) Direct elections for senior police officers.
(B) Reporting relationships where subordinates are answerable to their superiors.
(C) Oversight by international human rights organizations.
(D) Allowing public referendums on police performance.

Ans :

(B) Reporting relationships where subordinates are answerable to their superiors.
Accountability within the police organization is maintained through the established hierarchy and chain of command. Each officer is responsible for their actions and performance to their immediate superior, creating a system where responsibility flows upwards from the constable to the DGP.

80. The State Secretariat building in Bhopal is commonly known as?
(A) Raj Bhavan
(B) Vidhan Bhavan
(C) Vallabh Bhavan
(D) Satpura Bhavan

Ans :

(C) Vallabh Bhavan
Vallabh Bhavan is the name given to the main complex housing the State Secretariat of the Government of Madhya Pradesh in Bhopal. It contains the offices of the Chief Minister, other ministers, the Chief Secretary, and various government departments.

81. The Police Commissioner system is primarily designed for effective policing in which areas?
(A) Agricultural lands
(B) Forest reserves
(C) Large urban agglomerations
(D) Interstate border check-posts

Ans :

(C) Large urban agglomerations
The rationale behind the Police Commissionerate system is to address the unique and complex policing needs of large, densely populated urban areas (metropolitan cities) that require a more unified and empowered police command structure for quick decision-making on law and order.

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82. What is the 'Secretariat' in the context of state government?
(A) A secret investigative agency of the state police.
(B) The building where the State Legislative Assembly meets.
(C) The complex of departments that assist the Council of Ministers in policy-making and administration.
(D) The office responsible for managing the Governor's appointments and schedule.

Ans :

(C) The complex of departments that assist the Council of Ministers in policy-making and administration.
The term 'Secretariat' refers to the administrative headquarters of the state government. It comprises various departments staffed by civil servants who provide the necessary support to the political executive (Council of Ministers) for formulating policies, drafting legislation, coordinating implementation, and managing government business.

83. Assertion (A): The Chief Secretary ensures continuity in administration despite changes in the political executive.
Reason (R): The Chief Secretary is a career civil servant belonging to the permanent executive, providing stability and institutional memory.

(C) Directly leading police operations during a major law and order crisis.
(D) Reviewing overall state security and intelligence matters.

Ans :

(C) Directly leading police operations during a major law and order crisis.
While the Chief Secretary oversees the entire administration, the direct command and leadership of police operations on the ground rest with the police hierarchy, headed by the DGP and implemented through field officers. The Chief Secretary's role is coordination and overall supervision from the Secretariat level.

62. How does the role of the State Secretariat differ from the role of the State Police Headquarters?
(A) The Secretariat focuses solely on rural development, while Police HQ focuses on urban development.
(B) The Secretariat is the policy-making hub for all sectors; Police HQ is the operational command center for law enforcement.
(C) The Secretariat is headed by the Governor, while Police HQ is headed by the Chief Minister.
(D) The Secretariat handles external affairs, while Police HQ handles internal financial audits.

Ans :

(B) The Secretariat is the policy-making hub for all sectors; Police HQ is the operational command center for law enforcement.
The State Secretariat is the apex administrative body responsible for policy formulation, planning, and coordination across all government functions. In contrast, the State Police Headquarters is the specialized command center focused specifically on the administration, operation, and control of the state's police force for maintaining law and order and combating crime.

63. Select the correct statement regarding the police organization in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The state police force operates entirely independently of the State Government's Home Department.
(B) The basic functional unit of the police at the ground level is the Police Station (Thana).
(C) All police officers in the state are directly recruited by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
(D) The Divisional Commissioner holds the highest rank within the state police hierarchy.

Ans :

(B) The basic functional unit of the police at the ground level is the Police Station (Thana).
The Police Station, headed by a Station House Officer (SHO), usually an Inspector or Sub-Inspector, is the fundamental unit where most police work, including registration of crimes, initial investigations, and local patrolling, is carried out. It serves as the primary interface between the police and the public at the local level.

64. Who is responsible for the overall administration of the police force within a district (non-commissionerate)?
(A) The District Judge
(B) The Superintendent of Police (SP)
(C) The Mayor
(D) The Zila Panchayat President

Ans :

(B) The Superintendent of Police (SP)
In districts not covered by the Commissionerate system, the Superintendent of Police (SP) is the head of the district police force. They are responsible for all aspects of police administration, including crime control, law and order maintenance (under the general supervision of the DM), and personnel management within the district.

65. The State Secretariat provides administrative support to whom?
(A) The Judiciary
(B) The State Legislature
(C) The Council of Ministers
(D) The Central Government

Ans :

(C) The Council of Ministers
The primary purpose of the State Secretariat is to function as the administrative office supporting the state's Council of Ministers (Cabinet) headed by the Chief Minister. It assists them in policy formulation, decision-making, and overseeing the implementation of government programs across various departments.

66. What does 'Coordination' mean in the context of the Chief Secretary's functions?
(A) The power to overrule the decisions of the Chief Minister.
(B) The process of ensuring different government departments work together harmoniously and efficiently.
(C) The direct management of the state's financial treasury.
(D) The act of appointing judges to the High Court.

Ans :

(B) The process of ensuring different government departments work together harmoniously and efficiently.
Coordination, as a key function of the Chief Secretary, involves bringing together various departments and agencies of the state government to ensure they work in

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88. Arrange the typical steps involved in the State Secretariat's handling of a policy proposal:
1. Approval by the Cabinet.
2. Drafting of the policy note by the concerned department.
3. Issuance of government orders/notifications for implementation.
4. Examination and input by relevant secretaries/ committees.

Options:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

Ans :

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Typically, the process starts with the concerned department drafting a policy proposal note (2). This note is then examined by relevant officials, committees, or other departments (like Finance, Law) for input (4). After necessary revisions, it is presented to the Cabinet for approval (1). Once approved, formal government orders or notifications are issued by the Secretariat for implementation (3).

89. The position of Chief Secretary embodies the principle of:
(A) Political leadership within the bureaucracy.
(B) Separation between policy formulation and policy implementation.
(C) Administrative neutrality and continuity.
(D) Direct judicial control over the executive.

Ans :

(C) Administrative neutrality and continuity.
As the senior-most career civil servant, the Chief Secretary represents the permanent executive. This role embodies the principles of administrative neutrality (serving the government of the day impartially) and continuity (providing stable administration even when political leadership changes), ensuring the smooth functioning of the state machinery.

90. What is the primary source of authority for the Police Commissioner's magisterial powers in the Commissionerate system?
(A) Direct orders from the Supreme Court.
(B) The State Government's notification implementing the Commissionerate system under relevant acts.
(C) Appointment by the United Nations.
(D) Resolutions passed by the city's Municipal Corporation.

Ans :

(B) The State Government's notification implementing the Commissionerate system under relevant acts.
The specific magisterial powers exercised by a Police Commissioner are conferred upon them by the State Government through official notifications issued under the provisions of relevant laws, such as the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) and specific Police Acts, when establishing the Commissionerate system in a city.

91. Which department in the State Secretariat is primarily responsible for personnel matters of state civil services?
(A) Department of Finance
(B) Department of Law and Legislative Affairs
(C) Department of General Administration (GAD)
(D) Department of Public Relations

Ans :

(C) Department of General Administration (GAD)
The General Administration Department (GAD) is typically the nodal department within the State Secretariat responsible for handling personnel matters, including appointments, transfers, promotions, service rules, and administrative reforms related to the state civil services, often working under the direct supervision of the Chief Secretary.

92. The Divisional Commissioner acts as a link between the District Collector and the _____.
(A) Tehsildar
(B) State Government
(C) Patwari
(D) Sarpanch

Ans :

(B) State Government
The Divisional Commissioner occupies an intermediate position in the administrative hierarchy. They serve as a crucial link, conveying policies and instructions from the State Government downwards to the District Collectors and reporting district-level issues and progress upwards to the State Government.

93. Who is the operational head of police in a district under the traditional (non-Commissionerate) system?
(A) District Magistrate
(B) Divisional Commissioner
(C) Superintendent of Police
(D) Range IG/DIG

Ans :

(C) Superintendent of Police
In a standard district setup (not under a Commissionerate), the Superintendent of Police (SP) is the operational head of the district police force, responsible for day-to-

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Ans :

(C) Superintendent of Police : State Police Force Command Pair (C) is incorrect. The Superintendent of Police (SP) commands the police force at the district level (in non-commissionerate areas), not the entire State Police Force. The command of the State Police Force rests with the Director General of Police (DGP). The other pairs correctly match the officer with their primary administrative domain.

72. Arrange the following police ranks in descending order of seniority:

1. Inspector General (IG)
2. Superintendent of Police (SP)
3. Director General of Police (DGP)
4. Deputy Inspector General (DIG)

Options:

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

Ans :

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The highest rank is Director General of Police (DGP) (3). Below DGP comes Inspector General (IG) (1). Below IG is Deputy Inspector General (DIG) (4). Below DIG is Superintendent of Police (SP) (2). Therefore, the correct descending order is 3, 1, 4, 2. Self-correction: ADG rank usually comes between DGP and IG, but is not listed. Among the options provided, IG is senior to DIG.

73. The organization of the State Secretariat into various departments reflects which principle of administration?

(A) Centralization of all powers
(B) Division of work and specialization
(C) Direct democracy
(D) Judicial review

Ans :

(B) Division of work and specialization
Dividing the Secretariat into multiple departments, each handling specific subjects (like Health, Education, Finance), reflects the administrative principle of division of work and specialization. This allows for focused attention, development of expertise, and efficient handling of diverse governmental functions.

74. What is the role of the Chief Secretary in coordinating disaster management activities?

(A) They personally lead rescue operations on the ground.
(B) They have no role; it is handled solely by the military.
(C) They often head the State Executive Committee of the Disaster Management Authority, coordinating multi-departmental responses.
(D) They are responsible only for providing financial relief after the disaster.

Ans :

(C) They often head the State Executive Committee of the Disaster Management Authority, coordinating multi-departmental responses.
As the state's top administrative official, the Chief Secretary plays a crucial coordination role during disasters. They typically chair the State Executive Committee responsible for implementing disaster management plans, ensuring effective communication and resource mobilization across police, health, revenue, and other relevant departments.

75. The headquarters of the Madhya Pradesh State Police is located in which city?

(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
The State Police Headquarters, housing the office of the Director General of Police (DGP) and other senior police directorates and administrative sections of the Madhya Pradesh Police, is located in the state capital, Bhopal. This central location facilitates coordination across the state.

76. Contrast the powers of a Police Commissioner under the Commissionerate System with those of an SP in a non-Commissionerate district regarding preventive actions under CrPC.

(A) The SP has more preventive powers than the Police Commissioner.
(B) Their powers are identical in all respects.
(C) The Police Commissioner exercises certain preventive magisterial powers directly, unlike the SP who requires DM's orders for many such actions.
(D) Only the SP can impose curfews, never the Police Commissioner.

Ans :

(C) The Police Commissioner exercises certain preventive magisterial powers directly, unlike the SP who requires DM's orders for many such actions.
A key difference lies in preventive powers (e.g., imposing Section 144, issuing certain licenses). In the Commissionerate system, the Police Commissioner holds these powers directly. In a non-Commissionerate district, the SP usually needs the District Magistrate's orders to implement many such preventive measures under the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC).

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100. What is the ultimate purpose of the entire administrative structure involving the Secretariat, Chief Secretary, Divisional Commissioners, and Police Administration?

(A) To provide employment to civil servants.
(B) To implement the policies and laws of the government effectively and efficiently for public welfare.
(C) To ensure the ruling political party remains in power indefinitely.
(D) To function independently of the elected government.

Ans :

(B) To implement the policies and laws of the government effectively and efficiently for public welfare.
The entire administrative apparatus, from the Secretariat down to the field level, exists to translate the policies, programs, and laws formulated by the elected government into action. Its fundamental purpose is efficient and effective governance aimed at delivering services and promoting the welfare of the citizens of the state.

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Legislature. These acts outline their administrative scope, financial authority, and electoral processes.

25. Assertion (A): The Collector/District Magistrate plays a crucial role in coordinating the activities of various government departments at the district level.
Reason (R): The Collector is designated as the chief coordinating authority for all developmental and administrative activities within the district.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true because coordinating diverse departmental functions is a key responsibility of the Collector. Reason (R) is also true as the Collector is officially positioned as the primary authority for ensuring synergy among different government agencies operating within the district. R directly explains why A occurs; the designated role as chief coordinator enables the Collector to perform this crucial coordination function effectively.

26. Consider the following statements regarding the Collector/ District Magistrate in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Acts as the District Election Officer during elections.
2. Is responsible for disaster management activities in the district.
3. Holds the primary responsibility for urban infrastructure development.
4. Functions as the head of the district judiciary.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(A) 1 and 2 only
The Collector/District Magistrate serves as the District Election Officer and is the chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority. However, primary responsibility for urban infrastructure often lies with Urban Local Bodies or Development Authorities, and the head of the district judiciary is the District and Sessions Judge, not the Collector. Therefore, only statements 1 and 2 accurately describe the Collector's roles.

27. Match the following Urban Local Body with its typical administrative area:

	Column A		Column B
1.	Municipal Corporation	i.	Smaller Cities/Towns
2.	Municipality	ii.	Transitional Areas (Rural to Urban)
3.	Nagar Panchayat	iii.	Large Metropolitan Cities
4.	Urban Development Authority	iv.	Planned Urban Development Zones

Options:
(A) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iv
(B) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii, 4-iv
(C) 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv
(D) 1-iv, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iii

Ans :

(A) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iv
Municipal Corporations govern large cities (iii). Municipalities administer smaller cities/towns (i). Nagar Panchayats are for areas transitioning from rural to urban (ii). Urban Development Authorities focus on specific planned development zones (iv). This matching correctly aligns each body with its designated administrative scope within the urban governance framework of Madhya Pradesh.

28. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a Panchayati Raj Institution tier with its level of operation?
(A) Gram Panchayat – Block Level
(B) Janpad Panchayat – District Level
(C) Zila Panchayat – Village Level
(D) Gram Panchayat – Village Level

Ans :

(D) Gram Panchayat – Village Level
The Gram Panchayat is the lowest tier of the Panchayati Raj system, operating at the village or group-of-villages level. Janpad Panchayats operate at the intermediate/block level, and Zila Panchayats function at the district level. Therefore, only pair (D) correctly represents the operational level of a Gram Panchayat.

29. Identify the incorrect pair regarding district administration officials and their primary role:
(A) Collector – Revenue Administration & Coordination
(B) Superintendent of Police – Law Enforcement
(C) Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat – Rural Development Implementation
(D) District Judge – Urban Planning and Development

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towns in Madhya Pradesh. They represent the lowest tier of urban local bodies, managing local civic services and administration for smaller urban settlements, distinct from larger Municipalities or Corporations.

7. What is the primary objective of Local Self-Government institutions?
(A) To centralize power at the state level
(B) To ensure democratic participation at the grassroots level
(C) To manage international relations
(D) To oversee national defence

Ans :

(B) To ensure democratic participation at the grassroots level
The fundamental aim of Local Self-Government is to foster democratic participation and decision-making at the local or grassroots level. These institutions empower local communities to manage their own affairs, address local needs, and participate directly in the governance process, promoting decentralization.

8. Which of the following statements about District Administration in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) The Collector is the head of revenue administration in the district.
(B) The Superintendent of Police reports directly to the Chief Minister.
(C) The District Magistrate has powers related to maintaining law and order.
(D) Various district-level officers assist the Collector in administration.

Ans :

(B) The Superintendent of Police reports directly to the Chief Minister.
The Superintendent of Police (SP) functions under the administrative control and direction of the District Magistrate for law and order duties and reports through the police hierarchy, typically to a Deputy Inspector General or Inspector General of Police, not directly to the Chief Minister. While the SP heads the district police, the reporting structure follows departmental lines and district coordination mechanisms.

9. Identify the correct statement regarding Urban Development Authorities in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) They are primarily responsible for rural agricultural development.
(B) They focus on planned development and infrastructure in urban areas.
(C) They are elected bodies like Municipal Corporations.
(D) They function independently of the state government's planning framework.

Ans :

(B) They focus on planned development and infrastructure in urban areas.
Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) in Madhya Pradesh are statutory bodies created with the specific mandate of planning and coordinating urban development within designated areas. Their responsibilities include formulating master plans, developing infrastructure, and managing land use to ensure orderly urban growth, working within the state's overall development strategy.

10. What principle underlies the establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Centralized governance
(B) Administrative efficiency through hierarchy
(C) Democratic decentralization
(D) Judicial oversight of local matters

Ans :

(C) Democratic decentralization
The establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is fundamentally based on the principle of democratic decentralization. This involves transferring powers, responsibilities, and resources from higher levels of government to locally elected bodies, enabling greater local participation in governance and development tailored to community needs.

11. Which of the following is NOT a part of the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Nagar Panchayat
(C) Janpad Panchayat
(D) Zila Panchayat

Ans :

(B) Nagar Panchayat
The three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj in Madhya Pradesh comprises the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Janpad Panchayat at the intermediate (block) level, and the Zila Panchayat at the district level. Nagar Panchayats are part of the urban local self-government system, not the rural Panchayati Raj structure.

12. How does a Municipal Corporation differ from a Municipality in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Municipal Corporations govern rural areas, while Municipalities govern urban areas.
(B) Municipal Corporations have fewer administrative powers than Municipalities.
(C) Municipal Corporations are established for larger cities, while Municipalities are for smaller cities/towns.
(D) Municipalities have directly elected mayors, whereas Corporations do not.

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CHAPTER 13

DISTRICT AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

1. What is the primary administrative unit at the district level in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Tehsil
   (B) Block
   (C) District
   (D) Division

   Ans :

   (C) District
   The district serves as the principal administrative geographical unit in Madhya Pradesh, overseen by the District Magistrate/Collector. It is the pivotal level where state government policies are implemented and various governmental functions are coordinated for the local population, ensuring efficient governance and service delivery across the region.

2. Who is the head of the district administration in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Superintendent of Police
   (B) Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat
   (C) Collector/District Magistrate
   (D) Divisional Commissioner

   Ans :

   (C) Collector/District Magistrate
   The Collector, also known as the District Magistrate, is the chief executive and administrative head of the district. This official is responsible for overall administration, revenue collection, law and order maintenance, and coordination of developmental activities within the district, acting as the key representative of the state government at the district level.

3. Which of the following is a key responsibility of the Collector/District Magistrate?
   (A) Conducting municipal elections
   (B) Maintaining law and order
   (C) Presiding over the State Legislative Assembly
   (D) Appointing judges to the High Court

   Ans :

   (B) Maintaining law and order
   Maintaining law and order is a fundamental responsibility of the District Magistrate (Collector). This involves overseeing the police administration within the district, implementing preventive measures, and managing crisis situations to ensure the safety and security of the citizens residing within the district's jurisdiction.

4. The Superintendent of Police (SP) at the district level primarily deals with which aspect of administration?
   (A) Revenue collection
   (B) Police and law enforcement
   (C) Rural development projects
   (D) Urban planning

   Ans :

   (B) Police and law enforcement
   The Superintendent of Police (SP) is the head of the district police force and is primarily responsible for the supervision of police operations, crime prevention, investigation, and maintenance of law and order under the overall guidance of the District Magistrate. The SP ensures the effective functioning of the police department within the district.

5. Urban Administration in Madhya Pradesh includes which of the following bodies?
   (A) Gram Panchayats
   (B) Janpad Panchayats
   (C) Municipal Corporations
   (D) Zila Panchayats

   Ans :

   (C) Municipal Corporations
   Municipal Corporations are key institutions of urban administration in Madhya Pradesh, responsible for governing larger cities. They handle civic amenities, infrastructure development, urban planning, and regulatory functions within their designated urban areas, distinct from the rural focus of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

6. Which tier of urban local government administers smaller towns in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Municipal Corporations
   (B) Nagar Panchayats
   (C) Zila Panchayats
   (D) District Councils

   Ans :

   (B) Nagar Panchayats
   Nagar Panchayats are established to govern transitional areas (areas transitioning from rural to urban) or smaller

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Zila Panchayats (rural local government at the district level) and Municipal Corporations (urban local government for large cities) are distinct entities operating in different domains (rural vs. urban). Neither is subordinate to the other; they function independently within their respective jurisdictions as defined by state law.

19. Select the correct statement describing the role of the Superintendent of Police (SP).
(A) The SP is primarily responsible for collecting land revenue in the district.
(B) The SP heads the district police administration and maintains law and order.
(C) The SP is the chief executive officer of the Zila Panchayat.
(D) The SP presides over the District Court sessions.

Ans :

(B) The SP heads the district police administration and maintains law and order.
The Superintendent of Police (SP) is the designated head of the police force within a district. Their core responsibilities involve managing police personnel, preventing and detecting crime, investigating offences, and ensuring the overall maintenance of peace and security within the district's boundaries, often coordinating with the District Magistrate.

20. Municipalities in Madhya Pradesh are typically established for which type of areas?
(A) Large metropolitan cities
(B) Rural villages
(C) Smaller cities and towns
(D) Areas transitioning from rural to urban

Ans :

(C) Smaller cities and towns
Municipalities (Nagar Palika Parishad) are constituted as urban local bodies to govern smaller cities and towns in Madhya Pradesh. They fall between the larger Municipal Corporations and the smaller Nagar Panchayats in terms of the population size and area they administer, providing essential civic services.

21. What does 'Decentralization' mean in the context of Panchayati Raj?
(A) Concentration of power at the state capital.
(B) Transfer of power and responsibilities to local government institutions.
(C) Abolition of local government bodies.
(D) Granting judicial powers to village elders.

Ans :

(B) Transfer of power and responsibilities to local government institutions.
Decentralization within the Panchayati Raj framework refers to the systematic transfer of administrative authority, financial resources, and decision-making powers from higher levels of government (state) to the elected local bodies (Panchayats). This empowers local communities and makes governance more accessible and responsive.

22. What is the primary function of a Gram Panchayat?
(A) To manage state highways.
(B) To oversee district-level planning.
(C) To provide civic amenities and implement development programs at the village level.
(D) To appoint judges for local courts.

Ans :

(C) To provide civic amenities and implement development programs at the village level.
The Gram Panchayat is the foundational tier of the Panchayati Raj system, operating at the village level. Its primary functions include providing basic civic amenities (like sanitation, water supply, local roads), implementing government development schemes, and managing local resources for the benefit of the village community.

23. The Collector/District Magistrate acts as a bridge between whom?
(A) The State Government and the Central Government
(B) The District Administration and the State Government
(C) The Judiciary and the Legislature
(D) The Municipal Corporation and the Gram Panchayat

Ans :

(B) The District Administration and the State Government
The Collector/District Magistrate serves as the key link between the state government and the district administration. They communicate state policies and directives to the district level and report back to the state government on district affairs, ensuring effective coordination and implementation of governmental functions.

24. Urban local bodies like Municipal Corporations and Municipalities derive their powers primarily from?
(A) The District Collector's orders
(B) Acts passed by the State Legislature
(C) Directives from the Central Government
(D) Decisions made by the Gram Sabhas

Ans :

(B) Acts passed by the State Legislature
The structure, powers, functions, and responsibilities of urban local bodies, including Municipal Corporations and Municipalities, are defined and granted by specific legislation enacted by the Madhya Pradesh State

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Ans :

(C) Municipal Corporations are established for larger cities, while Municipalities are for smaller cities/towns.
The primary distinction lies in the size and population of the urban area they govern. Municipal Corporations are constituted for larger metropolitan cities, possessing greater administrative autonomy and financial resources compared to Municipalities, which administer smaller urban centers or towns in Madhya Pradesh. Both typically have elected representatives.

13. What is the term used for the intermediate level of the Panchayati Raj system in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Zila Parishad
(C) Janpad Panchayat
(D) Village Council

Ans :

(C) Janpad Panchayat
The Janpad Panchayat serves as the intermediate tier in the three-tier Panchayati Raj structure in Madhya Pradesh, functioning at the block or tehsil level. It acts as a link between the Gram Panchayats at the village level and the Zila Panchayat at the district level, coordinating development activities within its jurisdiction.

14. Who is the administrative head of a Municipal Corporation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Mayor
(B) Municipal Commissioner
(C) Chairperson
(D) Collector

Ans :

(B) Municipal Commissioner
The Municipal Commissioner serves as the chief executive officer and administrative head of a Municipal Corporation. Appointed usually by the state government, the Commissioner is responsible for implementing the decisions of the elected council, managing day-to-day operations, and overseeing the corporation's staff and finances. The Mayor is the elected political head.

15. The powers and functions of the Collector/District Magistrate are derived from which sources?
(A) Only traditions and customs
(B) Only the Constitution of India
(C) Various Acts of Parliament and State Legislature, and government rules
(D) Primarily international treaties

Ans :

(C) Various Acts of Parliament and State Legislature, and government rules
The extensive powers and diverse functions of the Collector/District Magistrate stem from multiple legal sources. These include specific provisions within numerous central and state laws (like the Criminal Procedure Code, Land Revenue Code), delegated authority under various rules, and executive orders issued by the government from time to time.

16. Which body is responsible for conducting elections to Panchayati Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Election Commission of India
(B) State Election Commission
(C) District Collector
(D) Ministry of Panchayati Raj

Ans :

(B) State Election Commission
The State Election Commission of Madhya Pradesh is the constitutional body responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats (Gram, Janpad, Zila) and Municipalities within the state.

17. What is the significance of 'Local Self-Government' in the context of governance?
(A) It centralizes administrative authority for better control.
(B) It allows local people to manage their own affairs through elected representatives.
(C) It replaces the state government's role entirely.
(D) It focuses exclusively on judicial functions at the local level.

Ans :

(B) It allows local people to manage their own affairs through elected representatives.
Local Self-Government signifies a system where local communities have the authority and autonomy to manage local issues and services through their own elected bodies. This promotes democratic participation, responsiveness to local needs, and accountability in governance at the grassroots level, fostering self-reliance.

18. Which statement regarding Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) PRIs have a three-tier structure in most areas.
(B) Elections to PRIs are held regularly, generally every five years.
(C) The State Legislature determines the functions devolved to PRIs.
(D) Zila Panchayats are subordinate to Municipal Corporations.

Ans :

(D) Zila Panchayats are subordinate to Municipal Corporations.

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Ans :

(D) District Judge – Urban Planning and Development
The District Judge is the head of the district judiciary, responsible for adjudicating legal cases. Urban planning and development fall under the purview of Urban Local Bodies (like Municipal Corporations/Municipalities) and Urban Development Authorities, not the judiciary. The other pairs correctly match the official with their primary role.

30. Arrange the following steps in the typical process of enacting a bye-law by a Municipal Corporation in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Approval by the state government (if required).
2. Publication of the draft bye-law for public objections.
3. Passing of the resolution by the Municipal Council.
4. Final notification and publication in the official gazette.

Select the correct chronological sequence:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

Ans :

(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
Typically, the process begins with the elected Municipal Council passing a resolution (3). Then, the draft is often published for public feedback (2). Depending on the subject matter, state government approval might be necessary (1). Finally, the approved bye-law is formally notified and published (4) to come into effect. This sequence ensures legislative process, public consultation, and necessary oversight.

31. What is meant by 'financial administration' in the context of Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) The process of conducting elections for Panchayats.
(B) The management of funds, budgets, and accounts by Panchayats.
(C) The appointment of administrative staff for Panchayats.
(D) The judicial review of Panchayat decisions.

Ans :

(B) The management of funds, budgets, and accounts by Panchayats.
Financial administration for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) encompasses all activities related to managing their finances. This includes receiving funds (from government grants, local taxes), preparing and approving budgets, incurring expenditure according to rules, maintaining proper accounts, and ensuring financial accountability through audits.

32. Which tier of the Panchayati Raj system is responsible for preparing and implementing plans for economic development and social justice at the district level?
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) Zila Panchayat
(D) Gram Sabha

Ans :

(C) Zila Panchayat
The Zila Panchayat, operating at the district level, is mandated to consolidate the plans prepared by lower tiers (Gram and Janpad Panchayats) and prepare a comprehensive district development plan. It oversees and coordinates the implementation of various schemes related to economic development and social justice across the district.

33. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution are Panchayati Raj Institutions primarily established and empowered?
(A) Article 51A
(B) Article 370
(C) Article 243G
(D) Article 32

Ans :

(C) Article 243G
Article 243G of the Constitution of India, introduced by the 73rd Amendment Act, empowers state legislatures to endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government. This includes responsibility for preparing and implementing plans for economic development and social justice.

34. The concept of 'Local Self-Government' aims to empower which level of governance?
(A) National level
(B) State level
(C) Grassroots level
(D) International level

Ans :

(C) Grassroots level
Local Self-Government is fundamentally about empowering the lowest levels of governance – the village and town/city levels. It transfers power and decision-making authority closer to the people, enabling them to participate in managing their local affairs and development activities directly.

35. What is the primary role of Urban Development Authorities (UDAs)?
(A) Conducting municipal elections

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46. Identify the correct pair regarding the type of local body and its nature:
(A) Zila Panchayat – Urban Local Body
(B) Municipal Corporation – Rural Local Body
(C) Nagar Panchayat – Urban Local Body
(D) Janpad Panchayat – State Level Body

Ans :

(C) Nagar Panchayat – Urban Local Body
Nagar Panchayats are constituted for transitional or smaller urban areas, making them a type of Urban Local Body. Zila Panchayats and Janpad Panchayats are Rural Local Bodies (Panchayati Raj Institutions). Municipal Corporations are Urban Local Bodies for larger cities. State Level Bodies operate across the entire state.

47. Which pair incorrectly links a function with Local Self-Government?
(A) Democratic Participation – Essential feature of Local Self-Government
(B) Decentralization – Core principle of Local Self-Government
(C) Foreign Policy Formulation – Responsibility of Local Self-Government
(D) Local Resource Mobilization – Function of Local Self-Government bodies

Ans :

(C) Foreign Policy Formulation – Responsibility of Local Self-Government
Foreign policy is formulated and conducted at the national level by the central government, not by local self-government institutions (urban or rural). Local bodies focus on local civic functions, development, and governance. The other options correctly describe features or functions associated with local self-government.

48. Why is the Collector often referred to as the 'eyes, ears, and arms' of the state government at the district level?
(A) Because they are directly elected by the people of the district.
(B) Because they solely manage the district's financial resources.
(C) Because they gather information, report to the state, and implement its policies.
(D) Because they have the authority to overrule High Court decisions.

Ans :

(C) Because they gather information, report to the state, and implement its policies.
This phrase highlights the Collector's crucial role as the state government's main representative in the district. They observe the situation (eyes), gather intelligence and public feedback (ears), and execute government orders and policies (arms). This comprehensive role makes them central to state administration at the district level.

49. What is the 'Gram Sabha' in the context of the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) The elected members of the Gram Panchayat.
(B) A committee headed by the District Collector.
(C) The body consisting of all registered voters in a Panchayat area.
(D) The administrative office of the Janpad Panchayat.

Ans :

(C) The body consisting of all registered voters in a Panchayat area.
The Gram Sabha is the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system. It comprises all persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village or group of villages within the area of a Gram Panchayat. It functions as the general body, exercising oversight and providing direction to the elected Gram Panchayat.

50. Who is responsible for the overall supervision and control of the administration within a Municipal Corporation?
(A) The Mayor
(B) The Municipal Council (elected body)
(C) The Municipal Commissioner
(D) The District Collector

Ans :

(B) The Municipal Council (elected body)
While the Municipal Commissioner is the administrative head, the overall supervision and control of the Municipal Corporation's administration rests with the elected body, the Municipal Council (or Corporation Board). The Council, headed by the Mayor, makes policy decisions, approves budgets, and holds the executive wing accountable.

51. What is the primary source of funding for most Panchayati Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) International aid agencies
(B) Private corporate donations
(C) Grants from the State and Central Governments
(D) Loans from commercial banks

Ans :

(C) Grants from the State and Central Governments
While Panchayats can levy some local taxes, the majority f their funding comes from grants allocated by the State Government, often based on recommendations from the State Finance Commission. They also receive funds under various Central Government schemes for rural development, making government grants their primary financial source.

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Ans :

(C) Enactment of state legislation
Enacting state legislation (laws) is the primary function of the State Legislature (Vidhan Sabha), not the District Administration. The District Administration, led by the Collector, is responsible for implementing laws, collecting revenue, maintaining order, and coordinating development programs within the district.

42. What is a key difference between the role of the Collector and the Superintendent of Police (SP)?
(A) The Collector deals with revenue, while the SP deals with development.
(B) The Collector has judicial powers, while the SP does not.
(C) The Collector has overall coordinating responsibility, while the SP focuses on police functions.
(D) The SP reports to the Collector, while the Collector reports to the SP.

Ans :

(C) The Collector has overall coordinating responsibility, while the SP focuses on police functions.
While both are crucial district officials, the Collector (District Magistrate) holds broader responsibility for overall district administration, revenue management, and coordination across departments. The SP's role is specialized, focusing specifically on heading the district police force, crime control, and law enforcement. The SP works under the general supervision of the DM for law and order matters.

43. Assertion (A): Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) are created to ensure orderly growth in cities.
Reason (R): Unplanned urban expansion leads to challenges in providing basic infrastructure and services.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; UDAs are specifically tasked with promoting planned urban development. Reason (R) is also true, as haphazard urban growth strains infrastructure like water, sewage, and transport, creating slums and service deficiencies. Reason (R) provides the underlying rationale for establishing bodies like UDAs (A) – to prevent the problems caused by unplanned growth.

44. Consider the following functions related to Panchayati Raj Institutions:
1. Levying local taxes and fees as authorized by the state.
2. Implementing centrally sponsored schemes related to rural development.
3. Conducting elections for the State Legislative Assembly.
4. Maintaining vital statistics at the village level (births, deaths).

Which of these are typically functions of Gram Panchayats?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
Gram Panchayats are often empowered to levy certain local taxes (1), are key implementing agencies for central and state rural development schemes (2), and are usually responsible for maintaining birth and death registers at the village level (4). Conducting State Legislative Assembly elections (3) is the responsibility of the Election Commission of India, facilitated by district administration, not Panchayats.

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45. Match the administrative function with the primary responsible authority at the district level:

	Column A		Column B
1.	Overall District Coordination	i.	Superintendent of Police
2.	District Law Enforcement	ii.	CEO, Zila Panchayat
3.	Rural Development Implementation	iii.	District Magistrate/ Collector
4.	Maintenance of Land Records	iv.	Tehsildar/Revenue Officers

Options:
(A) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iv
(B) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-ii
(C) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii
(D) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii

Ans :

(A) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iv
The Collector/DM (iii) is responsible for overall coordination. The SP (i) heads law enforcement. The CEO of the Zila Panchayat (ii) often oversees rural development implementation. Revenue officers like the Tehsildar (iv), under the Collector, maintain land records. This matching aligns key district functions with the relevant primary authorities.

(B) Managing rural sanitation projects
(C) Planned development and infrastructure creation in designated urban areas
(D) Overseeing the district police force

Ans :

(C) Planned development and infrastructure creation in designated urban areas
Urban Development Authorities are specialized bodies focused on the planned and systematic development of specific urban or urbanizing areas. Their core functions involve land acquisition, master planning, developing infrastructure like roads, water supply, sewage systems, and housing projects within their jurisdiction.

36. Which official assists the Collector in maintaining law and order at the sub-divisional level?
(A) Tehsildar
(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)
(C) Block Development Officer (BDO)
(D) Chief Municipal Officer (CMO)

Ans :

(B) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)
The Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), who often also holds revenue responsibilities as the Sub-Divisional Officer (Revenue), assists the District Magistrate (Collector) in maintaining law and order within their designated sub-division. They possess executive magisterial powers for this purpose.

37. The three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj generally includes institutions at which levels?
(A) State, Division, District
(B) District, Block, Village
(C) Centre, State, District
(D) Division, District, Tehsil

Ans :

(B) District, Block, Village
The standard three-tier structure of the Panchayati Raj system, as mandated by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and adopted in Madhya Pradesh, comprises institutions at the Village (Gram Panchayat), intermediate/Block (Janpad Panchayat), and District (Zila Panchayat) levels.

38. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the functions of Municipalities in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) They provide basic civic amenities like sanitation and water supply.
(B) They are responsible for maintaining district highways.
(C) They regulate construction activities within their limits.
(D) They maintain records of births and deaths.

Ans :

(B) They are responsible for maintaining district highways.
Maintenance of major district roads and state/national highways typically falls under the jurisdiction of the state's Public Works Department (PWD) or specific road development authorities, not Municipalities. Municipalities focus on local roads, streets, sanitation, water supply, and other civic functions within their urban boundaries.

39. Which statement correctly describes a function of the Janpad Panchayat?
(A) It directly governs individual villages.
(B) It prepares the overall state budget.
(C) It supervises and coordinates the activities of Gram Panchayats within its block.
(D) It appoints the District Collector.

Ans :

(C) It supervises and coordinates the activities of Gram Panchayats within its block.
The Janpad Panchayat, as the intermediate tier, plays a crucial role in supervising the functioning of Gram Panchayats within its jurisdiction (block/tehsil). It provides technical and administrative support, coordinates development plans, and channels funds for various schemes implemented at the village level.

40. The successful functioning of Local Self-Government institutions heavily depends on which factor?
(A) Strict control by the central government.
(B) Adequate devolution of powers, functions, and finances.
(C) Frequent intervention by the judiciary.
(D) Minimal participation from local citizens.

Ans :

(B) Adequate devolution of powers, functions, and finances.
For Local Self-Government institutions (both urban and rural) to be effective, meaningful decentralization is essential. This requires the state government to genuinely devolve sufficient administrative powers, clear functional responsibilities, and adequate financial resources to enable these bodies to operate autonomously and meet local needs.

41. Which of the following tasks is generally NOT performed by the District Administration headed by the Collector?
(A) Land revenue collection and management
(B) Maintenance of law and order
(C) Enactment of state legislation
(D) Coordination of development activities

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52. Which amendment to the Indian Constitution gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act
(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 73rd Amendment Act
(D) 74th Amendment Act

Ans :

(C) 73rd Amendment Act
The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 1992, added Part IX to the Constitution, granting constitutional status and protection to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). This landmark amendment mandated the establishment of a three-tier PRI structure and regular elections across states.

53. Who presides over the meetings of the Gram Sabha?
(A) District Collector
(B) Block Development Officer
(C) Sarpanch (President) of the Gram Panchayat or other authorized person
(D) Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA)

Ans :

(C) Sarpanch (President) of the Gram Panchayat or other authorized person
Meetings of the Gram Sabha are typically presided over by the Sarpanch (elected head) of the respective Gram Panchayat. In their absence, the Up-Sarpanch or another member authorized by the Gram Sabha or relevant rules may preside, ensuring democratic functioning at the village level.

54. What is the typical term of office for elected members of Panchayats and Municipalities in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 3 years
(B) 4 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 6 years

Ans :

(C) 5 years
In accordance with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, the standard term of office for elected members of all tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (Gram, Janpad, Zila) and Urban Local Bodies (Nagar Panchayat, Municipality, Municipal Corporation) in Madhya Pradesh is five years from the date appointed for their first meeting.

55. Which body is responsible for the overall planning and development activities at the district level within the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) Gram Panchayat
(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) Zila Panchayat
(D) State Planning Board

Ans :

(C) Zila Panchayat
The Zila Panchayat sits at the apex of the Panchayati Raj structure within the district. It is responsible for consolidating plans from lower tiers, preparing the district development plan, allocating resources, and overseeing the implementation of various developmental activities across the rural areas of the district.

56. Which of the following statements about Municipal Corporations in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) They are governed by an elected council headed by a Mayor.
(B) The Municipal Commissioner is the chief executive officer.
(C) They have the power to levy property taxes.
(D) They are primarily responsible for agricultural development in the district.

Ans :

(D) They are primarily responsible for agricultural development in the district.
Municipal Corporations are urban local bodies focused on civic administration and infrastructure within large cities. Agricultural development primarily falls under the purview of the state's Agriculture Department and rural development agencies, including Panchayati Raj Institutions, not Municipal Corporations.

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57. Identify the correct statement regarding the Collector's role in land administration.
(A) The Collector personally cultivates all government land.
(B) The Collector is the custodian of land records and oversees revenue collection.
(C) The Collector has no role in land acquisition matters.
(D) The Collector decides the cropping pattern for the entire district.

Ans :

(B) The Collector is the custodian of land records and oversees revenue collection.
As the chief revenue officer of the district, the Collector holds ultimate responsibility for the maintenance of land records, assessment and collection of land revenue, and administration of land-related laws. This is a fundamental aspect of the Collector's duties.

58. What is the main purpose of reserving seats for women, SCs, and STs in Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) To limit the participation of other groups.

CHAPTER 14

COMMISSIONS AND STATUTORY BODIES

1. Which body is primarily responsible for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) The Election Commission of India
   (B) The State Legislative Assembly
   (C) The Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission
   (D) The State Government's Home Department

   Ans :

   (C) The Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission
   The Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission is constitutionally mandated under Article 243K and 243ZA to oversee and conduct elections for local bodies, including Panchayats and Municipalities, within the state. This ensures free and fair elections at the local level, independent of the state executive.

2. Who appoints the State Election Commissioner of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
   (B) The President of India
   (C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
   (D) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court

   Ans :

   (C) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
   As per the constitutional provisions (Article 243K), the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor of the state. This appointment process underscores the independent nature of the commission, although the conditions of service are determined by the Governor, subject to state legislation.

3. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the State Election Commission established for conducting Panchayat elections?
   (A) Article 324
   (B) Article 243K
   (C) Article 243ZA
   (D) Article 164

   Ans :

   (B) Article 243K
   Article 243K of the Indian Constitution mandates the establishment of a State Election Commission in each state for the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections to the Panchayats[cite: 10]. Article 243ZA extends this responsibility to Municipalities.

4. What is the typical tenure of the State Election Commissioner in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) 3 years or until the age of 60, whichever is earlier
   (B) 5 years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier
   (C) 6 years or until the age of 66, whichever is earlier
   (D) 4 years or until the age of 62, whichever is earlier

   Ans :

   (C) 6 years or until the age of 66, whichever is earlier
   The tenure for the State Election Commissioner in Madhya Pradesh is generally specified by state law, often mirroring the conditions of service similar to that of a Judge of a High Court or as determined by the Governor. Commonly, it's a fixed term (like 6 years) or a specific retirement age (like 66 years).

5. What is the primary role of the Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission regarding electoral reforms?
   (A) To directly legislate electoral laws for the state
   (B) To recommend improvements and reforms for local body elections
   (C) To adjudicate disputes related to state legislative assembly elections
   (D) To manage the finances of political parties during local elections

   Ans :

   (B) To recommend improvements and reforms for local body elections
   While the State Election Commission implements electoral laws, it also plays a crucial role in identifying challenges and suggesting reforms to the state government or legislature to improve the fairness, transparency, and efficiency of the electoral process for Panchayats and Municipalities.

6. Which of the following statements about the Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission is incorrect?
   (A) It is responsible for conducting elections to both Panchayats and Municipalities.
   (B) The State Election Commissioner can be removed by the Governor on grounds of misconduct.

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(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
Local Self-Government includes both rural (Panchayats) and urban (Municipalities) bodies (1). The State Election Commission handles their elections (2). The State Finance Commission advises on fund distribution (3). However, these bodies are subjects under the State Government's legislative and administrative control, not the Central Government (4 is incorrect).

64. Match the term with its correct description:

	Column A		Column B
1.	District Magistrate	i.	Elected head of a Municipal Corporation
2.	Mayor	ii.	Chief Executive Officer of a Municipal Corporation
3.	Municipal Commissioner	iii.	Head of District Administration & Revenue Collection
4.	Sarpanch	iv.	Elected head of a Gram Panchayat

Options:
(A) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iv
(B) 1-i, 2-iii, 3-iv, 4-ii
(C) 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i, 4-iv
(D) 1-iv, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iii

Ans :

(A) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii, 4-iv
The District Magistrate (Collector) heads district administration/revenue (iii). The Mayor is the elected head of a Corporation (i). The Municipal Commissioner is the CEO of the Corporation (ii). The Sarpanch is the elected head of a Gram Panchayat (iv). This matching accurately pairs each designation with its role.

65. Identify the correct pair relating to administrative divisions.
(A) District – Headed by Divisional Commissioner
(B) Sub-division – Headed by Tehsildar
(C) Tehsil/Taluk – Headed by Patwari
(D) Division – Headed by Divisional Commissioner

Ans :

(D) Division – Headed by Divisional Commissioner
A Division, comprising multiple districts, is headed by a Divisional Commissioner. A District is headed by the Collector/DM. A Sub-division is typically headed by an SDM/SDO. A Tehsil/Taluk is headed by a Tehsildar. Therefore, only pair (D) is correctly matched.

66. Which pair incorrectly matches the institution with its primary domain?
(A) Zila Panchayat – Rural Development
(B) Municipal Corporation – Urban Governance (Large City)
(C) Gram Sabha – Village Level Decision Making
(D) Janpad Panchayat – State Level Planning

Ans :

(D) Janpad Panchayat – State Level Planning
Janpad Panchayats operate at the intermediate/block level and are involved in planning and development within their respective blocks, not at the state level. State-level planning involves different bodies like the State Planning Board or relevant government departments. The other pairs correctly match the institution with its domain.

67. What does 'jurisdiction' mean in the context of an administrative officer like the Collector?
(A) The officer's monthly salary.
(B) The geographical area or subject matter over which the officer has authority.
(C) The officer's term of appointment.
(D) The political party the officer belongs to.

Ans :

(B) The geographical area or subject matter over which the officer has authority.
Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority or power vested in an officer or institution to exercise control, administer justice, or make decisions within a specific geographical territory or over particular types of cases or subjects. For a Collector, it primarily refers to the district boundary.

68. Who is primarily responsible for supervising the maintenance of land records at the Tehsil level?
(A) Patwari
(B) Tehsildar
(C) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)
(D) Collector

Ans :

(B) Tehsildar
The Tehsildar is the principal revenue officer at the Tehsil/Taluk level and is directly responsible for supervising the work of Revenue Inspectors and Patwaris in maintaining land records, collecting revenue, and handling land-related administrative tasks within the Tehsil.

NODIA

69. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act deals with which institutions?
(A) Panchayati Raj Institutions (Rural Local Bodies)
(B) Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities)
(C) State Legislatures
(D) Union Territories

Ans :

(B) Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities)
The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, introduced Part IX-A in the Constitution, dealing specifically with Urban Local Bodies. It mandated the constitution of Nagar Panchayats, Municipal Councils, and Municipal Corporations, granting them constitutional status similar to Panchayats.

70. What body acts as the electorate for electing the President (Sarpanch) of a Gram Panchayat?
(A) Members of the Janpad Panchayat
(B) Members of the Zila Panchayat
(C) All members of the Gram Sabha (registered voters)
(D) All residents of the village, including children

Ans :

(C) All members of the Gram Sabha (registered voters)
The Sarpanch (President) of the Gram Panchayat is typically elected directly by all the persons registered as voters in the electoral rolls for that Gram Panchayat area, i.e., the members of the Gram Sabha. This ensures direct democratic accountability at the village level.

71. Which of these is a key function of Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats?
(A) Conducting foreign trade
(B) Maintaining national defence forces
(C) Providing basic urban amenities and services
(D) Appointing judges to the Supreme Court

Ans :

(C) Providing basic urban amenities and services
Municipalities and Nagar Panchayats, as urban local self-government bodies, are primarily responsible for providing essential civic services within their jurisdictions. This includes sanitation, water supply, local roads, street lighting, waste management, and regulating local markets.

72. The Collector, in their capacity as District Magistrate, exercises powers primarily under which major Act?
(A) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(B) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
(C) The Companies Act, 2013
(D) The Environment Protection Act, 1986

Ans :

(B) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
The District Magistrate derives significant executive magisterial powers, particularly those related to maintaining law and order, preventive detention, and regulating public order, primarily from the provisions laid out in the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973.

73. What is the main objective behind the creation of Urban Development Authorities?
(A) To increase rural employment.
(B) To promote planned and orderly development of urban areas.
(C) To manage agricultural subsidies.
(D) To supervise Panchayat elections.

Ans :

(B) To promote planned and orderly development of urban areas.
Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) are specifically established to counter haphazard urban growth by undertaking planned development activities. They focus on creating well-laid-out urban infrastructure, housing, and amenities according to a master plan for designated areas.

74. Which statement about the Zila Panchayat is incorrect?
(A) It is the apex body of the Panchayati Raj system at the district level.
(B) Its members are primarily nominated by the state government.
(C) It supervises the activities of Janpad Panchayats.
(D) It is responsible for district-level rural planning and development.

Ans :

(B) Its members are primarily nominated by the state government.
Members of the Zila Panchayat are largely directly elected from territorial constituencies within the district. While MLAs, MPs, and heads of Janpad Panchayats might be ex-officio members, the core representative body is elected, not nominated by the state government.

75. Choose the correct statement describing the relationship between the District Magistrate (DM) and Superintendent of Police (SP).
(A) The SP is administratively senior to the DM.
(B) The DM has no authority over the SP regarding law and order.
(C) The SP heads the district police force but operates under the general control and direction of the DM for maintaining law and order.
(D) The DM and SP have completely separate and independent functions with no overlap.

Ans :

(C) The SP heads the district police force but operates under the general control and direction of the DM for maintaining law and order.
While the SP manages the internal administration and operations of the district police, the District Magistrate

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holds overall responsibility for maintaining law and order. Therefore, the SP functions under the DM's general supervision and direction concerning law and order matters, ensuring coordinated action.

76. What is the significance of the 'three-tier structure' in Panchayati Raj?
(A) It centralizes all decision-making at the district level.
(B) It creates a hierarchical system for effective administration and coordination from village to district.
(C) It limits the number of elected representatives.
(D) It focuses solely on judicial functions at each level.

Ans :

(B) It creates a hierarchical system for effective administration and coordination from village to district.
The three-tier structure (Gram, Janpad, Zila Panchayats) provides a linked system of governance. It allows for issues to be addressed at the appropriate level (local, intermediate, district) and facilitates coordination, planning, and flow of resources between the tiers, ensuring comprehensive rural governance.

77. Which of the following powers is generally NOT vested with the Collector/District Magistrate?
(A) Power to impose curfew under Section 144 CrPC.
(B) Power to collect land revenue.
(C) Power to pass laws for the state.
(D) Power to act as District Election Officer.

Ans :

(C) Power to pass laws for the state.
Law-making (passing legislation) is the function of the State Legislature (Vidhan Sabha). The Collector/ District Magistrate is an executive officer responsible for implementing laws, maintaining order (like imposing Section 144 CrPC), collecting revenue, and conducting elections, but not enacting state-level legislation.

78. How does the role of the Mayor differ from that of the Municipal Commissioner in a Municipal Corporation?
(A) The Mayor is the administrative head, while the Commissioner is the political head.
(B) The Mayor is the elected political head, while the Commissioner is the appointed administrative head.
(C) Both are appointed officials with equal powers.
(D) The Commissioner presides over council meetings, while the Mayor executes decisions.

Ans :

(B) The Mayor is the elected political head, while the Commissioner is the appointed administrative head.
The Mayor is typically elected (directly or indirectly) and serves as the political leader and ceremonial head of the Corporation, presiding over council meetings. The Municipal Commissioner is usually an appointed civil servant who acts as the chief executive officer, responsible for day-to-day administration and implementation of council decisions.

79. What are 'civic amenities' provided by urban local bodies?
(A) National defence services
(B) Basic public facilities like water supply, sanitation, street lighting, local roads
(C) Foreign diplomacy services
(D) University education administration

Ans :

(B) Basic public facilities like water supply, sanitation, street lighting, local roads
Civic amenities refer to the essential public services and infrastructure provided by municipal bodies to ensure a reasonable quality of life for urban residents. These typically include water supply, sewage and drainage systems, waste management, maintenance of local parks and roads, and street lighting.

80. Who appoints the Municipal Commissioner for a Municipal Corporation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Mayor of the Corporation
(B) The District Collector
(C) The State Government
(D) The elected Council of the Corporation

Ans :

(C) The State Government
The Municipal Commissioner, being the chief executive officer and often a member of the state administrative services, is typically appointed by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to ensure administrative control and effective implementation of state policies and regulations within the corporation.

81. Which body reviews the financial position of the Panchayats and makes recommendations regarding the distribution of taxes and grants?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) Finance Ministry, Government of India
(C) State Finance Commission
(D) Reserve Bank of India

Ans :

(C) State Finance Commission
As mandated by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, the State Finance Commission is constituted by the Governor every five years to review the financial position of the Panchayats (and Municipalities under the 74th Amendment). It recommends the principles governing the

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93. Match the institution with its level in the administrative hierarchy:

	Column A		Column B
1.	Zila Panchayat	i.	Village Level
2.	Municipal Corporation	ii.	Block Level
3.	Gram Panchayat	iii.	District Level (Rural)
4.	Janpad Panchayat	iv.	City Level (Large)

Options:
(A) 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-ii
(B) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-ii, 4-i
(C) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-iv, 4-ii
(D) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-iii

Ans :

(A) 1-iii, 2-iv, 3-i, 4-ii
Zila Panchayat is at the district level (rural) (iii). Municipal Corporation is at the large city level (iv). Gram Panchayat is at the village level (i). Janpad Panchayat is at the block level (ii). This matching correctly aligns each institution with its operational level.

94. Which pair correctly links an administrative level with its typical head in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) District – Tehsildar
(B) Tehsil – Collector
(C) Sub-division – Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)
(D) Village – Block Development Officer (BDO)

Ans :

(C) Sub-division – Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM)
A Sub-division within a district is typically headed by a Sub-Divisional Magistrate (SDM), who often also holds revenue powers as the Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO). The District is headed by the Collector, the Tehsil by the Tehsildar, and the village has a Sarpanch (elected) and sometimes a Panchayat Secretary (administrative), while the BDO operates at the Block level.

95. Identify the incorrect pair concerning local government finance.
(A) State Finance Commission – Recommends fund distribution
(B) Property Tax – Source of revenue for Municipalities
(C) Grants-in-Aid – Funds from State/Central Government
(D) Income Tax Collection – Primary function of Gram Panchayat

Ans :

(D) Income Tax Collection – Primary function of Gram Panchayat
Gram Panchayats do not collect Income Tax; this is a function of the Central Government's Income Tax Department. Panchayats may levy minor local taxes, but their primary funding comes from grants and devolved funds recommended by bodies like the State Finance Commission. The other pairs are correctly matched.

96. What is the role of the 'Superintendent of Police' (SP) in district administration?
(A) To oversee revenue collection and land records.
(B) To head the district police force and manage law enforcement.
(C) To manage urban infrastructure development.
(D) To preside over the Zila Panchayat meetings.

Ans :

(B) To head the district police force and manage law enforcement.
The Superintendent of Police (SP) is the chief of the district police organization. Their primary role involves managing police personnel, preventing and investigating crime, maintaining traffic order, and ensuring the overall safety and security situation within the district's jurisdiction.

97. Which institutions constitute 'Local Self-Government' as per the chapter's scope?
(A) Only State Government Departments
(B) Only Central Government Agencies
(C) Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities/Corporations)
(D) Courts and Tribunals

Ans :

(C) Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities/Corporations)
The chapter focuses on Local Self-Government, which encompasses the institutions designed for governance at the local level. This includes the Panchayati Raj Institutions (Gram, Janpad, Zila Panchayats) for rural areas and Urban Local Bodies (Nagar Panchayats, Municipalities, Municipal Corporations) for urban areas.

98. The Collector's responsibilities regarding disaster management typically involve which role?
(A) Predicting earthquakes precisely.
(B) Leading the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).
(C) Commanding international rescue teams.
(D) Formulating national disaster policies.

Ans :

(B) Leading the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA).

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Regular elections, mandated by the Constitution and conducted by the State Election Commission, are the cornerstone of Panchayati Raj. They allow registered voters in the local area to democratically elect their representatives to manage local affairs, ensuring accountability and representation.

88. Why is coordination by the District Collector considered essential for effective district administration?
(A) Because the Collector personally executes every single task.
(B) Because multiple government departments operate independently within the district.
(C) Because the Collector is the only official with financial powers.
(D) Because it eliminates the need for local self-government.

Ans :

(B) Because multiple government departments operate independently within the district.
Effective governance requires synergy between various departments (like health, education, police, revenue, PWD) working at the district level. The Collector's coordinating role ensures that these departments work together towards common goals, avoid duplication of effort, resolve inter-departmental issues, and implement integrated development plans.

89. Which of these is NOT a primary responsibility of a Municipal Corporation?
(A) Urban planning and land use regulation
(B) Water supply and sewage disposal
(C) Running the state's university system
(D) Maintenance of local roads and street lighting

Ans :

(C) Running the state's university system
The administration and management of the state's university system fall under the purview of the Higher Education Department of the state government and the universities themselves (which are often autonomous bodies). Municipal Corporations focus on civic infrastructure and services within their city limits.

90. Contrast the source of power for the Collector/DM and the Sarpanch of a Gram Panchayat.
(A) Both derive power directly from the Constitution.
(B) The Collector is appointed by the government, while the Sarpanch is elected by the people.
(C) The Sarpanch appoints the Collector.
(D) Both are elected officials with identical powers.

Ans :

(B) The Collector is appointed by the government, while the Sarpanch is elected by the people.
The Collector is typically a career civil servant appointed by the state government, representing the state's authority. The Sarpanch is an elected representative, chosen directly or indirectly by the local people (Gram Sabha members) to head the Gram Panchayat, deriving democratic legitimacy from the electorate.

91. Assertion (A): Panchayati Raj Institutions play a role in the implementation of rural development schemes.
Reason (R): Decentralization aims to involve local bodies in planning and executing development programs tailored to local needs.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; PRIs are key agencies for implementing various central and state rural development schemes. Reason (R) explains why this is the case: the principle of decentralization inherently involves empowering local bodies like Panchayats to manage development activities (A), making them more effective and relevant to local conditions.

92. Consider the following aspects of District Administration:
1. Maintenance of Law and Order
2. Collection of Land Revenue
3. Conduct of Parliamentary Elections
4. Formulation of Foreign Policy
Which of these fall under the responsibilities of the District Magistrate/Collector?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
The District Magistrate/Collector is responsible for law and order (1), land revenue collection (2), and acts as the District Election Officer for conducting various elections, including Parliamentary ones (3). Formulation of foreign policy (4) is a function of the central government.

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distribution of state revenues to these local bodies and the grants-in-aid.

82. The power to remove a Sarpanch or Panch of a Gram Panchayat usually rests with whom, following a specific procedure?
(A) The Block Development Officer
(B) The District Collector or designated authority, based on state laws
(C) The Chief Minister
(D) The Gram Sabha directly through a simple majority vote

Ans :

(B) The District Collector or designated authority, based on state laws
While procedures like 'no-confidence motions' might involve the Gram Sabha or Panchayat members, the formal power to remove an elected Panchayat representative (like a Sarpanch) for misconduct or other specified reasons, after due process, is typically vested in a higher administrative authority like the District Collector or an authority designated under the state's Panchayati Raj Act.

83. What is the primary role of the district-level officers mentioned in the syllabus (e.g., heads of agriculture, education, health)?
(A) To formulate national policies
(B) To implement departmental schemes and manage departmental activities within the district
(C) To act as judges in local courts
(D) To command the district police force

Ans :

(B) To implement departmental schemes and manage departmental activities within the district
District-level officers representing various government departments (like Agriculture, Health, Education) are responsible for executing the policies and programs of their respective departments within the geographical boundaries of the district. They work under the overall coordination of the District Collector.

84. Nagar Panchayats are constituted for which type of areas?
(A) Metropolitan Cities
(B) Areas transitioning from rural to urban
(C) State Capitals exclusively
(D) Large industrial townships only

Ans :

(B) Areas transitioning from rural to urban
Nagar Panchayats, as defined under the 74th Amendment framework, are specifically meant for areas that are in transition – moving from being classified as rural to acquiring urban characteristics. They represent the lowest tier of urban local government.

85. Which tier of Panchayati Raj acts as a link between the Gram Panchayat and the Zila Panchayat?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Nyaya Panchayat
(C) Janpad Panchayat
(D) State Legislature

Ans :

(C) Janpad Panchayat
The Janpad Panchayat, operating at the intermediate (block/tehsil) level, serves as the crucial link between the village-level Gram Panchayats and the district-level Zila Panchayat. It aggregates plans, provides support, and facilitates communication within the three-tier structure.

86. Identify the incorrect statement about Local Self-Government.
(A) It promotes governance participation at the grassroots level.
(B) It aims to make administration more responsive to local needs.
(C) It leads to complete abolition of state government authority.
(D) It includes both rural and urban local bodies.

Ans :

(C) It leads to complete abolition of state government authority.
Local Self-Government involves decentralization and devolution of powers, but it does not mean the abolition of state government authority. Local bodies function within the framework established by the state legislature and remain accountable to the state government, operating as the third tier of governance.

87. Which of the following statements accurately describes the function of elections in Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) Elections are held occasionally, depending on the state government's discretion.
(B) Elections provide the mechanism for citizens to choose their local representatives democratically.
(C) Only nominated members participate in Panchayat elections.
(D) Elections are conducted directly by the Central Election Commission.

Ans :

(B) Elections provide the mechanism for citizens to choose their local representatives democratically.

NODIA

The District Magistrate/Collector usually serves as the Chairperson of the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). In this capacity, they are responsible for planning, coordinating, and implementing disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response measures within the district.

99. What is the basic unit of the Panchayati Raj system?

(A) Zila Panchayat
(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) Nyaya Panchayat

Ans :

(C) Gram Panchayat
The Gram Panchayat, operating at the village level, forms the foundational or basic unit of the three-tier Panchayati Raj system. It is the level closest to the people and deals with day-to-day governance and development activities within the village or group of villages.

100. What is the general purpose of having Urban Development Authorities in addition to Municipal Corporations/ Municipalities?

(A) To supervise the work of Municipal Corporations.
(B) To focus on large-scale, planned development and specialized projects in specific urban zones.
(C) To manage rural development schemes within city limits.
(D) To replace the elected Municipal bodies entirely.

Ans :

(B) To focus on large-scale, planned development and specialized projects in specific urban zones.
While Municipal bodies handle routine civic administration, Urban Development Authorities (UDAs) are often created as specialized agencies to undertake major urban planning initiatives, land development, large infrastructure projects (like ring roads, housing schemes), and oversee the planned growth of new urban areas or satellite townships, complementing the role of municipalities.

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(B) To ensure equitable representation and political empowerment of marginalized sections.
(C) To fulfill international treaty obligations only.
(D) To reduce the number of elected positions.

Ans :

(B) To ensure equitable representation and political empowerment of marginalized sections.
Reservation policies in PRIs, mandated by the 73rd Amendment, aim to ensure that historically marginalized groups, including women, Scheduled Castes (SCs), and Scheduled Tribes (STs), have adequate representation in local governance. This promotes social justice and political inclusion at the grassroots level.

59. Which of the following is NOT typically a source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities/Corporations)?
(A) Property Tax
(B) Water Charges
(C) Income Tax
(D) Grants from the State Government

Ans :

(C) Income Tax
Income tax is levied and collected by the Central Government of India. Urban Local Bodies generate revenue through local taxes like property tax, professional tax (in some cases), fees for services like water supply and sanitation, and receive grants from the state government, but they do not levy income tax.

60. Compare the focus of Zila Panchayats and Municipal Corporations.
(A) Both focus primarily on rural development.
(B) Both focus primarily on urban administration.
(C) Zila Panchayats focus on rural governance, while Municipal Corporations focus on urban governance in large cities.
(D) Zila Panchayats manage state finances, while Municipal Corporations manage district finances.

Ans :

(C) Zila Panchayats focus on rural governance, while Municipal Corporations focus on urban governance in large cities.
This statement correctly contrasts their domains. Zila Panchayats are the apex rural local government body at the district level, overseeing rural development. Municipal Corporations are urban local government bodies responsible for administering large cities. They operate in distinct geographical and administrative spheres.

NODIA

61. Arrange the typical hierarchy of Panchayati Raj Institutions from the lowest to the highest level:
1. Zila Panchayat
2. Janpad Panchayat
3. Gram Panchayat

Select the correct sequence:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

Ans :

(B) 3, 2, 1
The Panchayati Raj system follows a hierarchical structure based on geographical scope. The Gram Panchayat operates at the village level (lowest), the Janpad Panchayat functions at the intermediate/block level, and the Zila Panchayat serves at the district level (highest).

62. Assertion (A): The Superintendent of Police (SP) is responsible for the operational command of the police force in the district.
Reason (R): The District Magistrate (Collector) has no role whatsoever in the maintenance of law and order.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is true; the SP leads the district police operations. However, Reason (R) is false. The District Magistrate (Collector) holds significant responsibility for the overall maintenance of law and order in the district and exercises executive magisterial powers, often overseeing and directing the SP in this regard.

63. Consider the following regarding Local Self-Government in Madhya Pradesh:
1. It encompasses both Panchayati Raj Institutions for rural areas and Municipal Bodies for urban areas.
2. The State Election Commission conducts elections for these bodies.
3. The State Finance Commission recommends the distribution of funds to these bodies.
4. These bodies function directly under the control of the Central Government.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only

(C) Its powers are derived from the Constitution of India.
(D) It prepares the electoral rolls for local body elections.

Ans :

(B) The State Election Commissioner can be removed by the Governor on grounds of misconduct.
The State Election Commissioner can be removed from office only in a manner and on grounds similar to those for a Judge of a High Court, which involves an address by the State Legislature and not solely by the Governor's discretion. This provides security of tenure.

7. The powers and functions of the State Election Commission related to Municipal elections are outlined in which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 243K
(B) Article 243ZA
(C) Article 324
(D) Article 243ZD

Ans :

(B) Article 243ZA
Article 243ZA specifically vests the superintendence, direction, and control of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections to the Municipalities in the State Election Commission, mirroring the provisions of Article 243K for Panchayats.

8. Who was the first State Election Commissioner of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Shri N.B. Lohani
(B) Shri Gopal Sharan Shukla
(C) Shri Ajit Raizada
(D) Shri Basant Pratap Singh

Ans :

(A) Shri N.B. Lohani
Shri N.B. Lohani served as the first State Election Commissioner of Madhya Pradesh. Understanding the history and key figures associated with these institutions is important for factual recall related to state-specific bodies and their establishment phases after the 73rd and 74th Amendments.

9. The State Election Commission works independently of which body while conducting local elections?
(A) The State Legislature
(B) The State Executive (Government)
(C) The Madhya Pradesh High Court
(D) The Election Commission of India

Ans :

(B) The State Executive (Government)
The constitution envisages the State Election Commission as an independent body to ensure that local body elections are conducted freely and fairly, without interference from the ruling state government or executive branch. Its independence is a cornerstone of grassroots democracy.

10. What is the primary function of the Madhya Pradesh State Information Commission?
(A) To conduct elections for state information officers
(B) To manage the state government's public relations
(C) To ensure the implementation of the Right to Information Act
(D) To provide information technology services to government departments

Ans :

(C) To ensure the implementation of the Right to Information Act
The State Information Commission is the appellate authority established under the Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005. Its main role is to hear appeals from individuals who have not received requested information from Public Information Officers (PIOs) and to ensure compliance with the Act.

11. Who appoints the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Chief Minister alone
(B) The Governor based on the recommendation of a committee
(C) The Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha
(D) The Chief Justice of the High Court

Ans :

(B) The Governor based on the recommendation of a committee
The Governor appoints the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners based on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Chief Minister (as Chairperson), the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly, and a Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister[cite: 10].

12. The State Information Commission in Madhya Pradesh was established under which Act?
(A) The Madhya Pradesh Lok Seva Guarantee Adhiniyam, 2010
(B) The Indian Penal Code, 1860
(C) The Right to Information Act, 2005
(D) The Environment Protection Act, 1986

Ans :

(C) The Right to Information Act, 2005
The Right to Information Act, 2005, a central legislation, mandates the establishment of a Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions in every state, including Madhya Pradesh, to operationalize

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measures, investigating complaints, and advising on the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Castes, not conducting elections.

25. Which similar commission exists in Madhya Pradesh specifically for the welfare and protection of Scheduled Tribes?
(A) State Commission for Other Backward Classes
(B) State Commission for Minorities
(C) State Scheduled Tribes Commission
(D) State Human Rights Commission

Ans :

(C) State Scheduled Tribes Commission
Analogous to the State Scheduled Castes Commission, Madhya Pradesh has a State Scheduled Tribes Commission dedicated to monitoring safeguards, investigating complaints, and advising the government on matters concerning the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes within the state.

26. Which statutory body in Madhya Pradesh is specifically tasked with evaluating the progress of the development of Scheduled Tribes under the Union and the State?
(A) State Human Rights Commission
(B) State Scheduled Tribes Commission
(C) Tribal Research Institute (TRI)
(D) State Commission for Backward Classes

Ans :

(B) State Scheduled Tribes Commission
The Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Tribes Commission is designated to monitor all matters related to the safeguards provided for STs, evaluate their developmental progress, inquire into complaints of rights deprivation, and advise the state government on their welfare and advancement.

27. What is a key function of the Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Tribes Commission regarding the planning process?
(A) To allocate budget for tribal development projects directly.
(B) To participate and advise on the planning process for the socio-economic development of STs.
(C) To implement tribal welfare schemes at the district level.
(D) To conduct surveys for identifying new tribal groups within the state.

Ans :

(B) To participate and advise on the planning process for the socio-economic development of STs.
The Commission plays a vital advisory role by participating in the planning process related to Scheduled Tribes' socio-economic development and evaluating the progress of development initiatives undertaken by the state government. Its input helps align policies with tribal needs.

28. The powers vested in the Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Tribes Commission while investigating complaints are similar to those of a:
(A) Criminal Court
(B) Revenue Court
(C) Civil Court
(D) Lok Adalat

Ans :

(C) Civil Court
When investigating any matter referred to it or inquiring into any complaint, the State Scheduled Tribes Commission possesses the powers of a civil court. This includes summoning individuals, requiring documents, and receiving evidence on affidavits, ensuring thorough investigations.

29. The State Scheduled Tribes Commission submits its annual report to whom?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh
(D) The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

Ans :

(B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
Similar to other state commissions like the SC Commission, the State Scheduled Tribes Commission presents its annual report, and any special reports, to the Governor. The Governor then causes these reports to be laid before the State Legislature.

30. How does the State Scheduled Tribes Commission contribute to the protection of tribal rights related to forests?
(A) By directly managing forest resources in tribal areas.
(B) By inquiring into complaints regarding the violation of forest rights granted to STs.
(C) By issuing permits for forest produce collection.
(D) By amending the Indian Forest Act independently.

Ans :

(B) By inquiring into complaints regarding the violation of forest rights granted to STs.
The Commission plays a crucial role in safeguarding tribal rights, including those granted under laws like the Forest Rights Act, 2006. It investigates complaints where these rights are allegedly violated or denied, ensuring legal safeguards are upheld for Scheduled Tribes.

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Ans :

(A) Yes, it can recommend disciplinary action to the concerned disciplinary authority.
Besides imposing penalties, the State Information Commission can recommend to the relevant disciplinary authority that disciplinary action be taken against a PIO under the applicable service rules if they have persistently violated the provisions of the RTI Act.

19. Which body is responsible for ensuring the protection of rights and safeguards provided to Scheduled Castes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The State Human Rights Commission
(B) The State Commission for Backward Classes
(C) The State Scheduled Castes Commission
(D) The State Minorities Commission

Ans :

(C) The State Scheduled Castes Commission
The Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Castes Commission is specifically constituted to monitor the implementation of safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes under the Constitution and other laws, inquire into specific complaints, and advise the state government on SC welfare policies.

20. Who appoints the Chairperson and members of the Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Castes Commission?
(A) The President of India
(B) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The National Commission for Scheduled Castes
(D) The Chief Justice of the Madhya Pradesh High Court

Ans :

(B) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh
The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and members of the State Scheduled Castes Commission are typically appointed by the State Government. Their composition often includes individuals with knowledge and experience in matters relating to Scheduled Castes.

21. The functions of the State Scheduled Castes Commission primarily involve investigating matters related to what?
(A) Environmental protection issues
(B) Deprivation of rights and safeguards of Scheduled Castes
(C) Economic policies of the state
(D) Conduct of state legislative elections

Ans :

(B) Deprivation of rights and safeguards of Scheduled Castes
The core function of the State Scheduled Castes Commission is to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and to inquire into specific complaints regarding the violation or deprivation of their rights.

22. Does the Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Castes Commission have the powers of a civil court?
(A) Yes, while investigating any matter or inquiring into a complaint.
(B) No, it only has advisory powers.
(C) Yes, but only in cases involving criminal offences.
(D) No, its powers are limited to making recommendations.

Ans :

(A) Yes, while investigating any matter or inquiring into a complaint.
Similar to other commissions like the Information Commission, the State Scheduled Castes Commission is vested with the powers of a civil court while investigating matters or inquiring into complaints. This allows it to effectively gather evidence and summon witnesses.

23. What is the nature of the recommendations made by the Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Castes Commission to the state government?
(A) Binding and mandatory
(B) Generally advisory, but carry significant weight
(C) Legally enforceable through courts
(D) Applicable only to central government schemes

Ans :

(B) Generally advisory, but carry significant weight
While the recommendations of the State Scheduled Castes Commission regarding policy measures or redressal of grievances are typically advisory in nature, they hold considerable influence. The government is usually expected to consider them seriously for the effective socio-economic development and protection of Scheduled Castes.

24. Which of the following is NOT typically a function of the Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Castes Commission?
(A) Monitoring the working of constitutional safeguards for SCs.
(B) Inquiring into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights of SCs.
(C) Participating in the planning process for socio-economic development of SCs.
(D) Conducting elections for representatives from Scheduled Caste communities.

Ans :

(D) Conducting elections for representatives from Scheduled Caste communities.
Conducting elections is the mandate of the State Election Commission. The State Scheduled Castes Commission focuses on safeguarding rights, monitoring welfare

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48. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the appointment authority for the head of the Commission:
(A) State Election Commissioner - Governor
(B) State Chief Information Commissioner - Governor (on committee's recommendation)
(C) Chairperson, State Scheduled Castes Commission - State Government
(D) Chairperson, State Commission for Women - President of India

Ans :

(D) Chairperson, State Commission for Women - President of India
The Chairperson of the State Commission for Women is appointed by the State Government, not the President of India. The President appoints the Chairperson of the National Commission for Women. The other pairs correctly state the appointing authorities for the respective state commission heads.

49. Arrange the following Acts, under which relevant state commissions function, in chronological order of their enactment:
1. The Right to Information Act
2. Protection of Human Rights Act (relevant for State Human Rights Commission, although not detailed in this chapter)
3. Provisions establishing State Election Commissions (via 73rd/74th Amendments)

Options:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

Ans :

(B) 3, 2, 1
The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments mandating State Election Commissions came into effect in 1993. The Protection of Human Rights Act (leading to State Human Rights Commissions) was enacted in 1993. The Right to Information Act (leading to State Information Commissions) was enacted in 2005. Therefore, the correct chronological order is 3, 2, 1.

50. Consider the following statements about Commissions in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The State Election Commission has the power to delimit constituencies for Panchayat elections.
2. The State Information Commission can impose penalties on First Appellate Authorities under the RTI Act.
3. The State Scheduled Tribes Commission submits its annual report directly to the State Legislature.
4. The State Commission for Women can fund NGOs working for women empowerment.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 1 only
(D) 2 and 4 only

Ans :

(C) 1 only
1. The State Election Commission often works in conjunction with or oversees the delimitation process for local body constituencies based on state laws.
2. The SIC primarily imposes penalties on PIOs, not typically First Appellate Authorities.
3. The ST Commission submits its report to the Governor, who lays it before the legislature.
4. While the Commission promotes empowerment, direct funding of NGOs is usually done through government departments/schemes, not the commission itself. Thus, only statement 1 is generally correct within the scope of its functions.

51. Which of the following statements about the Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women is incorrect?
(A) It reviews existing legislation concerning women and suggests amendments.
(B) It can take suo motu cognizance of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights.
(C) It has the authority to prosecute individuals accused of crimes against women.
(D) It advises the government on policies for women's empowerment.

Ans :

(C) It has the authority to prosecute individuals accused of crimes against women.
The State Commission for Women does not have powers of prosecution. While it investigates issues and recommends action, the actual prosecution of criminal cases is handled by the police and the judicial system. The Commission's role is investigative, recommendatory, and advisory.

52. What kind of initiatives does the State Commission for Women often focus on?
(A) Road construction in rural areas
(B) Agricultural subsidies for farmers
(C) Women empowerment initiatives and policy recommendations
(D) Management of state universities

Ans :

(C) Women empowerment initiatives and policy recommendations

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31. Which of the following statements about the Madhya Pradesh State Scheduled Tribes Commission is incorrect?
(A) It monitors the implementation of safeguards for Scheduled Tribes.
(B) It has the power to adjudicate land disputes between tribal members.
(C) It advises the state government on tribal welfare policies.
(D) It can inquire into specific complaints concerning the rights of STs.

Ans :

(B) It has the power to adjudicate land disputes between tribal members.
While the Commission investigates complaints regarding rights violations, including land-related issues, it does not function as a court to adjudicate or settle land disputes. Its role is primarily investigative, recommendatory, and monitoring, referring matters to appropriate authorities if needed.

32. The establishment and functions of the State Scheduled Tribes Commission are aimed at ensuring the welfare and protection of which specific group in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) All citizens below the poverty line
(B) Scheduled Tribes residing in the state
(C) Minority religious communities
(D) Residents of urban slum areas

Ans :

(B) Scheduled Tribes residing in the state
The State Scheduled Tribes Commission's mandate is specifically focused on the Scheduled Tribes population within Madhya Pradesh. It works to ensure their rights are protected, their development is promoted, and their concerns are addressed by the government.

33. A major similarity between the State Scheduled Castes Commission and the State Scheduled Tribes Commission in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) Both are constitutional bodies under Article 338.
(B) Both have identical powers to implement welfare schemes directly.
(C) Both are primarily concerned with monitoring safeguards and investigating complaints for their respective communities.
(D) Both are chaired by the Chief Minister of the state.

Ans :

(C) Both are primarily concerned with monitoring safeguards and investigating complaints for their respective communities.
Both the SC and ST State Commissions share core functions: monitoring the implementation of constitutional and legal safeguards, investigating specific complaints regarding rights violations within their respective communities (SCs and STs), and advising the government on their welfare.

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34. Which commission in Madhya Pradesh is responsible for examining requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a backward class in the state lists?
(A) State Scheduled Castes Commission
(B) State Scheduled Tribes Commission
(C) State Commission for Backward Classes
(D) State Minorities Commission

Ans :

(C) State Commission for Backward Classes
The Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Backward Classes is tasked with examining requests for the inclusion of citizen classes into the backward classes list and hearing complaints of over-inclusion or under-incluion. It advises the government on these matters.

35. The recommendations of the State Backward Classes Commission regarding the inclusion or exclusion of communities are generally submitted to:
(A) The High Court for approval
(B) The State Government for consideration
(C) The National Commission for Backward Classes for final decision
(D) The State Legislative Assembly for debate

Ans :

(B) The State Government for consideration
The State Backward Classes Commission tenders its advice and recommendations, particularly regarding the inclusion or exclusion of communities from the state list of backward classes, to the State Government, which then takes appropriate action.

36. The State Backward Classes Commission primarily deals with matters concerning which section of the population?
(A) Scheduled Castes
(B) Scheduled Tribes
(C) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (Other than SC/ST)
(D) Religious Minorities

Ans :

(C) Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (Other than SC/ST)
This commission focuses specifically on those classes of citizens designated as Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) or Other Backward Classes (OBCs) within the state, distinct from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

37. Who typically appoints the Chairperson and members of the Madhya Pradesh State Backward Classes Commission?
(A) The Union Government
(B) The State Government
(C) The Governor on the advice of the High Court Chief Justice
(D) The Speaker of the Vidhan Sabha

Ans :

(B) The State Government
Similar to the SC and ST commissions at the state level, the Chairperson and members of the State Backward Classes Commission are appointed by the State Government according to the procedures laid down in the relevant state act or rules.

38. What is a key role of the State Backward Classes Commission concerning welfare schemes?
(A) Direct implementation of all OBC welfare schemes.
(B) Evaluating and monitoring the implementation of welfare schemes for backward classes.
(C) Allocating funds for various OBC development programs.
(D) Formulating national policies for backward class development.

Ans :

(B) Evaluating and monitoring the implementation of welfare schemes for backward classes.
Besides advising on inclusion/exclusion in lists, the Commission often evaluates the effectiveness of welfare programs designed for backward classes and monitors their implementation, providing feedback to the government for better outcomes.

39. Select the correct statement regarding the Madhya Pradesh State Backward Classes Commission.
(A) It has the power to grant reservations in government jobs.
(B) Its primary function is to address issues related to linguistic minorities.
(C) It tenders advice to the state government on matters affecting backward classes.
(D) It is a constitutional body established under Article 340.

Ans :

(C) It tenders advice to the state government on matters affecting backward classes.
The Commission's primary role is advisory; it examines conditions, investigates complaints, and advises the state government on various issues concerning the welfare and advancement of backward classes. Reservation policy is determined by the government based on various inputs, including the Commission's advice.

40. Which commission is dedicated to safeguarding the rights and promoting the welfare of women in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Human Rights Commission
(B) State Commission for Protection of Child Rights
(C) State Commission for Women
(D) State Legal Services Authority

Ans :

(C) State Commission for Women
The Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women is specifically established to protect and promote the interests of women, review legal safeguards, recommend remedial measures, and advise the government on women-related issues and policies.

41. Who appoints the Chairperson and members of the Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women?
(A) The Chief Justice of the High Court
(B) The State Government
(C) The National Commission for Women
(D) The Governor, based on recommendations from women's NGOs

Ans :

(B) The State Government
The Chairperson and members of the State Commission for Women are appointed by the State Government. The composition typically includes individuals with experience in women's welfare, law, social work, or administration.

42. Which of the following is a key function of the State Commission for Women?
(A) Conducting elections for women representatives in Panchayats.
(B) Investigating practices derogatory to women and recommending action.
(C) Managing state-run shelter homes for women.
(D) Providing direct financial aid to women entrepreneurs.

Ans :

(B) Investigating practices derogatory to women and recommending action.
A core function of the Commission is to investigate unfair practices, discrimination, and atrocities against women, and recommend appropriate remedial legislative or administrative actions to the government to address these issues effectively.

43. Does the Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women have powers similar to a civil court?
(A) No, it relies solely on police investigations.

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(B) Yes, for specific purposes like summoning witnesses and documents during inquiries.
(C) No, it only has recommendatory powers.
(D) Yes, it has full powers equivalent to a criminal court.

Ans :

(B) Yes, for specific purposes like summoning witnesses and documents during inquiries.
While investigating matters related to women's rights violations or inquiring into complaints, the State Commission for Women is typically vested with certain powers of a civil court, such as summoning individuals and requiring the production of documents.

44. What is the primary impact the State Commission for Women aims to achieve through its functions?
(A) To increase the number of women in the state legislature.
(B) To ensure the overall empowerment and development of women in the state.
(C) To manage the state's budget allocation for women's schemes.
(D) To take over the functions of the Women and Child Development Department.

Ans :

(B) To ensure the overall empowerment and development of women in the state.
The overarching goal of the State Commission for Women is to act as a catalyst for women's empowerment by safeguarding their rights, addressing discrimination, recommending policy changes, and promoting their overall socio-economic and political development.

45. Assertion (A): The Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission is responsible for conducting elections to the State Legislative Assembly.
Reason (R): The Constitution of India mandates the State Election Commission with the superintendence, direction, and control of all state-level elections.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is false.

Ans :

(D) A is false, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is false because the Election Commission of India conducts elections to the State Legislative Assembly, not the State Election Commission. Reason (R) is false because the State Election Commission's mandate (under Articles 243K and 243ZA) is limited to Panchayat and Municipal elections, not all state-level elections.

46. Match the Commission (Column I) with its primary mandate (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	State Election Commission	i.	Safeguarding rights of backward classes
b.	State Information Commission	ii.	Conducting local body elections
c.	State Backward Classes Commission	iii.	Ensuring implementation of RTI Act
d.	State Commission for Women	iv.	Promoting welfare of women

Choose the correct option:
(A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
(B) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
(D) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Ans :

(A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
The State Election Commission conducts local body elections. The State Information Commission ensures RTI Act implementation. The State Backward Classes Commission safeguards rights of backward classes. The State Commission for Women promotes women's welfare. This matching correctly aligns each commission with its core function.

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47. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a Commission with its constitutional/statutory basis?
(A) State Election Commission - Article 324 of the Constitution
(B) State Information Commission - Right to Information Act, 2005
(C) State Backward Classes Commission - Article 338-A of the Constitution
(D) State Commission for Women - Article 243D of the Constitution

Ans :

(B) State Information Commission - Right to Information Act, 2005
The State Information Commission is a statutory body established under the provisions of the central Right to Information Act, 2005. The State Election Commission is constitutional (Art 243K/243ZA), Article 338-A relates to the National Commission for STs, and Article 243D relates to reservation for women in Panchayats.

the citizens' right to access information held by public authorities.

13. What is the maximum number of State Information Commissioners (excluding the Chief Information Commissioner) that can be appointed to the Madhya Pradesh State Information Commission as per the RTI Act?
(A) Five
(B) Seven
(C) Ten
(D) Twelve

Ans :

(C) Ten
The Right to Information Act, 2005, stipulates that a State Information Commission shall consist of a State Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten State Information Commissioners, as may be deemed necessary. The exact number can vary based on workload.

14. What power does the State Information Commission possess while inquiring into a complaint under the RTI Act?
(A) Powers similar to a civil court
(B) Powers to arrest individuals
(C) Powers to amend legislation
(D) Powers to dissolve public authorities

Ans :

(A) Powers similar to a civil court
While inquiring into complaints, the State Information Commission has powers akin to a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. This includes summoning and enforcing attendance, requiring discovery and inspection of documents, receiving evidence on affidavit, etc., to ensure effective investigation.

15. Which of the following statements regarding the Madhya Pradesh State Information Commission is correct?
(A) It is headquartered in Indore.
(B) It has the power to impose penalties on erring Public Information Officers (PIOs).
(C) Appeals against its decisions can be filed directly in the Supreme Court.
(D) The Commissioners hold office for a term of 5 years or age 62, whichever is earlier.

Ans :

(B) It has the power to impose penalties on erring Public Information Officers (PIOs).
The State Information Commission has the authority under the RTI Act to impose monetary penalties on PIOs for persistent delays, denial of information without reasonable cause, knowingly giving incorrect information, or destroying information. This ensures accountability among officials handling RTI requests.

16. What is the primary objective behind the implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act in Madhya Pradesh, overseen by the State Information Commission?
(A) To increase government revenue
(B) To promote transparency and accountability in public authorities
(C) To reduce the workload of government departments
(D) To provide employment opportunities in information technology

Ans :

(B) To promote transparency and accountability in public authorities
The core objective of the RTI Act, and consequently the State Information Commission's role, is to empower citizens by providing access to government information, thereby fostering transparency, curbing corruption, and making public authorities more accountable to the people they serve.

17. An individual dissatisfied with the response from a Public Information Officer (PIO) in Madhya Pradesh first appeals to whom?
(A) The State Information Commission directly
(B) The Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The First Appellate Authority within the concerned public authority
(D) The District Collector

Ans :

(C) The First Appellate Authority within the concerned public authority
The RTI Act prescribes a two-stage appeal process. The first appeal against a PIO's decision lies with the designated First Appellate Authority, usually a senior officer within the same public authority. Only if dissatisfied with the first appeal outcome can one approach the State Information Commission.

18. Can the State Information Commission recommend disciplinary action against a Public Information Officer (PIO)?
(A) Yes, it can recommend disciplinary action to the concerned disciplinary authority.
(B) No, it only has the power to impose monetary penalties.
(C) Yes, it can directly suspend or dismiss the PIO.
(D) No, disciplinary matters are handled exclusively by the administrative department.

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The State Commission for Women actively engages in promoting women's empowerment through various means. This includes recommending policy changes, raising awareness about women's rights, facilitating redressal of grievances, and suggesting specific initiatives to improve the status of women in Madhya Pradesh.

53. Which of the following is NOT typically within the scope of the Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women's functions?
(A) Inspecting jails or remand homes where women are kept.
(B) Funding research into women's issues.
(C) Directly implementing employment schemes for women.
(D) Reviewing constitutional and legal safeguards for women.

Ans :

(C) Directly implementing employment schemes for women.
While the Commission advocates for women's economic empowerment and may monitor related schemes, the direct implementation of large-scale employment programs usually falls under the purview of relevant government departments, not the Commission itself. Its role is more oversight and advisory.

54. How does the existence of the State Commission for Women contribute to gender justice in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) By ensuring equal pay for equal work in all private sector jobs.
(B) By providing a dedicated platform for addressing violations of women's rights and promoting gender equality.
(C) By solely handling all divorce cases within the state.
(D) By reserving 50% of all government jobs for women automatically.

Ans :

(B) By providing a dedicated platform for addressing violations of women's rights and promoting gender equality.
The Commission serves as a crucial institutional mechanism focused solely on women's issues. It provides an accessible platform for redressal, monitors safeguards, advocates for policy changes, and raises awareness, thereby contributing significantly to the pursuit of gender justice and equality.

55. To whom does the Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women submit its annual and special reports?
(A) The National Commission for Women
(B) The Chief Minister's Office
(C) The State Government
(D) The Madhya Pradesh High Court

Ans :

(C) The State Government
The State Commission for Women, like other state statutory commissions, submits its reports detailing its activities, findings, and recommendations to the State Government. The government then usually tables these reports in the State Legislature.

NODIA

56. What is the primary objective of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?
(A) To provide financial assistance to SC/ST communities.
(B) To prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of SCs and STs and provide relief.
(C) To establish separate courts for SC/ST members.
(D) To promote inter-caste marriages.

Ans :

(B) To prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of SCs and STs and provide relief.
The Act aims to prevent atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, punish perpetrators of such atrocities, and provide for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims. It defines specific offences considered atrocities when committed against members of these communities.

57. When was the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act enacted by the Parliament of India?
(A) 1955
(B) 1976
(C) 1989
(D) 2005

Ans :

(C) 1989
The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was enacted by the Indian Parliament in the year 1989 to address the specific nature of violence and discrimination faced by these communities and provide stronger legal protection.

58. Which authority is typically responsible for the implementation and enforcement of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, at the state level in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Election Commission
(B) State Government, particularly the Home and Police Departments
(C) State Commission for Women
(D) State Information Commission

Ans :

(B) State Government, particularly the Home and Police Departments
The primary responsibility for the enforcement of the SC/ST Act, including investigation and prosecution of offences, lies with the state government machinery, especially the police administration under the Home Department, along with the judiciary.

59. Does the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, provide for the establishment of Special Courts?
(A) No, cases are tried in regular courts.
(B) Yes, it mandates the specification of Special Courts for speedy trials.
(C) Only in cases involving multiple victims.
(D) Yes, but only at the national level, not state level.

Ans :

(B) Yes, it mandates the specification of Special Courts for speedy trials.
The Act provides for the State Government, with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of the High Court, to specify for each district a Court of Session to be a Special Court to ensure the speedy trial of offences under this Act.

60. What is the significance of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It primarily deals with land revenue collection in tribal areas.
(B) It provides a crucial legal framework to combat caste-based discrimination and violence against vulnerable communities.
(C) It regulates the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(D) It mandates specific quotas for SC/ST in private companies.

Ans :

(B) It provides a crucial legal framework to combat caste-based discrimination and violence against vulnerable communities.
Given the significant SC and ST populations in Madhya Pradesh, the Act is highly significant as it offers specific legal recourse and protection against historically ingrained social disabilities, discrimination, and acts of violence termed as 'atrocities'.

61. Which of the following statements regarding the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, is incorrect?
(A) The Act defines various actions as 'atrocities' if committed against SC/ST members.
(B) The Act provides for the relief and rehabilitation of victims.
(C) Anticipatory bail is generally available for accused persons under this Act.
(D) The Act mandates the establishment of Special Courts for trial.

Ans :

(C) Anticipatory bail is generally available for accused persons under this Act.
Section 18 and 18A of the Act place restrictions on the grant of anticipatory bail (bail before arrest) to persons accused of committing an offence under this Act, aiming to ensure the seriousness of the charges is fully investigated without the accused potentially influencing the process.

62. What does the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, aim to prevent?
(A) Environmental pollution
(B) Atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(C) Illegal financial transactions
(D) Unfair election practices

Ans :

(B) Atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
The explicit purpose stated in the title and preamble of the Act is to prevent the commission of offences defined as atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

63. Amendments have been made to the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, over the years. What was a key objective of recent amendments (e.g., 2015, 2018)?
(A) To reduce the number of defined atrocities.
(B) To strengthen the Act and clarify provisions regarding preliminary inquiry and anticipatory bail.
(C) To transfer implementation responsibility to the central government.
(D) To limit the Act's applicability only to rural areas.

Ans :

(B) To strengthen the Act and clarify provisions regarding preliminary inquiry and anticipatory bail.
Significant amendments, particularly in 2015 and 2018, aimed to strengthen the Act by adding new categories of offences, clarifying rules regarding investigation (like limiting preliminary inquiry requirements), and reinforcing the provisions related to the non-availability of anticipatory bail.

64. Implementing the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act effectively faces challenges in Madhya Pradesh. Which of the following is a potential challenge?
(A) Lack of sufficient SC/ST population

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(B) Over-reporting of false cases
(C) Issues related to witness protection, investigation quality, and awareness
(D) Absence of supporting state legislation

Ans :

(C) Issues related to witness protection, investigation quality, and awareness
Effective implementation often faces hurdles such as ensuring adequate protection for victims and witnesses, maintaining the quality and speed of police investigations, overcoming societal biases, and ensuring sufficient awareness about the Act's provisions among both the public and enforcement agencies.

65. How does the scope of the State Scheduled Castes Commission differ from the enforcement mechanism under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?
(A) The Commission enforces the Act, while the Act defines the Commission's powers.
(B) The Commission focuses broadly on monitoring safeguards and welfare, while the Act specifically deals with criminal offences (atrocities) and their prosecution.
(C) Both have identical functions and powers regarding SC/ST communities.
(D) The Act applies only to STs, while the Commission covers only SCs.

Ans :

(B) The Commission focuses broadly on monitoring safeguards and welfare, while the Act specifically deals with criminal offences (atrocities) and their prosecution.
The Commission has a broader mandate covering monitoring, investigation of complaints (including non-criminal aspects), and advisory roles regarding socio-economic development. The Act provides a specific legal framework for defining, preventing, and punishing criminal offences termed 'atrocities' against SCs and STs.

66. Assertion (A): The Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women has the power to resolve marital disputes through legally binding judgments.
Reason (R): The Commission functions as an alternative judicial body for women's issues.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.

Ans :

(D) Both A and R are false.
Assertion (A) is false; the Commission can counsel or mediate but cannot issue legally binding judgments like a court in marital disputes. Reason (R) is also false; the Commission is a statutory body with investigative and recommendatory powers, not a judicial body replacing courts.

67. Match the Statutory Body/Act (Column I) with its primary area of focus (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	State Information Commission	i.	Prevention of atrocities against SC/ST
b.	State Commission for Women	ii.	Ensuring access to public information
c.	State Scheduled Tribes Commission	iii.	Monitoring safeguards for STs
d.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act	iv.	Safeguarding rights of women

Choose the correct option:
(A) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii
(B) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i
(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(D) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i

Ans :

(B) a-ii, b-iv, c-iii, d-i
State Information Commission focuses on access to public information (RTI). State Commission for Women safeguards women's rights. State Scheduled Tribes Commission monitors safeguards for STs. The SC/ST Act deals with preventing atrocities against SC/ST members.

68. Identify the correct pair relating to the function of a commission:
(A) State Election Commission - Appointing government officials
(B) State Backward Classes Commission - Examining requests for inclusion in backward classes list
(C) State Scheduled Castes Commission - Conducting population census
(D) State Information Commission - Auditing government expenditure

Ans :

(B) State Backward Classes Commission - Examining requests for inclusion in backward classes list
A key function of the State Backward Classes Commission is to examine requests for inclusion of communities in the state list of backward classes and advise the government accordingly. The other options list functions not typically performed by the respective commissions.

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of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, committed by individuals outside these communities. It defines specific acts as atrocities linked to caste identity, which might not be covered or carry lesser penalties under the general IPC sections.

11. What role does the District Magistrate play under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995?
(A) Presiding over the Special Court
(B) Leading the investigation process
(C) Ensuring implementation of the Act and providing relief/rehabilitation
(D) Appointing the public prosecutor for cases

Ans :

(C) Ensuring implementation of the Act and providing relief/rehabilitation
The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, assign significant responsibilities to the District Magistrate (DM). The DM coordinates the implementation of the Act at the district level, oversees the provision of immediate relief, arranges for legal aid, and ensures the rehabilitation of victims and their families as per the prescribed norms.

12. The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2015 added which new categories of actions as offences?
(A) Preventing SC/ST candidates from filing election nominations
(B) Imposing a social or economic boycott
(C) Garlanding with footwear
(D) All of the above

Ans :

(D) All of the above
The 2015 amendment significantly expanded the list of acts considered atrocities under Section 3. It included new offences like preventing candidates from filing nominations, imposing social or economic boycotts, garlanding with footwear, dedicating SC/ST women as devadasis, and obstructing access to education or health services, among others, to strengthen the Act's protective scope.

13. What constitutes 'economic boycott' under the amended SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?
(A) Refusing to pay government taxes
(B) Preventing SC/ST members from engaging in trade or business they normally carry out
(C) Organizing a strike against government policies
(D) Disagreeing on the price of goods

Ans :

(B) Preventing SC/ST members from engaging in trade or business they normally carry out
Economic boycott, as defined under the amended Act, refers to actions taken by non-SC/ST individuals to prevent members of SC/ST communities from pursuing their customary trade, business, or occupation, or accessing economic opportunities, solely based on their caste identity. This aims to prevent economic strangulation as a form of atrocity.

14. What is the significance of the presumption clause (Section 8) in the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?
(A) It presumes the accused is guilty until proven innocent.
(B) It presumes certain mental states (like knowledge or intention) if the accused had prior acquaintance with the victim or their family.
(C) It presumes the victim's statement is always true.
(D) It presumes the investigating officer is unbiased.

Ans :

(B) It presumes certain mental states (like knowledge or intention) if the accused had prior acquaintance with the victim or their family.
Section 8 deals with the presumption as to offences. If it is proved that the accused had provided financial assistance for the commission of an offence under this Act, the Special Court shall presume, unless the contrary is proved, that such person had abetted the offence. It helps establish culpability in certain contexts related to the offence.

15. Which Chapter of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 deals with 'Externment'?
(A) Chapter II
(B) Chapter III
(C) Chapter IV
(D) Chapter V

Ans :

(B) Chapter III
Chapter III of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, specifically Section 10, contains provisios related to the externment (removal) of individuals likely to commit offences under the Act from Scheduled Areas or Tribal Areas. This is a preventive measure aimed at protecting the communities residing in these areas.

16. What is the primary purpose of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA)?
(A) To abolish Panchayati Raj institutions in tribal areas
(B) To extend the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas with certain modifications
(C) To create separate states for tribal populations
(D) To introduce municipal governance in Scheduled Areas

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2005. Citizens dissatisfied with the decision of the First Appellate Authority within a public authority can file their appeal with the State Information Commission.

74. The concept of 'atrocity' under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, refers to:
(A) Any crime committed by a member of SC/ST.
(B) Specific offences listed in the Act committed against members of SC/ST by non-members.
(C) Failure to implement reservation policies.
(D) Disputes related to agricultural land ownership.

Ans :

(B) Specific offences listed in the Act committed against members of SC/ST by non-members.
The Act specifically defines a list of offences (such as causing injury, insult, humiliation, exploitation, etc.) which constitute an 'atrocity' when committed by a person who is not a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe against a person who is.

75. Which body plays a key role in recommending measures for the effective implementation of safeguards for women in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The State Planning Board
(B) The Department of Social Justice
(C) The State Commission for Women
(D) The Advocate General's Office

Ans :

(C) The State Commission for Women
A primary function of the Madhya Pradesh State Commission for Women is to study and review the implementation of legal and constitutional safeguards for women and recommend measures to the government for their effective enforcement and improvement.

76. What is the full name of the PESA Act, enacted in 1996?
(A) Panchayats Enforcement in Scheduled Areas Act
(B) Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act
(C) Promotion of Education in Scheduled Areas Act
(D) Panchayat Empowerment and Social Audit Act

Ans :

(B) Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act
PESA stands for the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. It was enacted to extend the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution (related to Panchayats) to the Scheduled Areas, with certain modifications and exceptions.

77. Which part of the Indian Constitution's provisions were extended to Scheduled Areas through the PESA Act, 1996?
(A) Part III (Fundamental Rights)
(B) Part IV (Directive Principles)
(C) Part IX (The Panchayats)
(D) Part IXA (The Municipalities)

Ans :

(C) Part IX (The Panchayats)
The PESA Act, 1996, specifically extends the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution, which deals with the structure and functioning of Panchayats, to the Fifth Schedule Areas (Scheduled Areas) of the country, adapting them to suit tribal contexts.

78. What is a primary objective of the PESA Act, 1996?
(A) To establish industries in tribal areas.
(B) To ensure self-governance for people in Scheduled Areas through Gram Sabhas.
(C) To abolish the reservation system in Panchayats.
(D) To centralize administrative control over Scheduled Areas.

Ans :

(B) To ensure self-governance for people in Scheduled Areas through Gram Sabhas.
A key objective of PESA is to legally recognize the right of tribal communities residing in Scheduled Areas to govern themselves through their own systems of self-government and to safeguard and preserve their traditional rights over natural resources.

79. Under the PESA Act, which body is endowed with significant powers, including mandatory consultation before land acquisition and management of minor forest produce?
(A) Zila Panchayat
(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) Gram Sabha
(D) District Collector

Ans :

(C) Gram Sabha
PESA empowers the Gram Sabha (village assembly comprising all adult members registered as voters) in Scheduled Areas with substantial powers. This includes mandatory consultation for land acquisition, control over minor forest produce, and managing village markets.

80. How does the PESA Act aim to make Panchayats in Scheduled Areas different from those in other areas?
(A) By reducing their financial powers.
(B) By ensuring they operate under the direct control of the Governor.
(C) By mandating that their structure and functioning align with tribal customs and traditions.
(D) By limiting their role exclusively to judicial matters.

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Ans :

(C) By mandating that their structure and functioning align with tribal customs and traditions.
PESA ensures that Panchayats at the appropriate level and the Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas are endowed with powers and authority necessary to function as institutions of self-government, consistent with their customary laws, social and religious practices, and traditional management practices of community resources.

81. Which statement regarding the implementation of the PESA Act in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Madhya Pradesh has significant Scheduled Areas where PESA is applicable.
(B) The Act empowers Gram Sabhas to approve development plans and projects.
(C) The state government has framed rules for the implementation of PESA.
(D) PESA completely replaces the Indian Penal Code in Scheduled Areas.

Ans :

(D) PESA completely replaces the Indian Penal Code in Scheduled Areas.
PESA empowers local governance structures (Gram Sabhas and Panchayats) within Scheduled Areas, particularly concerning customary laws and resource management. It does not replace national laws like the Indian Penal Code, which continue to apply for criminal offences.

82. The PESA Act, 1996, is applicable to which specific areas of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) All urban areas
(B) Only the state capital region
(C) Areas designated as 'Scheduled Areas' under the Fifth Schedule
(D) All districts bordering neighbouring states

Ans :

(C) Areas designated as 'Scheduled Areas' under the Fifth Schedule
The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, applies specifically to the regions notified as Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, which are predominantly inhabited by tribal populations.

83. Which level of Panchayat under PESA is required to be consulted before making land acquisition in Scheduled Areas for development projects?
(A) Zila Panchayat only
(B) Janpad Panchayat only
(C) Gram Sabha and the Panchayat at the appropriate level
(D) State Government directly decides

Ans :

(C) Gram Sabha and the Panchayat at the appropriate level PESA mandates compulsory consultation with the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level before acquiring land in the Scheduled Areas for development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects[cite: 11].

84. What role does the PESA Act assign to Gram Sabhas concerning minor forest produce in Madhya Pradesh's Scheduled Areas?
(A) Prohibition of collection
(B) Ownership rights
(C) Auctioning rights to external agencies
(D) Taxation rights only

Ans :

(B) Ownership rights
The PESA Act specifically endows the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level with the ownership of minor forest produce, empowering local tribal communities to manage and benefit from these resources sustainably.

85. What is the Environment Protection Act, 1986?
(A) An act regulating industrial safety standards.
(B) An umbrella legislation enabling the central government to take measures for protecting and improving the environment.
(C) An act focused solely on wildlife conservation.
(D) A state-specific law for Madhya Pradesh concerning forest management.

Ans :

(B) An umbrella legislation enabling the central government to take measures for protecting and improving the environment.
The Environment Protection Act, 1986, is a comprehensive central legislation enacted under Article 253 of the Constitution. It empowers the central government to coordinate environmental protection activities, lay down standards, and regulate pollution from various sources.

86. In which year was the Environment Protection Act enacted by the Parliament of India?
(A) 1972
(B) 1980
(C) 1986
(D) 1991

Ans :

(C) 1986

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The Environment Protection Act was enacted by the Parliament of India in 1986. Its enactment followed the Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984, highlighting the need for stronger, comprehensive environmental legislation in the country.

87. Which body in Madhya Pradesh is primarily responsible for the enforcement of environmental laws and standards, including those under the Environment Protection Act, 1986?
(A) State Forest Department
(B) State Disaster Management Authority
(C) Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board
(D) State Biodiversity Board

Ans :

(C) Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board
The Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB) is the key regulatory body responsible for implementing various environmental laws, including the Water Act, Air Act, and provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, within the state. It monitors pollution levels and enforces standards.

88. Does the Environment Protection Act, 1986, provide for penalties for contravention of its provisions?
(A) No, it only sets guidelines.
(B) Yes, it includes provisions for imprisonment and fines.
(C) Yes, but only for government departments.
(D) No, penalties are covered under the Indian Penal Code only.

Ans :

(B) Yes, it includes provisions for imprisonment and fines.
The Act specifies penalties, including imprisonment for a term which may extend up to five years, or with a fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees, or both, for failure to comply with or contravention of its provisions, rules, orders, or directions.

89. What is the broad scope of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, concerning environmental issues?
(A) Limited to water pollution only.
(B) Limited to air pollution only.
(C) Covers a wide range of environmental issues including pollution, hazardous substances, and environmental impact assessment.
(D) Focused exclusively on noise pollution standards.

Ans :

(C) Covers a wide range of environmental issues including pollution, hazardous substances, and environmental impact assessment.
The Environment Protection Act, 1986, is an umbrella act providing a framework for regulating various environmental problems, including air, water, and soil pollution, management of hazardous wastes, noise pollution, and requiring environmental clearances for certain projects.

90. Which of the following is NOT a primary focus of the Environment Protection Act, 1986?
(A) Laying down standards for environmental quality.
(B) Regulating the handling of hazardous substances.
(C) Promoting the conservation of wildlife habitats.
(D) Defining the structure of municipal corporations.

Ans :

(D) Defining the structure of municipal corporations.
The Environment Protection Act deals with environmental protection and pollution control. The structure and functioning of municipal corporations are governed by separate state municipal acts, derived from Part IXA of the Constitution, not the Environment Protection Act.

91. The Environment Protection Act, 1986, empowers the Central Government to take measures for which purpose?
(A) Increasing agricultural output
(B) Promoting international trade
(C) Protecting and improving the quality of the environment
(D) Regulating stock markets

Ans :

(C) Protecting and improving the quality of the environment
The core objective and empowerment granted by the Act to the Central Government (which can delegate powers to state bodies) is to take all necessary measures for protecting and improving environmental quality and preventing, controlling, and abating environmental pollution[cite: 11].

92. Rules regarding Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in India are framed under which Act?
(A) The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972
(B) The Forest Conservation Act, 1980
(C) The Environment Protection Act, 1986
(D) The Biodiversity Act, 2002

Ans :

(C) The Environment Protection Act, 1986
The requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for various developmental projects is mandated through notifications issued by the Central Government under the powers conferred by the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

93. What is the main objective of the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004?
(A) To promote dairy farming in the state.

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69. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the powers of a Commission/Body:
(A) State Information Commission - Power to impose penalty on PIO
(B) State Women's Commission - Power of a civil court during inquiries
(C) State Election Commission - Power to disqualify candidates for corrupt practices
(D) State SC/ST Commissions - Power to issue arrest warrants

Ans :

(D) State SC/ST Commissions - Power to issue arrest warrants
While State SC/ST Commissions have powers of a civil court for summoning and evidence gathering during inquiries, they do not possess the police power to issue arrest warrants. Arrests related to atrocities are made by the police under the relevant criminal procedure codes and the Atrocities Act. The State Election Commission does have powers related to disqualification under certain conditions.

70. Arrange the following bodies/concepts based on their typical establishment or constitutional/statutory origin timeline in the Indian context:
1. State Commissions for Women (Statutory)
2. State Election Commissions (Constitutional - 73rd/74th Amend.)
3. State Information Commissions (Statutory - RTI Act)
4. State Backward Classes Commissions (Initially statutory, later constitutional status for National Commission influenced states)

Options:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

Ans :

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
State Election Commissions (1993 constitutional mandate). State Backward Classes Commissions were set up post-Mandal (early 90s onwards). State Commissions for Women Acts were passed by states largely in the 1990s. State Information Commissions came after the RTI Act, 2005. So, the approximate order is 2, 4, 1, 3.

71. Consider the following statements:
1. The Madhya Pradesh State Election Commission conducts elections for the Lok Sabha seats within the state.
2. The RTI Act, 2005, mandates the creation of State Information Commissions.
3. The State Scheduled Tribes Commission has the power to direct the state government to implement specific welfare schemes.
4. The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, applies only to offences committed within Madhya Pradesh.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3 only

Ans :

(A) 2 only
1. False (Lok Sabha elections are by Election Commission of India).
2. True.
3. False (The Commission advises/recommends, but cannot direct implementation).
4. False (It's a Central Act applicable throughout India, though enforced by state machinery). Therefore, only statement 2 is correct.

72. What does 'Statutory Body' mean in the context of commissions like the State Commission for Women or State Information Commission?
(A) A body established directly by the Constitution of India.
(B) A body created by an Act passed by the Parliament or State Legislature.
(C) A temporary body formed by an executive order.
(D) An organization registered under the Companies Act.

Ans :

(B) A body created by an Act passed by the Parliament or State Legislature.
Statutory bodies derive their existence, powers, and functions from a specific statute (Act) passed by the relevant legislature (Parliament for central acts like RTI, or State Legislature for state-specific acts), unlike constitutional bodies established directly by the Constitution.

73. Which commission is responsible for hearing appeals against decisions of the First Appellate Authorities under the RTI Act, 2005, in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Human Rights Commission
(B) Lokayukta
(C) State Information Commission
(D) State Administrative Tribunal

Ans :

(C) State Information Commission
The State Information Commission serves as the second appellate authority under the Right to Information Act,

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(C) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii
(D) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii

Ans :

(A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
PESA deals with Panchayat extension to Scheduled Areas. EPA 1986 deals with environmental protection. SC/ST Act deals with preventing atrocities against SC/ ST. MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam deals with prohibiting cow slaughter.

99. The effective implementation of the PESA Act in Madhya Pradesh requires synergy between which entities?
(A) State Government and Central Government only
(B) Gram Sabhas, Panchayats, and State Government administrative machinery
(C) Judiciary and Police Department only
(D) Non-Governmental Organizations and International Funding Agencies

Ans :

(B) Gram Sabhas, Panchayats, and State Government administrative machinery
Successful implementation of PESA necessitates active participation and empowerment of Gram Sabhas, functioning Panchayats aligned with PESA principles, and supportive action from the state government's administrative departments to respect and facilitate the roles assigned by the Act.

100. Which Act provides the legal framework for the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board to regulate industrial emissions and effluents?
(A) The Factories Act, 1948
(B) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, along with EPA, 1986
(C) The Mines Act, 1952
(D) The PESA Act, 1996

Ans :

(B) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, along with EPA, 1986
While the Environment Protection Act, 1986 provides an overarching framework, the specific powers and functions of the Pollution Control Boards regarding water and air pollution stem primarily from the dedicated Water Act, 1974, and Air Act, 1981. The EPA, 1986 complements these.

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(B) To prohibit the slaughter of cows and their progeny.
(C) To regulate the transportation of cattle.
(D) To establish veterinary hospitals across the state.

Ans :

(B) To prohibit the slaughter of cows and their progeny.
The primary objective of this state-specific legislation is to prohibit the slaughter of cows and their progeny (bulls, bullocks, calves) within Madhya Pradesh, reflecting socio-cultural sentiments and directive principles related to animal husbandry.

94. The Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam deals specifically with the prohibition of slaughter of which category of animals?
(A) All domestic animals
(B) Wildlife species
(C) Cow and its progeny (Govansh)
(D) Poultry birds

Ans :

(C) Cow and its progeny (Govansh)
The Act is specifically targeted towards 'Govansh', which includes cows, bulls, bullocks, and calves. It prohibits their slaughter within the territorial jurisdiction of Madhya Pradesh, subject to exceptions defined within the Act itself.

95. Does the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004, include provisions regarding the transportation of cattle for slaughter?
(A) No, it only prohibits slaughter itself.
(B) Yes, it often includes regulations to prevent transportation for the purpose of slaughter.
(C) Only for transportation outside the state.
(D) No, transportation is regulated by the Motor Vehicles Act.

Ans :

(B) Yes, it often includes regulations to prevent transportation for the purpose of slaughter.
Anti-slaughter laws like this one typically include provisions to regulate the transportation of covered animals to prevent them from being taken for slaughter, either within or outside the state, thereby strengthening the prohibition.

96. Assertion (A): The PESA Act, 1996, significantly enhances the powers of Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas.
Reason (R): The Act aims to establish traditional monarchies in tribal areas.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is true; PESA empowers Gram Sabhas with control over local plans, resources, and institutions in Scheduled Areas. Reason (R) is false; PESA aims to strengthen local self-governance through Gram Sabhas based on participatory democracy, not establish monarchies.

97. Consider the following statements regarding Acts relevant to Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Environment Protection Act, 1986, is a state-specific law enacted by the MP Vidhan Sabha.
2. The PESA Act, 1996, mandates the reservation of seats for STs in Panchayats in Scheduled Areas.
3. The MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004, prohibits the slaughter of all farm animals.
4. The Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board enforces provisions of the Environment Protection Act.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only
1. False (EPA 1986 is a Central Act).
2. True (PESA ensures ST representation in Panchayats in Scheduled Areas).
3. False (It applies specifically to Govansh - cows and progeny).
4. True (MPPCB is the enforcement agency).

98. Match the Act (Column I) with its primary subject matter (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	PESA Act, 1996	i.	Environmental Pollution Control
b.	Environment Protection Act, 1986	ii.	Prohibition of Cow Slaughter
c.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	iii.	Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas
d.	MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004	iv.	Prevention of Offences against SC/ST

Choose the correct option:
(A) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii
(B) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv

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reflecting the seriousness of the offences defined under this Act.

6. What mechanism does the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 provide for the speedy trial of offences?
(A) Establishment of mobile courts
(B) Establishment of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts
(C) Referral of cases to Lok Adalats
(D) Mandatory mediation before trial

Ans :

(B) Establishment of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts
Section 14 of the Act provides for the establishment of Special Courts for the purpose of providing speedy trials of offences under this Act. States are required to designate a Court of Session as a Special Court for each district. Furthermore, the 2015 amendment allows for the establishment of Exclusive Special Courts where the caseload is high.

7. Which of the following is NOT typically considered an atrocity under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?
(A) Forcing an SC/ST member to eat an inedible substance
(B) Preventing an SC/ST member from using public resources
(C) Filing a false case against an SC/ST member
(D) A simple disagreement over property boundaries without casteist remarks

Ans :

(D) A simple disagreement over property boundaries without casteist remarks
The Act specifically targets offences committed with the intent to humiliate or harm based on caste identity. While property disputes can occur, a simple disagreement without any element of caste-based discrimination or abuse listed under Section 3 would generally not fall under the definition of an "atrocity" as defined by this specific Act.

8. Which statement correctly describes a key provision regarding bail under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?
(A) Anticipatory bail is readily available for accused persons.
(B) Section 438 of the CrPC (relating to anticipatory bail) does not apply to cases under this Act unless specified conditions are met.
(C) Bail can only be granted by the High Court.
(D) Bail is automatically denied in all cases under this Act.

Ans :

(B) Section 438 of the CrPC (relating to anticipatory bail) does not apply to cases under this Act unless specified conditions are met.
Section 18 and 18A of the SC/ST Act place restrictions on the grant of anticipatory bail (Section 438 CrPC). While initially interpreted as a complete bar, amendments and judicial interpretations clarify that preliminary inquiry may be required in certain cases, but the general principle restricts easy access to anticipatory bail for offences under this Act.

9. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the implementation of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Special Courts have been designated in districts for trying cases under the Act.
(B) The State Government provides relief and rehabilitation to victims of atrocities.
(C) The Act exclusively applies to urban areas within Madhya Pradesh.
(D) Awareness campaigns are conducted to inform people about the Act's provisions.

Ans :

(C) The Act exclusively applies to urban areas within Madhya Pradesh.
The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, applies throughout Madhya Pradesh, covering both rural and urban areas. Atrocities can occur anywhere, and the Act's protective measures are intended for all SC/ST members regardless of their location within the state. Limiting its application to urban areas would contradict its purpose.

10. How does the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 differ from general provisions under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) concerning assault or intimidation?
(A) The SC/ST Act applies only to non-cognizable offences.
(B) The SC/ST Act requires the offence to be committed specifically against an SC/ST member by a non-SC/ST person due to their caste identity.
(C) Penalties under the SC/ST Act are generally lesser than those under the IPC.
(D) The IPC does not cover offences related to social disabilities.

Ans :

(B) The SC/ST Act requires the offence to be committed specifically against an SC/ST member by a non-SC/ST person due to their caste identity.
While the IPC addresses general crimes like assault, hurt, or intimidation, the SC/ST Act specifically targets offences motivated by caste prejudice against members

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CHAPTER 15

IMPORTANT ACTS AND LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. What is the primary objective of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?
(A) To provide economic support to SC/ST communities
(B) To prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of the SC/ST communities
(C) To establish separate electorates for SC/ST communities
(D) To promote cultural assimilation of SC/ST communities into the mainstream

Ans :

(B) To prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of the SC/ST communities
The main goal of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, is to safeguard the members of these communities from various forms of discrimination, violence, and social disabilities. It defines specific offences considered atrocities and outlines punishments to deter such acts, ensuring justice and dignity for these vulnerable groups.

2. In which year was the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act enacted by the Parliament of India?
(A) 1986
(B) 1989
(C) 1992
(D) 1996

Ans :

(B) 1989
The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in the year 1989. It received Presidential assent on September 11, 1989, and came into force on January 30, 1990. The Act was a significant step towards addressing historical injustices and ongoing discrimination faced by these communities.

3. Which section of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, defines "atrocity"?
(A) Section 2(1)(a)
(B) Section 3
(C) Section 4
(D) Section 14

Ans :

(B) Section 3
Section 3 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, lists various acts that constitute offences of atrocities if committed against a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe by a person who is not a member of these communities. These offences range from social disabilities to physical harm and economic exploitation.

4. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 applies to which geographical area?
(A) Only Scheduled Areas
(B) Only tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh
(C) The whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir (prior to 2019)
(D) Only states with significant SC/ST population

Ans :

(C) The whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir (prior to 2019)
The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, extends to the whole of India. Initially, it excluded the State of Jammu and Kashmir due to Article 370. However, after the abrogation of Article 370 in 2019, its applicability extends uniformly across the country, including the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

5. Under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, who is authorized to conduct an investigation into an offence?
(A) Any police officer
(B) A police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
(C) Only the District Magistrate
(D) A Sub-Inspector of Police

Ans :

(B) A police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP)
The Act mandates that investigations into offences under its provisions must be conducted by a police officer of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) or above. This requirement ensures that investigations are handled by senior officers with adequate experience and sensitivity,

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Ans :

(B) To extend the provisions of Part IX of the Constitution relating to Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas with certain modifications
The PESA Act aims to empower tribal communities in Scheduled Areas by extending the 73rd Constitutional Amendment (Panchayati Raj) provisions, but crucially, adapting them to recognize and preserve traditional tribal governance systems and customs. It mandates specific powers for Gram Sabhas in these areas.

17. The PESA Act, 1996 applies to which areas of India?
(A) All rural areas of India
(B) Only the states in Northeast India
(C) The Scheduled Areas as referred to in Clause (1) of Article 244 of the Constitution
(D) All Union Territories

Ans :

(C) The Scheduled Areas as referred to in Clause (1) of Article 244 of the Constitution
The PESA Act's applicability is specifically limited to the Scheduled Areas, which are identified under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution based on the preponderance of tribal population. It does not apply to general rural areas or areas outside the designated Scheduled Areas.

18. Under the PESA Act, 1996, which body is endowed with mandatory powers regarding development projects and resource management in Scheduled Areas?
(A) Zila Parishad
(B) State Legislature
(C) Gram Sabha (Village Assembly)
(D) Block Development Officer

Ans :

(C) Gram Sabha (Village Assembly)
A cornerstone of the PESA Act is the empowerment of the Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas. The Act mandates that the Gram Sabha must be consulted before land acquisition, resettlement, and mining activities. It also grants powers to manage minor water bodies, minor forest produce, and control local institutions and functionaries.

19. How many states in India currently have Scheduled Areas where the PESA Act, 1996 is applicable?
(A) 5
(B) 8
(C) 10
(D) 12

Ans :

(C) 10

Currently, the provisions of the PESA Act apply to the Scheduled Areas located in 10 states: Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, and Rajasthan. These states are required to enact state-level legislation incorporating the mandates of PESA.

20. According to PESA, the Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas has the power to manage which of the following resources?
(A) Major minerals like coal and iron ore
(B) National highways passing through the area
(C) Minor Forest Produce (MFP)
(D) Large scale irrigation projects

Ans :

(C) Minor Forest Produce (MFP)
PESA explicitly grants the Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas the ownership and management rights over Minor Forest Produce found within their village boundaries. This is crucial for the livelihoods of many tribal communities who depend on MFP collection and sale. Major resources remain under state/central control.

21. What principle does the PESA Act emphasize regarding governance in Scheduled Areas?
(A) Centralized control by the Union Government
(B) Governance aligned with traditional customs and practices of tribal communities
(C) Uniform application of general state laws without modification
(D) Privatization of all local resources

Ans :

(B) Governance aligned with traditional customs and practices of tribal communities
PESA acknowledges the unique socio-cultural context of tribal communities and mandates that state laws regarding Panchayats in Scheduled Areas must be in harmony with their customary laws, social and religious practices, and traditional management practices of community resources. It promotes self-governance respecting tribal traditions.

22. Which of the following powers is NOT mandatorily vested with the Gram Sabha under the PESA Act?
(A) Approval of plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before implementation by the Panchayat.
(B) Identification or selection of beneficiaries under poverty alleviation programmes.
(C) Power to enforce prohibition or regulate the sale and consumption of any intoxicant.
(D) Power to appoint judges for the state High Court.

Ans :

(D) Power to appoint judges for the state High Court.

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comprehensive ban on cattle slaughter (with very limited exceptions, if any). In contrast, the slaughter of other animals like goats, sheep, and poultry, while subject to municipal laws, food safety standards, and licensing requirements for slaughterhouses, is generally permitted and regulated, not prohibited.

56. Assertion (A): The PESA Act, 1996, mandates consultation with the Gram Sabha before acquiring land in Scheduled Areas for development projects.
Reason (R): The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, requires Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for all major development projects across India.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; PESA specifically requires consultation with the Gram Sabha for land acquisition in Scheduled Areas. Reason (R) is also true; the EPA, 1986, provides the legal basis for EIA notifications which mandate impact assessments for specified projects. However, the EIA requirement under EPA is a general environmental safeguard applicable nationwide (for listed projects) and is distinct from the specific procedural right of consultation granted to Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas under PESA for land acquisition. One does not directly explain the other, although both relate to project approvals.

57. Assertion (A): The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, establishes Special Courts for speedy trials.
Reason (R): The Act aims to provide justice and deter crimes against members of SC/ST communities effectively.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is factually correct; Section 14 of the SC/ST Act mandates the designation of Special Courts for trying offences under the Act. Reason (R) correctly states the overarching objective of the Act, which includes ensuring effective and timely justice to victims and deterring future atrocities. The establishment of Special Courts is a key mechanism precisely designed to achieve this objective of speedy and effective justice, making R a correct explanation for A.

58. Assertion (A): The Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004, prohibits the slaughter of all animals within the state.
Reason (R): The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 promotes biodiversity conservation.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(D) A is false, but R is true.
Assertion (A) is false. The Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam specifically prohibits the slaughter of 'Govansh' (cattle/cow progeny), not all animals. Reason (R) is true; the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, through its various rules and framework, contributes to environmental protection, which includes aspects of biodiversity conservation. However, the assertion is factually incorrect.

59. Consider the following statements regarding the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989:
1. The Act defines specific offences as 'atrocities'.
2. Investigation must be conducted by an officer not below the rank of Inspector.
3. It provides for relief and rehabilitation measures for victims.
4. Anticipatory bail is freely granted under this Act.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(A) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct; Section 3 lists specific offences defined as atrocities. Statement 2 is incorrect; investigation must be done by an officer not below the rank of DSP. Statement 3 is correct; the Act and Rules provide for relief and rehabilitation. Statement 4 is incorrect; anticipatory bail is restricted under Sections 18 and 18A. Therefore, only statements 1 and 3 are correct.

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The PESA Act explicitly requires mandatory recommendations from the Gram Sabha (or Panchayat at the appropriate level) prior to the grant of prospecting licenses or mining leases for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas. Consultation is also required before land acquisition for development projects. The Act's stance on major minerals is more complex and often debated regarding the extent of 'consultation'.

28. In the context of PESA, what does 'minor forest produce' generally include?
(A) Large timber logs like Teak and Sal
(B) All forest resources including wildlife
(C) Non-timber forest products like bamboo, tendu leaves, seeds, resins, medicinal plants
(D) Minerals found within forest areas

Ans :

(C) Non-timber forest products like bamboo, tendu leaves, seeds, resins, medicinal plants
Minor Forest Produce (MFP), also known as Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP), includes a wide range of plant-based products harvested from forests, excluding timber. Examples common in areas like Madhya Pradesh include tendu leaves (for bidis), bamboo, mahua flowers, seeds (like Sal seeds), gums, resins, and various medicinal plants, crucial for tribal livelihoods.

29. How does PESA aim to prevent the alienation of tribal land?
(A) By banning all non-tribals from entering Scheduled Areas
(B) By giving the Gram Sabha the power to restore unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe
(C) By nationalizing all land in Scheduled Areas
(D) By prohibiting agriculture in Scheduled Areas

Ans :

(B) By giving the Gram Sabha the power to restore unlawfully alienated land of a Scheduled Tribe
One of the key protective features of PESA is empowering the Gram Sabha to take appropriate action, consistent with state law, to restore any land that was unlawfully alienated (transferred) from a member of a Scheduled Tribe. This provision aims to safeguard tribal land ownership, a critical aspect of their identity and livelihood.

30. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with Scheduled Areas, providing the basis for the PESA Act?
(A) Article 370
(B) Article 244(1) and the Fifth Schedule
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 19(1)(e)

Ans :

(B) Article 244(1) and the Fifth Schedule
Article 244(1) of the Constitution specifically deals with the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. The Fifth Schedule, read with this article, outlines the provisions for identifying and governing these areas, forming the constitutional foundation upon which PESA was enacted.

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Q. What is the primary objective of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) To promote industrial development exclusively
(B) To protect and improve the environment and prevent hazards to human beings, living creatures, plants, and property
(C) To manage forest resources only
(D) To regulate international trade in endangered species

Ans :

(B) To protect and improve the environment and prevent hazards to human beings, living creatures, plants, and property
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, serves as an umbrella legislation providing a framework for the central government to coordinate environmental protection activities. Its main goal is the protection and improvement of the environmental quality and the prevention, control, and abatement of environmental pollution and hazards.

32. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was enacted by the Indian Parliament in the aftermath of which major environmental disaster?
(A) Chernobyl Nuclear Disaster
(B) Exxon Valdez Oil Spill
(C) Bhopal Gas Tragedy
(D) Minamata Disease Outbreak

Ans :

(C) Bhopal Gas Tragedy
The Bhopal Gas Tragedy of December 1984, where a leak of toxic methyl isocyanate gas from the Union Carbide plant killed thousands, highlighted serious gaps in India's existing environmental laws. This catastrophe significantly spurred the enactment of the comprehensive Environment (Protection) Act in 1986 to address such deficiencies.

33. Which section of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 empowers the Central Government to take measures to protect and improve the environment?
(A) Section 3
(B) Section 5
(C) Section 10
(D) Section 25

Ans :

(B) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

(a) Special Courts are mandated under the SC/ST (PoA) Act. (b) Management of MFP by Gram Sabha is a key feature of PESA. (c) Regulation of Hazardous Substances falls under the Environment (Protection) Act. (d) Prohibition on transport for slaughter is part of the MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam. Thus, the correct matching is a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii.

64. Match the Body/Authority (Column I) with its relevant context/Act (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board	i.	PESA Act, 1996
b.	Gram Sabha in Scheduled Area	ii.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
c.	District Magistrate	iii.	MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004
d.	Veterinary Officer	iv.	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Select the correct match:

(A) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
(B) a-i, b-iv, c-iii, d-ii
(C) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii
(D) a-iii, b-i, c-iv, d-ii

Ans :

(A) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

(a) MPPCB enforces norms under the Environment (Protection) Act framework. (b) Gram Sabha in Scheduled Areas is central to the PESA Act. (c) The District Magistrate has key implementation and relief roles under the SC/ST (PoA) Rules. (d) A Veterinary Officer's certificate might be relevant for exceptions under the MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam. Hence, a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii is the correct match.

65. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(A) PESA Act : Regulation of noise pollution
(B) Environment (Protection) Act : Defining 'atrocity'
(C) SC/ST (PoA) Act : Externment provisions
(D) MP Govansh Vadh Adhiniyam : Environmental Impact Assessment

Ans :

(C) SC/ST (PoA) Act : Externment provisions

The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, specifically contains provisions for the externment (removal) of potential offenders from Scheduled Areas under Section 10. The other pairs are incorrect: PESA deals with Panchayat extension, EPA provides the framework for noise regulation but doesn't define 'atrocity', defining 'atrocity' is done by the SC/ST Act, and EIA falls under EPA, not the Govansh Act.

66. Which of the following pairs correctly links an Act with a significant related Committee or event?

(A) PESA Act, 1996 : Sarkaria Commission
(B) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 : Bhopal Gas Tragedy
(C) SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 : Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(D) MP Govansh Vadh Adhiniyam, 2004 : Ashok Mehta Committee

Ans :

(B) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 : Bhopal Gas Tragedy

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, was significantly prompted by the Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984, which exposed weaknesses in existing environmental laws. The other pairs are incorrect: PESA is linked to the Bhuria Committee, the SC/ST Act wasn't directly based on the Balwant Rai Mehta committee (related to Panchayati Raj), and the Govansh Act is state legislation not directly linked to the Ashok Mehta Committee (also related to Panchayati Raj).

67. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?

(A) SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989 : Section 3 (Punishments for offences of atrocities)
(B) PESA Act, 1996 : Applies to Fifth Schedule Areas
(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 : Section 25 (Power to make rules)
(D) MP Govansh Vadh Adhiniyam, 2004 : Protection of wild buffaloes

Ans :

(D) MP Govansh Vadh Adhiniyam, 2004 : Protection of wild buffaloes

The Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004, primarily focuses on the prohibition of slaughter of 'Govansh,' i.e., cattle (cow and its progeny). Protection of wild animals, including wild buffaloes, typically falls under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. The other pairs correctly match sections/applicability to the respective Acts.

68. Identify the incorrectly matched pair concerning the implementation bodies in Madhya Pradesh:

(A) Environment Protection Act enforcement : Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB)
(B) PESA Act implementation in Scheduled Areas : Tribal Welfare Department & Panchayati Raj Department

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(C) It applies only to industrial pollution, not noise pollution.
(D) The Central Government can issue directions to any person, officer, or authority under the Act.

Ans :

(C) It applies only to industrial pollution, not noise pollution.
The definition of "environmental pollutant" and "environmental pollution" under the Act is broad. The Central Government has framed rules specifically addressing noise pollution, such as the Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000, under the powers derived from the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Therefore, the Act covers noise pollution as well.

40. How does the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 relate to earlier environmental legislation like the Water Act (1974) and Air Act (1981)?
(A) It replaced and repealed the earlier Acts.
(B) It serves as an umbrella act providing overriding powers and filling gaps left by the earlier specific Acts.
(C) It deals only with aspects not covered by the Water and Air Acts.
(D) It reduced the powers granted under the Water and Air Acts.

Ans :

(B) It serves as an umbrella act providing overriding powers and filling gaps left by the earlier specific Acts.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, did not repeal the earlier Water and Air Acts but provided a broader framework and empowered the Central Government with overriding authority to coordinate environmental protection efforts, set comprehensive standards, and address issues (like hazardous waste, coastal zone regulation, EIA) not fully covered by the sector-specific laws.

41. Which body in Madhya Pradesh is primarily responsible for enforcing pollution control norms under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, and related state rules?
(A) Madhya Pradesh Forest Department
(B) Madhya Pradesh State Biodiversity Board
(C) Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB)
(D) Department of Urban Development and Housing

Ans :

(C) Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB)
The Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB) is the key regulatory body in the state responsible for implementing and enforcing environmental laws, including the Water Act, Air Act, and rules framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. It monitors pollution levels, grants consents, and takes action against violators.

42. The rules regarding Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notifications, which restrict activities near the coastline, are issued under the provisions of which Act?
(A) Indian Forest Act, 1927
(B) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) Merchant Shipping Act, 1958

Ans :

(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
The Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notifications, aimed at protecting coastal ecosystems and regulating development activities along India's coastline, are issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change using the powers conferred by the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. These notifications classify coastal areas and specify permissible activities.

43. What does Section 2(a) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 define as "environment"?
(A) Only the air and water
(B) Only forests and wildlife
(C) Water, air, and land, and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms and property
(D) Only the urban landscape

Ans :

(C) Water, air, and land, and the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land, and human beings, other living creatures, plants, micro-organisms and property
The Act provides a very broad and inclusive definition of "environment," encompassing physical components (water, air, land) and biological entities (humans, animals, plants, microbes), as well as the complex inter-relationships between them. This holistic definition allows the Act to address a wide range of environmental issues.

44. The principle of 'Polluter Pays', often enforced by courts in environmental cases in India, finds statutory backing or is strengthened by the broad powers under which Act?
(A) Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
(B) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) Factories Act, 1948
(D) Mines Act, 1952

Ans :

(B) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
While the 'Polluter Pays' principle is largely judicial jurisprudence, the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986,

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PESA empowers Gram Sabhas with significant local governance functions including development planning, beneficiary selection, managing minor resources, and regulating intoxicants. However, judicial appointments like those for the High Court fall far outside its scope and remain within the purview of the constitutional judicial appointment process.

23. Which statement accurately reflects a requirement under PESA regarding Panchayats at higher levels (Block/ District) in Scheduled Areas?
(A) They have no authority over Gram Sabhas.
(B) They must follow the directions given by the State Government exclusively.
(C) Their composition must include representation for Scheduled Tribes proportionate to their population.
(D) They are solely responsible for managing major minerals.

Ans :

(C) Their composition must include representation for Scheduled Tribes proportionate to their population.
PESA mandates reservation for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats at all levels within Scheduled Areas. Not less than one-half of the total number of seats are reserved for STs, and the chairperson posts at all levels are also reserved for STs, ensuring tribal representation in higher tiers of local governance.

24. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the implementation of the PESA Act in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Madhya Pradesh has enacted its own Panchayati Raj Adhiniyam incorporating PESA provisions.
(B) Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas of MP have been given powers over Minor Forest Produce.
(C) PESA implementation in MP has been completely free from challenges and conflicts.
(D) Consultation with Gram Sabhas is required for land acquisition in Scheduled Areas of MP.

Ans :

(C) PESA implementation in MP has been completely free from challenges and conflicts.
While Madhya Pradesh has enacted laws to implement PESA and devolved certain powers, the implementation process, like in other states, has faced challenges. These include lack of awareness among communities, conflicts between traditional and formal governance structures, and issues in the actual devolution of financial and administrative powers to Gram Sabhas.

25. How does the role of the Gram Sabha under PESA differ from its role in non-Scheduled Areas under the general 73rd Amendment?
(A) In non-Scheduled Areas, Gram Sabhas have more power over land acquisition.
(B) Under PESA, Gram Sabhas have specific mandatory powers (like managing MFP, consultation on land acquisition) not guaranteed in non-Scheduled areas.
(C) Gram Sabhas do not exist in non-Scheduled Areas.
(D) Under PESA, Gram Sabhas report directly to the Central Government.

Ans :

(B) Under PESA, Gram Sabhas have specific mandatory powers (like managing MFP, consultation on land acquisition) not guaranteed in non-Scheduled areas.
While the 73rd Amendment established Gram Sabhas everywhere, PESA specifically vests Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas with enhanced, mandatory powers concerning local resources, development projects, beneficiary selection, and cultural preservation. These powers are more extensive and legally mandated compared to the advisory role often played by Gram Sabhas in non-Scheduled areas.

26. The recommendations of which committee formed the basis for the enactment of the PESA Act, 1996?
(A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(B) Ashok Mehta Committee
(C) Bhuria Committee (Dileep Singh Bhuria Committee)
(D) Sarkaria Commission

Ans :

(C) Bhuria Committee (Dileep Singh Bhuria Committee)
The Dileep Singh Bhuria Committee, constituted in 1994, studied the applicability of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment to Scheduled Areas and made recommendations for tribal self-rule. The PESA Act, 1996, was largely based on the proposals put forth by this committee to ensure self-governance for tribal communities.

27. PESA mandates consultation with the Gram Sabha or Panchayats at the appropriate level before granting prospecting licenses or mining leases for which type of minerals in Scheduled Areas?
(A) Only major minerals
(B) Only minor minerals
(C) Both major and minor minerals
(D) No consultation required for minerals

Ans :

(B) Only minor minerals

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51. How does the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004, attempt to ensure its enforcement?
(A) By relying solely on citizen reporting
(B) By empowering police officers to search premises and seize cattle suspected of being involved in prohibited activities
(C) By offering financial rewards for reporting slaughter
(D) By mandating compulsory microchipping of all cattle

Ans :

(B) By empowering police officers to search premises and seize cattle suspected of being involved in prohibited activities
The Act typically grants specific powers to police officers (usually above a certain rank) and other authorized officials to enter, inspect, and search premises where they suspect illegal slaughter or related activities are occurring. They are also empowered to seize cattle, carcasses, vehicles, etc., involved in the violation of the Act's provisions.

52. Which of the following scenarios might be permissible or exempt under specific conditions, even within the framework of the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004? (Subject to specific rules)
(A) Slaughter for commercial beef export
(B) Slaughter of cattle certified by a veterinary officer to be suffering from an incurable, infectious disease
(C) Slaughter for personal consumption by farmers
(D) Slaughter of old bulls for leather

Ans :

(B) Slaughter of cattle certified by a veterinary officer to be suffering from an incurable, infectious disease
While the general prohibition is strict, anti-slaughter laws sometimes contain exceptions, often requiring certification from a qualified veterinary officer. These exceptions might cover situations where an animal is suffering from a contagious, incurable disease posing a risk to other animals or public health, or is incapacitated beyond recovery. The exact conditions are defined in the Act and rules.

53. Which statement accurately reflects a common feature of the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004, regarding the burden of proof?
(A) The burden of proof always lies entirely on the prosecution.
(B) In cases involving seizure of cattle during transport, the burden to prove it was not for slaughter often shifts to the transporter/owner.
(C) The accused is presumed guilty until proven innocent in all cases under the Act.
(D) No evidence is required for conviction under this Act.

Ans :

(B) In cases involving seizure of cattle during transport, the burden to prove it was not for slaughter often shifts to the transporter/owner.
Many anti-slaughter laws, including potentially the MP Act (subject to specific sections), incorporate provisions where, if cattle are seized under suspicious circumstances (e.g., being transported covertly, towards known slaughter areas), the burden shifts to the person possessing or transporting the cattle to prove that the transport was for a lawful purpose (like agriculture or dairy) and not for slaughter.

54. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004.
(A) The Act aims to protect the cow and its progeny.
(B) Violation of the Act can lead to imprisonment and fines.
(C) The Act promotes the establishment of large-scale beef processing units in MP.
(D) The Act includes provisions for the seizure of vehicles used for illegal transport of cattle for slaughter.

Ans :

(C) The Act promotes the establishment of large-scale beef processing units in MP.
The fundamental objective of the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004, is to prohibit the slaughter of cattle. Therefore, promoting large-scale beef processing units would directly contradict the Act's purpose and provisions. The Act seeks to restrict, not encourage, activities related to beef production from cattle.

55. How does the scope of the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004, generally differ from regulations concerning the slaughter of other animals like goats or poultry in the state?
(A) The Govansh Act imposes stricter penalties.
(B) The Govansh Act provides a near-total prohibition, whereas slaughter of other animals is usually regulated (e.g., licensed slaughterhouses) rather than banned outright.
(C) There are no regulations for slaughtering goats or poultry in MP.
(D) The Govansh Act applies only in rural areas, while other regulations apply in cities.

Ans :

(B) The Govansh Act provides a near-total prohibition, whereas slaughter of other animals is usually regulated (e.g., licensed slaughterhouses) rather than banned outright.
The key difference lies in the nature of the regulation. The Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam aims for a

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Ans :

(A) Section 3
Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 grants wide-ranging powers to the Central Government to take all necessary measures for protecting and improving environmental quality. This includes setting standards, regulating industrial locations, managing hazardous substances, and coordinating state actions.

34. Under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, who has the power to lay down standards for the quality of the environment?
(A) State Governments only
(B) Central Government
(C) Supreme Court of India
(D) Municipal Corporations

Ans :

(B) Central Government
The Act explicitly empowers the Central Government (primarily through the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change and associated bodies like the CPCB) to establish standards for environmental quality, including air quality, water quality, noise levels, and emission/discharge standards for various pollutants from different sources.

35. What is the penalty prescribed under Section 15 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for contravention of the Act's provisions or rules?
(A) Fine only
(B) Imprisonment only
(C) Imprisonment for a term up to five years, or with a fine up to one lakh rupees, or with both
(D) Community service

Ans :

(C) Imprisonment for a term up to five years, or with a fine up to one lakh rupees, or with both
Section 15 provides a general penalty for offences under the Act where no specific penalty is mentioned elsewhere. It stipulates imprisonment up to five years, or a fine up to Rs. 1 lakh, or both. For continuing contravention, an additional fine may be imposed daily.

36. The concept of 'Environmental Impact Assessment' (EIA) in India derives its legal authority primarily from which Act?
(A) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(B) Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972

Ans :

(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

While specific pollution control acts exist, the requirement for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for various development projects is mandated through notifications issued by the Central Government under the powers granted by the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. EIA aims to predict and mitigate the potential environmental consequences of projects before approval.

NODIA

37. Which of the following functions is generally NOT performed by the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) established under the Water and Air Acts, but often coordinated under the EPA, 1986 framework?
(A) Setting emission standards for industries
(B) Monitoring air and water quality
(C) Granting consent to establish/operate industries
(D) Regulating nuclear radiation hazards

Ans :

(D) Regulating nuclear radiation hazards
While SPCBs handle water and air pollution, including industrial emissions and discharges under relevant Acts (often enforced via EPA framework), the regulation of nuclear radiation falls under the purview of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) established under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. EPA provides the overarching structure.

38. Which statement correctly describes the power related to 'Hazardous Substances' under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) The Act only deals with pollution, not hazardous substances.
(B) The Central Government can make rules for handling hazardous substances.
(C) Only State Governments can regulate hazardous substances.
(D) Handling hazardous substances is exempt from the Act's provisions.

Ans :

(B) The Central Government can make rules for handling hazardous substances.
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 specifically empowers the Central Government to define and regulate hazardous substances. This includes making rules for their manufacture, storage, import, handling, and disposal to prevent environmental damage and risks to living beings, as seen in rules like the Hazardous Waste Management Rules.

39. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
(A) It provides for the establishment of environmental laboratories.
(B) It allows citizens to file complaints regarding environmental violations.

60. Consider the following statements about the PESA Act, 1996:

1. It extends Part IX of the Constitution to Scheduled Areas with modifications.
2. It mandates reservation for STs in Panchayats in Scheduled Areas.
3. It grants Gram Sabhas ownership over major minerals.
4. It requires state legislatures to align their Panchayat laws with customary laws in Scheduled Areas.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, and 4 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1, 2, and 4 only
Statement 1 is correct; PESA extends Part IX (Panchayats) to Scheduled Areas with necessary adaptations. Statement 2 is correct; reservation for STs (at least half the seats and chairperson posts) is mandated. Statement 3 is incorrect; PESA grants ownership/management rights over Minor Forest Produce, not major minerals. Statement 4 is correct; state laws must be harmonious with customary laws and traditional practices. Thus, statements 1, 2, and 4 are correct.

61. Consider the following statements regarding environmental legislation in India:

1. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 was enacted after the Bhopal Gas Tragedy.
2. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) functions under the EPA, 1986.
3. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) notifications are issued under the Water Act, 1974.
4. The EPA, 1986 empowers the Central Government to set emission standards.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1, 2, and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
Statement 1 is correct; the Bhopal tragedy was a major trigger. Statement 2 is correct; CPCB derives powers and functions significantly from the EPA framework, though constituted initially under the Water Act. Statement 3 is incorrect; EIA notifications derive legal backing from the EPA, 1986, not the Water Act. Statement 4 is correct; the Central Government is empowered under EPA to set various environmental standards, including emissions. Therefore, statements 1, 2, and 4 are correct.

62. Match the Act (Column I) with its primary objective/ feature (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	PESA Act, 1996	i.	Prohibiting slaughter of cow progeny
b.	Environment (Protection) Act	ii.	Preventing atrocities against SC/ST members
c.	SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989	iii.	Empowering Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas
d.	MP Govansh Vadh Adhiniyam	iv.	Umbrella legislation for environmental protection

Select the correct match:

(A) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
(B) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(C) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
(D) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii

Ans :

(A) a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i
(a) PESA Act focuses on empowering Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas. (b) Environment Protection Act is the umbrella legislation for environmental issues. (c) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act aims to prevent offences against SC/ST members. (d) MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam prohibits slaughter of cattle. Therefore, the correct matching is a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-i.

63. Match the Provision/Concept (Column I) with the corresponding Act (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Special Courts for speedy trial	i.	Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
b.	Management of Minor Forest Produce by Gram Sabha	ii.	MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004
c.	Regulation of Hazardous Substances	iii.	PESA Act, 1996
d.	Prohibition on transport for slaughter	iv.	SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Select the correct match:

(A) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(B) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii
(C) a-iv, b-i, c-ii, d-iii
(D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

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by empowering the government to take all necessary measures for environmental protection and remediation, provides a strong statutory basis for imposing liability on polluters to cover the costs of environmental damage and restoration.

45. Section 19 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, deals with what aspect related to offences?
(A) Penalties for contravention
(B) Power to give directions
(C) Cognizance of offences (Who can file a complaint)
(D) Offences by companies

Ans :

(C) Cognizance of offences (Who can file a complaint)
Section 19 specifies how courts can take cognizance (notice) of offences under the Act. It allows complaints to be filed by the Central Government or its authorized officers, or by any person who has given notice of not less than sixty days, in the prescribed manner, of the alleged offence and their intention to make a complaint, to the Central Government or the competent authority.

46. What is the main objective of the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004?
(A) To promote dairy farming in the state
(B) To prohibit the slaughter of cattle (cow progeny)
(C) To regulate the sale and purchase of cattle
(D) To encourage beef exports from Madhya Pradesh

Ans :

(B) To prohibit the slaughter of cattle (cow progeny)
The primary aim of the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004 (and its subsequent amendments) is to impose a strict prohibition on the slaughter of cattle, defined typically as cows, bulls, bullocks, and calves, within the state, reflecting cultural sentiments and state policy directives on cow protection.

47. The Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam was enacted in which year?
(A) 1996
(B) 2000
(C) 2004
(D) 2010

Ans :

(C) 2004
The specific legislation addressing the prohibition of cattle slaughter in Madhya Pradesh, titled the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, was enacted by the state legislature in the year 2004. It replaced earlier related laws and aimed to provide a more stringent framework.

NODIA

48. Which animals are primarily protected from slaughter under the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004?
(A) All domestic animals
(B) Goats and sheep
(C) Cattle (Cow and its progeny)
(D) Poultry birds

Ans :

(C) Cattle (Cow and its progeny)
The Act specifically focuses on prohibiting the slaughter of 'Govansh,' which translates to cow progeny. This generally includes cows, bulls, bullocks (castrated bulls), and calves. The law aims to protect these animals specifically, based on socio-religious and economic considerations prevalent in the state.

49. Besides prohibiting slaughter, what other related activity is typically restricted or penalized under the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004?
(A) Owning more than ten cows
(B) Transporting cattle for the purpose of slaughter
(C) Selling milk above a certain price
(D) Using cattle for agricultural purposes

Ans :

(B) Transporting cattle for the purpose of slaughter
To make the prohibition on slaughter effective, anti-slaughter laws like the one in Madhya Pradesh usually include provisions that penalize the transportation of cattle if the intention is established to be for slaughter. This aims to curb the movement of cattle towards illegal slaughterhouses or across state borders for this purpose.

50. What is a significant socio-political implication often associated with the enforcement of acts like the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004?
(A) Increase in milk production
(B) Controversies related to vigilantism and impact on certain communities' livelihoods
(C) Decrease in agricultural productivity
(D) Boost to the leather industry

Ans :

(B) Controversies related to vigilantism and impact on certain communities' livelihoods
The enforcement of strict anti-slaughter laws has often led to socio-political issues, including instances of cow vigilantism, where individuals or groups take extralegal action. Additionally, it impacts the livelihoods of communities involved in the cattle trade, meat industry, and leather work, leading to economic and social debates.

(C) SC/ST (PoA) Act case trials : Lok Adalats
(D) MP Govansh Vadh Adhiniyam enforcement : State Police & Veterinary Department

Ans :

(C) SC/ST (PoA) Act case trials : Lok Adalats
Cases under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, are required to be tried by designated Special Courts (or Exclusive Special Courts) to ensure speedy justice, not by Lok Adalats, which typically handle compoundable offences or civil disputes through conciliation. The other pairs correctly indicate the primary bodies involved in implementation or enforcement.

69. Arrange the following Acts in chronological order of their enactment:
1. Environment (Protection) Act
2. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
3. Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act
4. Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam

Options:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

Ans :

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The chronological order of enactment is:
1. Environment (Protection) Act: 1986
2. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act: 1989
3. Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA): 1996
4. Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam: 2004

Therefore, the correct sequence is 1, 2, 3, 4.

70. Arrange the following events/legislations related to environmental protection in India chronologically:
1. Enactment of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
2. Enactment of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
3. Bhopal Gas Tragedy
4. Enactment of the Environment (Protection) Act

Options:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

Ans :

(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
The chronological order is:
1. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act: 1974
2. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act: 1981
3. Bhopal Gas Tragedy: December 1984
4. Environment (Protection) Act: 1986

This sequence shows the progression of environmental legislation leading up to the comprehensive EPA following the Bhopal disaster.

71. Which Act specifically empowers Gram Sabhas in Madhya Pradesh's Scheduled Areas to manage local markets and control money lending to Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(B) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
(C) PESA Act, 1996 (as implemented by MP)
(D) MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004

Ans :

(C) PESA Act, 1996 (as implemented by MP)
The PESA Act, 1996, mandates that state legislation should empower Gram Sabhas in Scheduled Areas with specific functions, including the power to manage village markets and the power to exercise control over money lending to the Scheduled Tribes, preventing exploitation. Madhya Pradesh's implementing legislation incorporates these provisions.

72. What is the role of the State Pollution Control Board (like MPPCB) regarding the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) To amend the Act
(B) To implement and enforce the standards and rules set under the Act at the state level
(C) To hear appeals against High Court decisions on environmental matters
(D) To directly manage national parks

Ans :

(B) To implement and enforce the standards and rules set under the Act at the state level
While the Central Government sets standards and makes rules under the EPA, 1986, the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs), like the MPPCB, are the primary agencies responsible for the ground-level implementation and enforcement of these norms within their respective states, including monitoring, inspection, and legal action against polluters.

73. The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, recognizes atrocities committed by whom?
(A) Only by government officials

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(C) Revenue expenditure is funded by borrowings, while capital expenditure is funded by taxes.
(D) Revenue expenditure focuses on industry, while capital expenditure focuses on agriculture.

Ans :

(B) Revenue expenditure is short-term and recurring, while capital expenditure is long-term and asset-creating.
The key difference lies in their nature and impact. Revenue expenditure covers day-to-day operational costs like salaries, interest payments, and subsidies, which are recurring and generally do not create future assets. Capital expenditure, conversely, involves spending on acquiring or creating long-term assets like roads, buildings, machinery, and infrastructure, or reducing liabilities.

17. Which metric is commonly used to measure the prevalence of poverty in a state like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita.
(B) Human Development Index (HDI).
(C) Poverty Headcount Ratio (Percentage of population below the poverty line).
(D) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows.

Ans :

(C) Poverty Headcount Ratio (Percentage of population below the poverty line).
The Poverty Headcount Ratio is a widely used indicator to measure the extent of poverty. It represents the proportion or percentage of the population living below a nationally or internationally defined poverty line, which signifies a minimum acceptable standard of living. Monitoring this ratio helps track progress in poverty reduction efforts in Madhya Pradesh.

18. What is a major focus of government initiatives aimed at 'Poverty Alleviation' in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Discouraging rural-to-urban migration.
(B) Increasing the state's fiscal deficit.
(C) Providing subsidies only to large industries.
(D) Enhancing livelihood opportunities and providing social safety nets.

Ans :

(D) Enhancing livelihood opportunities and providing social safety nets.
Poverty alleviation programs in Madhya Pradesh typically focus on a multi-pronged approach. This includes creating and enhancing sustainable livelihood opportunities (through employment generation schemes, skill development), improving access to basic services like health and education, and providing social safety nets (like food security schemes and pensions) to protect the most vulnerable sections of society.

NODIA

19. What does the 'Unemployment Rate' in Madhya Pradesh signify?
(A) The percentage of the total population that is employed.
(B) The percentage of the labour force that is actively seeking employment but is currently jobless.
(C) The number of people who have migrated out of the state for work.
(D) The ratio of skilled workers to unskilled workers in the state.

Ans :

(B) The percentage of the labour force that is actively seeking employment but is currently jobless.
The unemployment rate measures the proportion of the state's labour force (people who are available and willing to work) who are unemployed but actively looking for a job. It is a key indicator of the health of the job market and the economy's ability to provide employment to its workforce. High unemployment often signals economic distress.

20. How can economic 'Inequality' be broadly understood in the context of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) As the difference between the state's total exports and imports.
(B) As the uniform distribution of income and wealth among all residents.
(C) As the uneven distribution of economic resources (like income, wealth, opportunities) among individuals or groups within the state.
(D) As the ratio of agricultural output to industrial output.

Ans :

(C) As the uneven distribution of economic resources (like income, wealth, opportunities) among individuals or groups within the state.
Economic inequality refers to the disparities in the distribution of economic assets and opportunities within a society. In Madhya Pradesh, this can manifest as significant differences in income levels, wealth accumulation, access to quality education, healthcare, and job opportunities between different segments of the population (e.g., urban vs. rural, different social groups).

21. Assertion (A): The Tertiary sector's contribution to Madhya Pradesh's GSDP has increased significantly over time.
Reason (R): Economic development often leads to a structural shift, with the service sector growing faster than agriculture and industry.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(B) Over-empowerment of Gram Sabhas leading to administrative deadlock
(C) Insufficient devolution of financial resources and administrative powers to Gram Sabhas
(D) Complete absence of state-level supporting legislation

Ans :

(C) Insufficient devolution of financial resources and administrative powers to Gram Sabhas
While PESA mandates devolution of powers, a frequently cited challenge in its implementation across states, including Madhya Pradesh, is the inadequate transfer of actual financial autonomy and administrative control to Gram Sabhas. This hinders their ability to effectively perform the functions assigned to them under the Act, such as managing resources or implementing development plans.

80. What does 'cognizable offence' generally mean in the context of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?
(A) An offence where police can arrest without a warrant
(B) An offence triable only by the High Court
(C) An offence where bail is automatically granted
(D) An offence that can be settled through compromise

Ans :

(A) An offence where police can arrest without a warrant
Offences under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act are generally treated as cognizable offences. This means that a police officer has the authority to investigate and make an arrest without needing a warrant from a court, reflecting the seriousness attributed to these crimes under the law.

81. Which authority in Madhya Pradesh typically oversees the implementation of the relief and rehabilitation schemes for victims under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act?
(A) The State High Court
(B) The Director General of Police
(C) The District Magistrate and the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee
(D) The State Election Commission

Ans :

(C) The District Magistrate and the District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee
The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995, place significant responsibility on the District Magistrate for providing immediate relief and coordinating rehabilitation. District Level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees, chaired by the DM, are also mandated to review the implementation of the Act, including relief measures.

82. The concept of 'Sustainable Development' is implicitly supported by the objectives of which Act?
(A) MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004
(B) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) PESA Act, 1996

Ans :

(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, by aiming to protect and improve the environment and prevent hazards, directly relates to the environmental pillar of sustainable development. Regulations under it, like EIA, seek to balance development with environmental preservation, a core tenet of sustainability.

83. Does the PESA Act, 1996, apply to urban areas within the Scheduled Areas?
(A) Yes, it applies uniformly to both rural and urban areas.
(B) No, PESA provisions are specifically related to Panchayats and Gram Sabhas in rural contexts.
(C) It applies only if the urban area is declared a 'Tribal Municipality'.
(D) Its applicability to urban areas is decided by the Governor.

Ans :

(B) No, PESA provisions are specifically related to Panchayats and Gram Sabhas in rural contexts.
PESA stands for Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act. Its provisions deal with strengthening Panchayati Raj institutions, particularly the Gram Sabha, in the rural governance structure of Scheduled Areas. It does not directly address or modify the governance structures of statutory urban local bodies (Municipalities, Nagar Panchayats) located within Scheduled Areas.

84. Which schedule deals with the administration of areas predominantly inhabited by Scheduled Tribes (outside NE states)?
(A) Fifth Schedule
(B) Sixth Schedule
(C) Seventh Schedule
(D) Eighth Schedule

Ans :

(A) Fifth Schedule
Article 342 details the process for specifying Scheduled Tribes via Presidential Orders. However, the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution specifically deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes residing therein (in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram), making it the most

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range of activities including wholesale and retail trade, transportation, storage, communication services, banking, insurance, real estate, public administration, defence, and various professional services, contributing significantly to the state's GSDP.

6. How is the growth rate of Madhya Pradesh's economy typically measured?
(A) By the absolute increase in the state's population.
(B) By the percentage change in the state's GSDP from one period to another.
(C) By the total amount of foreign direct investment received by the state.
(D) By the increase in the number of registered industries within the state.

Ans :

(B) By the percentage change in the state's GSDP from one period to another.
The economic growth rate of Madhya Pradesh is commonly measured by the annual or quarterly percentage change in its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). This indicates the pace at which the state's economy is expanding or contracting. A positive growth rate signifies economic expansion, while a negative rate indicates contraction. It is a vital metric for assessing economic performance and formulating policies.

7. Which statement regarding the structure of Madhya Pradesh's economy is incorrect?
(A) The economy is broadly divided into Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors.
(B) The Tertiary sector has shown significant growth in its contribution to GSDP over the years.
(C) The Primary sector exclusively consists of industrial manufacturing activities.
(D) GSDP trends are used to analyze the overall economic health of the state.

Ans :

(C) The Primary sector exclusively consists of industrial manufacturing activities.
This statement is incorrect. The Primary sector involves the extraction of raw materials and includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and mining. Industrial manufacturing activities belong to the Secondary sector, which processes these raw materials. Understanding the correct composition of each sector is fundamental to analyzing the state's economic structure.

8. Select the correct statement about Madhya Pradesh's economic profile.
(A) Madhya Pradesh's GSDP has consistently declined over the past decade.
(B) The Secondary sector contributes more to the state's GSDP than the Tertiary sector.
(C) Economic planning in Madhya Pradesh aims to balance growth across different sectors.
(D) Agriculture plays a negligible role in the state's economy and employment.

Ans :

(C) Economic planning in Madhya Pradesh aims to balance growth across different sectors.
Economic planning and policies in Madhya Pradesh typically aim for balanced and inclusive growth, addressing the development needs of all sectors – primary, secondary, and tertiary. While the relative contributions change, planning efforts strive to enhance productivity and income across the board, recognizing the interdependence of these sectors for sustainable development.

9. Which body plays a significant role in guiding the economic development planning at the state level in India, influencing Madhya Pradesh's plans?
(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(B) Ministry of Finance, Government of India
(C) NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)
(D) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

Ans :

(C) NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India)
NITI Aayog, which replaced the Planning Commission, serves as the premier policy think tank of the Government of India, providing directional and policy inputs. It fosters cooperative federalism by involving states, including Madhya Pradesh, in the economic policy-making process, thereby influencing the state's economic development plans and strategies.

10. What is the primary objective of the key economic policies formulated by the Madhya Pradesh government?
(A) To solely promote the growth of the industrial sector.
(B) To encourage emigration to other states for better opportunities.
(C) To achieve sustainable economic growth, create employment, and reduce poverty.
(D) To maximize tax revenue collection irrespective of economic impact.

Ans :

(C) To achieve sustainable economic growth, create employment, and reduce poverty.
The overarching goal of Madhya Pradesh's key economic policies and plans is to foster sustainable and inclusive economic development. This involves stimulating growth

NODIA

Ans :

(B) Minor minerals only

Section 4(k) of the PESA Act explicitly states that the recommendations of the Gram Sabha (or the Panchayat at the appropriate level) shall be mandatory prior to the grant of prospecting license or mining lease for minor minerals in the Scheduled Areas. Consultation is required for major minerals land acquisition, but mandatory recommendation is specified for minor mineral leases.

91. What is the primary function of the State Scheduled Castes Commission mentioned in the syllabus under Chapter 14 (Commissions and Statutory Bodies), often working in conjunction with the enforcement of the SC/ST Act?

(A) To conduct elections in Scheduled Areas
(B) To monitor safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and recommend measures for their welfare
(C) To regulate industrial pollution affecting SC communities
(D) To manage minor forest produce sales

Ans :

(B) To monitor safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and recommend measures for their welfare

State Scheduled Castes Commissions (and similarly ST Commissions) are statutory bodies primarily tasked with monitoring the implementation of constitutional and legal safeguards for SCs (or STs), investigating specific complaints, participating in planning processes, and advising the government on welfare measures. They play a role in overseeing the impact and implementation of laws like the SC/ST (PoA) Act.

92. Why is the PESA Act considered significant for tribal self-governance?

(A) It grants financial autonomy equivalent to states.
(B) It legally recognizes the authority of the Gram Sabha in decision-making over local resources and development within Scheduled Areas.
(C) It abolishes the role of the State government in Scheduled Areas.
(D) It mandates English as the official language for Gram Sabha meetings.

Ans :

(B) It legally recognizes the authority of the Gram Sabha in decision-making over local resources and development within Scheduled Areas.

PESA's significance lies in its attempt to institutionalize self-governance at the village level in Scheduled Areas by legally empowering the Gram Sabha. It moves beyond mere representation by vesting mandatory consultative and decision-making powers related to local development, resource management (like MFP), and cultural preservation directly with the community assembly.

93. What specific practice related to cattle is prohibited by the Madhya Pradesh Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004?

(A) Dairy farming
(B) Cattle trading
(C) Slaughter of cattle (cow progeny)
(D) Using bullocks for ploughing

Ans :

(C) Slaughter of cattle (cow progeny)

The core prohibition of the Act, as indicated by its title ("Govansh Vadh Pratishedh" - Cow Progeny Slaughter Prohibition), is the act of killing cattle, specifically defined to include cows, bulls, bullocks, and calves. Other related activities like transport for slaughter may also be penalized, but the central prohibition is the act of slaughter itself.

94. Which international conference significantly influenced India's focus on environmental legislation, leading up to the EPA 1986?

(A) Rio Earth Summit (1992)
(B) Kyoto Protocol Conference (1997)
(C) Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment (1972)
(D) Paris Agreement Conference (2015)

Ans :

(C) Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment (1972)

The UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972 was a landmark event that spurred global environmental awareness and action. India's participation led to increased focus on environmental issues domestically, contributing to the enactment of the Water Act (1974), Air Act (1981), and eventually the umbrella Environment (Protection) Act in 1986, which was further catalyzed by Bhopal.

95. Does the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, cover offences committed by an SC member against another SC member?

(A) Yes, it covers all offences between members of these communities.
(B) No, the Act specifically applies to offences committed by non-SC/ST persons against SC/ST persons.
(C) Yes, but only if the offence occurs in a Scheduled Area.
(D) It depends on the severity of the offence.

Ans :

(B) No, the Act specifically applies to offences committed by non-SC/ST persons against SC/ST persons.

The definition of offences under Section 3 of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act explicitly states that the perpetrator must be a person who is not a member of a

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Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, and the victim must be a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. Intra-community offences fall under the general Indian Penal Code.

96. Which section of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, allows the Central Government to appoint officers for its enforcement?
(A) Section 3
(B) Section 4
(C) Section 10
(D) Section 11

Ans :

(B) Section 4
Section 4(1) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, specifically empowers the Central Government to appoint officers (by designation) and entrust them with such powers and functions under the Act as it may deem fit for effective enforcement and implementation of the Act's provisions.

97. Under the Madhya Pradesh implementation of PESA, who typically presides over the meetings of the Gram Sabha?
(A) The District Collector
(B) The Block Development Officer
(C) The Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat or another elected/nominated member as per rules
(D) A member nominated by the State Governor

Ans :

(C) The Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat or another elected/nominated member as per rules
In the Panchayati Raj system, including areas under PESA in Madhya Pradesh, the meetings of the Gram Sabha are generally presided over by the Sarpanch (head) of the Gram Panchayat. State rules may specify alternative presiding officers in the Sarpanch's absence, often the Up-Sarpanch or another elected member.

98. What is the underlying rationale for restricting anticipatory bail under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?
(A) To ensure automatic conviction of the accused.
(B) To prevent accused individuals, often from dominant sections, from using their influence to evade arrest and tamper with evidence or intimidate victims/witnesses.
(C) To reduce the workload of the High Courts.
(D) To encourage out-of-court settlements.

Ans :

(B) To prevent accused individuals, often from dominant sections, from using their influence to evade arrest and tamper with evidence or intimidate victims/witnesses.
The rationale behind restricting anticipatory bail (Section 18/18A) stems from the understanding that atrocities against SC/ST members are often committed by socially or economically dominant individuals. Granting easy pre-arrest bail could potentially allow them to obstruct justice by destroying evidence or using their power to pressure victims and witnesses, thereby undermining the Act's effectiveness.

99. Which term describes the areas identified under Article 244(1) and the Fifth Schedule, where PESA applies?
(A) Union Territories
(B) Municipal Areas
(C) Scheduled Areas
(D) Coastal Regulation Zones

Ans :

(C) Scheduled Areas
The PESA Act's applicability is explicitly tied to the 'Scheduled Areas' designated under Article 244(1) and listed/administered according to the provisions of the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. These are areas with a significant tribal population requiring special governance provisions.

100. What power does Section 16 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, grant regarding offences by Government Departments?
(A) It exempts Government Departments from all provisions of the Act.
(B) It makes the Head of the Department liable for offences committed by the Department unless they prove due diligence.
(C) It requires prior sanction from the Central Government to prosecute any government official.
(D) It transfers all cases involving government departments to the National Green Tribunal.

Ans :

(B) It makes the Head of the Department liable for offences committed by the Department unless they prove due diligence.
Section 17 (not 16, which deals with offences by companies) deals with offences by Government Departments. It states that if an offence under the Act is committed by any Government Department, the Head of the Department (HoD) shall be deemed guilty. However, the HoD can avoid liability by proving that the offence occurred without their knowledge or that they exercised all due diligence to prevent it. (Correction: Referring to Section 17 for Government Departments).

END

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CHAPTER 16

OVERVIEW OF MADHYA PRADESH ECONOMY

1. What does Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) primarily measure?
   (A) The total value of goods and services produced by the central government within a state's boundaries in a specific period.
   (B) The total income earned by the residents of a state, including income from abroad, in a specific period.
   (C) The total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a state during a specific time period.
   (D) The total expenditure made by the state government on infrastructure development within a financial year.

   Ans :

   (C) The total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a state during a specific time period.
   Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a key indicator of a state's economic health. It represents the aggregate market value of all finished goods and services produced within the state's borders during a specific period, typically a year. It reflects the size and growth trajectory of the state's economy, encompassing contributions from agriculture, industry, and services sectors operating within Madhya Pradesh.

2. Which sector typically contributes the largest share to Madhya Pradesh's GSDP?
   (A) Primary Sector (Agriculture and allied activities)
   (B) Secondary Sector (Industry and Manufacturing)
   (C) Tertiary Sector (Services)
   (D) Quaternary Sector (Knowledge-based activities)

   Ans :

   (C) Tertiary Sector (Services)
   Like many developing economies, Madhya Pradesh has seen a structural shift where the Tertiary (Services) sector has become the dominant contributor to the state's GSDP. This sector includes trade, hotels, transport, communication, financial services, real estate, public administration, and other services. While agriculture remains crucial for employment, the service sector generates the highest economic value in recent years.

3. Which of the following represents the Primary Sector in the context of Madhya Pradesh's economy?
   (A) Banking, Insurance, and Real Estate
   (B) Manufacturing, Construction, and Electricity
   (C) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Mining
   (D) Software Development, Telecommunication, and Tourism

   Ans :

   (C) Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Mining
   The Primary Sector of an economy involves the extraction and harvesting of natural resources. In Madhya Pradesh, this sector predominantly comprises agriculture (including crops and horticulture), animal husbandry, forestry, fishing, and mining activities. It forms the base of the economy, providing raw materials for other sectors and significant employment, especially in rural areas.

4. What does the Secondary Sector of Madhya Pradesh's economy primarily involve?
   (A) Extraction of raw materials from the earth.
   (B) Provision of services like banking and transport.
   (C) Processing of raw materials into finished goods.
   (D) Research and development activities.

   Ans :

   (C) Processing of raw materials into finished goods.
   The Secondary Sector encompasses activities that transform raw materials obtained from the primary sector into finished or semi-finished goods. This includes manufacturing, industrial production, construction, electricity generation, gas, and water supply. Key industries in Madhya Pradesh contributing to this sector are textiles, cement, automobiles, and food processing.

5. Which economic sector includes activities like trade, transport, storage, communication, and financial services in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Primary Sector
   (B) Secondary Sector
   (C) Tertiary Sector
   (D) Agricultural Sector

   Ans :

   (C) Tertiary Sector
   The Tertiary Sector, also known as the service sector, involves the provision of services rather than the production of goods. In Madhya Pradesh, this sector covers a wide

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relevant schedule in the context of laws like PESA and general tribal administration framework.

85. Can a person file a complaint directly in the Special Court under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989?
(A) Yes, any person can directly file a complaint in the Special Court.
(B) No, complaints must always be filed first with the police (FIR).
(C) Yes, but only after giving 60 days' notice to the concerned authority.
(D) No, only the District Magistrate can file complaints in the Special Court.

Ans :

(B) No, complaints must always be filed first with the police (FIR).
The typical procedure for initiating action under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act involves lodging a First Information Report (FIR) with the police. The police then conduct an investigation, and if sufficient evidence is found, file a charge sheet before the designated Special Court. Direct filing by citizens bypassing the police is generally not the standard mechanism for criminal offences under this Act.

86. The requirement for state governments to frame laws consistent with customary practices in Scheduled Areas under PESA reflects which principle?
(A) Principle of Uniform Civil Code
(B) Principle of Centralized Planning
(C) Principle of Legal Pluralism and Cultural Recognition
(D) Principle of Economic Liberalization

Ans :

(C) Principle of Legal Pluralism and Cultural Recognition
PESA's mandate that state laws must harmonize with customary laws, social/religious practices, and traditional management systems in Scheduled Areas is a clear example of legal pluralism. It acknowledges the validity and importance of traditional tribal governance and cultural norms alongside the formal legal system, aiming to integrate them rather than imposing uniformity.

87. In the context of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, what does 'handling' of hazardous substances refer to?
(A) Only manufacturing the substance
(B) Only transporting the substance
(C) Activities like manufacture, processing, treatment, packaging, storage, transportation, use, collection, destruction, conversion, offering for sale, transfer, etc.
(D) Only scientific research involving the substance

Ans :

(C) Activities like manufacture, processing, treatment, packaging, storage, transportation, use, collection, destruction, conversion, offering for sale, transfer, etc.
Section 2(d) defines "handling" in relation to hazardous substances very broadly. It encompasses virtually all stages of the substance's lifecycle, from creation and processing to storage, transport, use, and final disposal or transfer, ensuring comprehensive regulatory oversight under the rules framed by the Act.

88. Which Act requires the establishment of State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees to review its implementation?
(A) PESA Act, 1996
(B) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(C) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (through its Rules)
(D) MP Govansh Vadh Pratishedh Adhiniyam, 2004

Ans :

(C) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (through its Rules)
The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules, 1995 (and subsequent amendments) mandate the constitution of State and District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committees. These committees are tasked with overseeing the implementation of the Act's provisions, including relief, rehabilitation, and the progress of investigations and trials.

89. Is the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, a Central Act or a State Act?
(A) State Act applicable only to Madhya Pradesh
(B) Central Act enacted by the Parliament of India
(C) Concurrent Act requiring state ratification
(D) Municipal by-law

Ans :

(B) Central Act enacted by the Parliament of India
The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, was enacted by the Parliament of India, making it a Central Act. It applies to the whole of India and empowers the Central Government with primary responsibility for environmental protection, although implementation involves state agencies like SPCBs.

90. Under PESA, consultation with the Gram Sabha is mandatory before granting prospecting licenses or mining leases for which type of minerals in Scheduled Areas?
(A) Major minerals only
(B) Minor minerals only
(C) Both major and minor minerals
(D) Radioactive minerals only

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across various sectors, creating meaningful employment opportunities for its populace, improving living standards, reducing poverty and inequality, and ensuring balanced regional development within the state.

11. What does 'Fiscal Deficit' in the context of the Madhya Pradesh state budget represent?
(A) The total revenue collected by the state government.
(B) The excess of the state's total expenditure over its total receipts, excluding borrowings.
(C) The total amount allocated for infrastructure development.
(D) The surplus amount remaining after all expenditures are met.

Ans :

(B) The excess of the state's total expenditure over its total receipts, excluding borrowings.
Fiscal Deficit is a crucial indicator of a government's financial health. For the Madhya Pradesh state budget, it represents the difference between the government's total expenditure (both revenue and capital) and its total receipts (revenue receipts plus non-debt creating capital receipts). It essentially shows the amount the government needs to borrow to meet its expenses during the financial year.

12. Which of the following is a primary source of 'Tax Revenue' for the Madhya Pradesh state government?
(A) Fees collected for government services.
(B) Grants received from the Central Government.
(C) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) and Value Added Tax (VAT) on certain items.
(D) Profits from State-owned Public Sector Undertakings.

Ans :

(C) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) and Value Added Tax (VAT) on certain items.
Tax revenue forms a significant part of the state government's income. Key sources include the state's share of GST (SGST), Value Added Tax (VAT) on items outside GST (like petroleum products and alcohol), state excise duties, stamp duty, and registration fees, and taxes on vehicles. These taxes are levied on economic activities within the state.

13. What category do 'Grants-in-Aid' received by the Madhya Pradesh government from the Centre fall under?
(A) Tax Revenue
(B) Non-Tax Revenue
(C) Capital Receipts
(D) Borrowings

Ans :

(B) Non-Tax Revenue
Grants-in-Aid received from the Central Government are classified under Non-Tax Revenue for the state government. These are transfers from the Centre to the state, often for specific schemes or to cover revenue gaps, and do not involve a direct tax levy by the state government. Other non-tax revenues include interest receipts, dividends, and fees for services.

14. What does effective 'Debt Management' by the Madhya Pradesh government primarily aim to ensure?
(A) Maximizing the amount of debt taken each year.
(B) Ensuring that borrowings are raised at minimal cost and risk, and used productively.
(C) Eliminating the need for any government borrowing entirely.
(D) Channeling all borrowed funds exclusively into social welfare schemes.

Ans :

(B) Ensuring that borrowings are raised at minimal cost and risk, and used productively.
Effective debt management is crucial for maintaining fiscal stability. For the Madhya Pradesh government, it involves strategies to ensure that necessary borrowings are obtained at the lowest possible interest rates and with manageable risk profiles. Furthermore, it emphasizes channeling these borrowed funds towards productive investments that generate future returns or improve long-term economic capacity, ensuring debt sustainability.

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15. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a component of the state's 'Revenue Expenditure' in the Madhya Pradesh budget?
(A) Salaries and pensions of government employees.
(B) Interest payments on state debt.
(C) Subsidies provided by the government.
(D) Construction of new highways and bridges.

Ans :

(D) Construction of new highways and bridges.
Revenue expenditure relates to expenses incurred for the normal functioning of government departments and services, interest payments, and subsidies; it does not create assets. The construction of new highways and bridges is considered 'Capital Expenditure' because it involves the creation of long-term physical assets for the state. Understanding this distinction is key to budget analysis.

16. How does 'Revenue Expenditure' differ from 'Capital Expenditure' in the Madhya Pradesh state budget?
(A) Revenue expenditure creates assets, while capital expenditure covers operational costs.
(B) Revenue expenditure is short-term and recurring, while capital expenditure is long-term and asset-creating.

(B) Only by members of other SC/ST communities
(C) By any person who is not a member of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes against a member of these communities
(D) Only by members of dominant castes

Ans :

(C) By any person who is not a member of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes against a member of these communities
A crucial element for an offence to fall under the SC/ ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act is the identity of the perpetrator and the victim. The Act applies when the offence defined under Section 3 is committed by a person who does not belong to any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe against a person who does belong to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe.

74. Under PESA, the term 'Gram Sabha' typically refers to:
(A) The elected members of the Gram Panchayat only
(B) All adult members of a village whose names are included in the electoral rolls
(C) A committee nominated by the District Collector
(D) The traditional tribal council of elders

Ans :

(B) All adult members of a village whose names are included in the electoral rolls
Consistent with the definition in Part IX of the Constitution, the 'Gram Sabha' under PESA refers to the body consisting of all persons whose names are registered in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat area at the village level. It represents the collective will of the village community in the democratic process.

75. What does the term 'environmental pollutant' mean under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?
(A) Only chemical substances
(B) Only waste generated by industries
(C) Any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to the environment
(D) Only plastic waste

Ans :

(C) Any solid, liquid or gaseous substance present in such concentration as may be, or tend to be, injurious to the environment
Section 2(b) of the EPA, 1986, defines "environmental pollutant" broadly to include any substance, regardless of its physical state (solid, liquid, or gas), whose presence in certain concentrations can harm or potentially harm the environment (including living beings and property). This allows the Act to cover diverse forms of pollution.

76. Which body is responsible for notifying areas as 'Scheduled Areas' under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) The State Legislature
(B) The President of India
(C) The Parliament of India
(D) The Governor of the State

Ans :

(B) The President of India
The power to declare any area as a 'Scheduled Area' or to alter its boundaries rests with the President of India, as per the provisions of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. This declaration is crucial for the applicability of laws like PESA.

77. The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules were first framed in which year to supplement the Act?
(A) 1989
(B) 1990
(C) 1995
(D) 2000

Ans :

(C) 1995
To operationalize the provisions of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, the Central Government framed the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Rules in 1995. These rules detail procedures for investigation, relief, rehabilitation, establishment of monitoring committees, etc..

78. Which Act provides the framework for the Central Government to issue directions for the closure or regulation of any industry or process if it violates environmental norms?
(A) Factories Act, 1948
(B) PESA Act, 1996
(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
(D) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

Ans :

(C) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 grants the Central Government the power to issue directions in writing to any person, officer, or authority. These directions can include orders for the closure, prohibition, or regulation of any industry, operation, or process, or the stoppage or regulation of electricity, water, or any other service if deemed necessary for environmental protection.

79. What is a key challenge often cited in the effective implementation of the PESA Act in states like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Lack of tribal population in the state

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(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is factually correct; the service sector's share in Madhya Pradesh's GSDP has grown, mirroring national trends. Reason (R) provides the standard economic explanation for this phenomenon – as economies develop, technological advancements, urbanization, and increased demand for services typically cause the tertiary sector to expand more rapidly than the primary and secondary sectors. Thus, R correctly explains A.

22. Consider the following statements regarding Madhya Pradesh's economy:
1. The Primary sector includes agriculture, forestry, and mining.
2. GSDP measures the total income earned by residents from abroad.
3. The state budget outlines government revenue and expenditure for a financial year.
4. Fiscal deficit represents the surplus of revenue over expenditure.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct, defining the primary sector accurately. Statement 3 is correct, defining the purpose of the state budget. Statement 2 is incorrect; GSDP measures production within state boundaries, not income from abroad (which relates to GNP/GNI). Statement 4 is incorrect; fiscal deficit represents the excess of expenditure over receipts (excluding borrowings), not a surplus. Therefore, only statements 1 and 3 are correct.

23. Match the economic terms (Column I) with their appropriate descriptions (Column II) in the context of Madhya Pradesh's economy:

	Column I		Column II
a.	GSDP Growth Rate	i.	Schemes for job creation and poverty reduction
b.	Fiscal Deficit	ii.	Percentage change in total state production value
c.	Poverty Alleviation Initiatives	iii.	Difference between total expenditure and total receipts (excluding borrowing)
d.	Non-Tax Revenue	iv.	Income from sources like grants and fees

Options:
(A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
(B) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i
(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iii, d-iv
(D) a-iv, b-iii, c-i, d-ii

Ans :

(A) a-ii, b-iii, c-i, d-iv
(a) GSDP Growth Rate correctly matches (ii) the percentage change in the total value of goods and services produced within the state. (b) Fiscal Deficit matches (iii) the gap between the government's total spending and its total non-borrowed receipts. (c) Poverty Alleviation Initiatives match (i) government programs designed to reduce poverty and create employment. (d) Non-Tax Revenue matches (iv) income sources other than taxes, such as central grants, fees, and dividends.

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24. Identify the correct pair relating to Madhya Pradesh's economic structure:
(A) Primary Sector - Software Development
(B) Secondary Sector - Agriculture and Fishing
(C) Tertiary Sector - Banking and Transport
(D) GSDP - Measurement of Unemployment

Ans :

(C) Tertiary Sector - Banking and Transport
This pair is correct. The Tertiary Sector, or service sector, encompasses activities like banking, insurance, transport, communication, trade, and other services. Option (A) is incorrect; software is tertiary. Option (B) is incorrect; agriculture is primary. Option (D) is incorrect; GSDP measures economic output, not unemployment directly.

25. Identify the incorrect pair concerning Madhya Pradesh's state finances:
(A) Tax Revenue - State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)
(B) Non-Tax Revenue - Grants from Centre
(C) Revenue Expenditure - Construction of Dams
(D) Capital Expenditure - Building new Schools

Ans :

(C) Revenue Expenditure - Construction of Dams
This pair is incorrect. The construction of dams creates long-term assets and is therefore classified as Capital Expenditure, not Revenue Expenditure. Revenue expenditure includes recurring costs like salaries, subsidies,

(D) Reduce the number of hours people work per week.

Ans :

(C) Create job opportunities, often through public works or promoting self-employment.
Employment generation schemes are specific government programs aimed at tackling unemployment by creating new job opportunities. These can range from large-scale public works programs (like MGNREGA, which creates rural wage employment) to initiatives that promote self-employment through skill development, credit access, and entrepreneurial support, thereby boosting livelihoods.

37. Which factor contributes to measuring economic 'Inequality' in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The average annual rainfall in the state.
(B) Disparities in income levels and wealth distribution among the population.
(C) The total length of highways constructed in the state.
(D) The number of universities present in the state.

Ans :

(B) Disparities in income levels and wealth distribution among the population.
Economic inequality is fundamentally about the gap between the rich and the poor and the uneven distribution of economic resources. Key indicators used to measure this include disparities in income levels, differences in wealth ownership, unequal access to opportunities like quality education and healthcare across different segments of Madhya Pradesh's population.

38. Which sector's performance is most directly linked to the livelihoods of the majority of Madhya Pradesh's rural population?
(A) Information Technology Sector
(B) Financial Services Sector
(C) Primary Sector (especially Agriculture)
(D) Heavy Manufacturing Sector

Ans :

(C) Primary Sector (especially Agriculture)
Although the tertiary sector contributes most to GSDP, the Primary sector, particularly agriculture and allied activities, remains the backbone of Madhya Pradesh's rural economy. A large proportion of the state's workforce, especially in rural areas, depends directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihood and income.

39. What is the significance of analyzing 'GSDP Trends' over several years for Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It helps determine the exact population of the state.
(B) It reveals the long-term economic growth trajectory and stability of the state's economy.
(C) It directly measures the level of environmental pollution.
(D) It indicates the number of political parties active in the state.

Ans :

(B) It reveals the long-term economic growth trajectory and stability of the state's economy.
Analyzing Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) trends over multiple years allows economists and policymakers to understand the long-term pattern of economic growth in Madhya Pradesh. It helps identify periods of expansion or contraction, assess the economy's resilience, compare performance over time, and evaluate the impact of various economic policies implemented.

40. Which of the following is NOT a primary goal of economic planning and policies in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Enhancing Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
(B) Reducing unemployment rates.
(C) Promoting balanced regional development.
(D) Maximizing dependence on imported goods.

Ans :

(D) Maximizing dependence on imported goods.
Economic policies generally aim to strengthen the domestic economy, often through import substitution or export promotion, rather than maximizing dependence on imported goods. The primary goals focus on internal economic health: boosting GSDP, creating jobs, reducing poverty and inequality, and ensuring balanced development across regions within Madhya Pradesh.

41. Compared to Tax Revenue, what is a key characteristic of Non-Tax Revenue for the Madhya Pradesh government?
(A) Non-Tax Revenue is always larger than Tax Revenue.
(B) Non-Tax Revenue derives from compulsory levies like income tax.
(C) Non-Tax Revenue comes from sources other than direct taxes, such as fees, fines, grants, and profits.
(D) Non-Tax Revenue is exclusively generated from industrial activities.

Ans :

(C) Non-Tax Revenue comes from sources other than direct taxes, such as fees, fines, grants, and profits.
Tax Revenue comprises compulsory levies imposed by the government (e.g., SGST, excise duty). In contrast, Non-Tax Revenue arises from other sources. These include interest receipts on loans given by the state, dividends and profits from state-owned enterprises, fees charged for government services (like registration fees), fines, and grants received from the Central Government.

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31. What does 'Revenue Receipts' in the Madhya Pradesh budget primarily consist of?
(A) Borrowings from the market and RBI.
(B) Recoveries of loans advanced by the state government.
(C) Receipts from taxes, duties, fees, and grants.
(D) Disinvestment proceeds from state-owned enterprises.

Ans :

(C) Receipts from taxes, duties, fees, and grants.
Revenue Receipts constitute the income generated by the government through its regular activities that do not create a liability or reduce assets. For Madhya Pradesh, this primarily includes tax revenues (like SGST, VAT, excise duty, stamp duty) and non-tax revenues (like interest receipts, dividends, fees for services, and grants-in-aid from the central government).

32. Why is high 'Fiscal Deficit' often considered a concern for a state's economy like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It indicates very high tax collection efficiency.
(B) It implies the government has a large surplus.
(C) It signifies heavy reliance on borrowing, potentially leading to increased debt burden and interest payments.
(D) It directly leads to a decrease in unemployment rates.

Ans :

(C) It signifies heavy reliance on borrowing, potentially leading to increased debt burden and interest payments.
A persistently high fiscal deficit indicates that the government's expenditure significantly exceeds its non-borrowed receipts, forcing it to rely heavily on borrowing. This increases the state's overall debt, leading to higher interest payment obligations in the future, which can crowd out spending on essential development activities and pose risks to long-term fiscal sustainability.

33. Which statement about Madhya Pradesh's state budget is incorrect?
(A) The budget presents estimated receipts and expenditures for the upcoming financial year.
(B) It requires approval from the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha).
(C) Capital receipts include taxes collected by the state government.
(D) Debt management is a crucial aspect of state fiscal policy.

Ans :

(C) Capital receipts include taxes collected by the state government.
This statement is incorrect. Taxes collected by the state government (like SGST, excise duty) fall under Revenue Receipts, not Capital Receipts. Capital Receipts typically include borrowings, recovery of loans, and disinvestment proceeds, which either create a liability or reduce financial assets for the government.

34. Select the correct statement regarding poverty and unemployment in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Poverty and unemployment are completely unrelated economic issues.
(B) Government initiatives aim to address both poverty and unemployment simultaneously.
(C) Madhya Pradesh has completely eradicated poverty and unemployment.
(D) High unemployment rates always lead to lower inequality.

Ans :

(B) Government initiatives aim to address both poverty and unemployment simultaneously.
Poverty and unemployment are often interlinked issues. Lack of adequate employment opportunities is a major cause of poverty. Therefore, government initiatives in Madhya Pradesh typically focus on tackling both through schemes that generate employment, enhance skills, and provide social safety nets, aiming for overall improvement in living standards.

35. The 'trends' in poverty rates in Madhya Pradesh refer to:
(A) The specific types of poverty existing in the state.
(B) The geographical distribution of poverty within the state.
(C) The change in the percentage of the population below the poverty line over a period of time.
(D) The absolute number of government schemes targeting poverty.

Ans :

(C) The change in the percentage of the population below the poverty line over a period of time.
Analyzing trends in poverty rates involves examining how the poverty headcount ratio (the percentage of people below the poverty line) has changed over successive years or periods. This helps understand whether poverty is increasing, decreasing, or stagnating in Madhya Pradesh, allowing for evaluation of policy effectiveness and identification of persistent challenges.

36. What are 'Employment Generation Schemes' primarily designed to do?
(A) Increase the state's fiscal deficit directly.
(B) Provide direct cash transfers without any work requirement.
(C) Create job opportunities, often through public works or promoting self-employment.

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and interest payments. The other pairs are correctly matched according to standard fiscal classifications.

26. Arrange the following general stages of economic structural transformation in the correct chronological order:

1. Dominance of the Secondary Sector (Industrialization)
2. Dominance of the Primary Sector (Agrarian Economy)
3. Dominance of the Tertiary Sector (Service Economy)

Options:

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1

Ans :

(B) 2, 1, 3
Economic development typically follows a pattern where the economy first relies heavily on the Primary Sector (agriculture, resource extraction). As development progresses, industrialization leads to the rise and dominance of the Secondary Sector (manufacturing). Finally, in advanced stages, the Tertiary Sector (services) becomes the largest contributor to the economy. This sequence is 2, 1, 3.

27. What does 'Sectoral Contribution' to GSDP refer to?

(A) The amount of tax collected from each economic sector.
(B) The percentage share of each sector (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary) in the total GSDP.
(C) The number of people employed in each economic sector.
(D) The level of foreign investment attracted by each sector.

Ans :

(B) The percentage share of each sector (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary) in the total GSDP.
Sectoral contribution refers to the proportion or percentage that each major economic sector – Primary (agriculture, mining etc.), Secondary (manufacturing, construction etc.), and Tertiary (services) – adds to the state's overall Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). Analyzing these contributions helps understand the structure and diversification of the state's economy.

28. Which component is typically included in the calculation of Madhya Pradesh's GSDP at market prices?

(A) Intermediate consumption value.
(B) Value of unpaid domestic work.
(C) Market value of all final goods and services produced within the state.
(D) Income earned by Madhya Pradesh residents working abroad.

Ans :

(C) Market value of all final goods and services produced within the state.
GSDP at market prices aims to capture the total monetary value of only the final goods and services (those purchased for final use and not for resale or further processing) produced within the geographical boundaries of Madhya Pradesh during a given period. Intermediate goods are excluded to avoid double counting.

29. Economic planning in Madhya Pradesh, influenced by national frameworks like NITI Aayog, aims to achieve which broad objective?

(A) Maximization of imports.
(B) Reduction of exports.
(C) Balanced regional development and inclusive growth.
(D) Concentration of economic activities in a single city.

Ans :

(C) Balanced regional development and inclusive growth.
A key objective of economic planning in Madhya Pradesh, often guided by national bodies like NITI Aayog, is to promote growth that is not only substantial but also inclusive and geographically balanced. This means ensuring that development benefits various regions within the state and different sections of society, reducing disparities.

30. What is the role of the State Finance Commission in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) To regulate the stock market within the state.
(B) To determine the salaries of state government employees.
(C) To recommend the distribution of state's net tax proceeds between the state and local bodies (Panchayats, Municipalities).
(D) To manage the state's foreign exchange reserves.

Ans :

(C) To recommend the distribution of state's net tax proceeds between the state and local bodies (Panchayats, Municipalities).
The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body et up primarily to review the financial position of the Panchayats and Municipalities and make recommendations regarding the principles governing the distribution of the net proceeds of the taxes, duties, tolls, and fees leviable by the State between the State and the local bodies, as well as the grants-in-aid to these bodies from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

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42. Assertion (A): Reducing poverty and inequality is a key objective of Madhya Pradesh's economic policies.
Reason (R): High levels of poverty and inequality can hinder overall economic development and social stability.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) correctly states a major goal of the state's economic planning. Reason (R) provides the underlying justification: widespread poverty and significant inequality can lead to social unrest, limit human potential, reduce overall demand, and act as barriers to sustainable long-term economic growth. Therefore, addressing these issues is crucial for development, making R the correct explanation for A.

43. Consider the following regarding Madhya Pradesh's finances:
1. State Budget includes estimates of both revenue and capital expenditure.
2. Grants-in-Aid from the Centre are considered Tax Revenue.
3. Fiscal Deficit indicates the government's total borrowings requirement.
4. Debt Management aims to minimize the cost of borrowing.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

Ans :

(B) 1, 3, and 4
Statement 1 is correct; budgets cover both types of expenditure. Statement 2 is incorrect; Grants-in-Aid are Non-Tax Revenue. Statement 3 is correct; Fiscal Deficit essentially shows the borrowing needs. Statement 4 is correct; minimizing borrowing cost is a key goal of debt management. Thus, statements 1, 3, and 4 are correct.

44. Match the economic indicator (Column I) with what it primarily measures (Column II) in Madhya Pradesh:

	Column I		Column II
a.	GSDP	i.	Disparity in income distribution
b.	Unemployment Rate	ii.	Total value of goods/ services produced in the state
c.	Poverty Rate	iii.	Percentage of workforce seeking jobs but unemployed
d.	Inequality (e.g., Gini Coefficient)	iv.	Percentage of population below minimum living standard

Options:
(A) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(B) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(C) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Ans :

(C) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(a) GSDP measures (ii) the total value of final goods and services produced within the state. (b) Unemployment Rate measures (iii) the percentage of the active labour force that is jobless but seeking work. (c) Poverty Rate measures (iv) the proportion of the population living below a defined minimum standard. (d) Inequality indicators (like the Gini coefficient, though not explicitly mentioned, it fits the context) measure (i) the disparity in income or wealth distribution.

45. Identify the correct pair related to economic concepts in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Fiscal Deficit - State's Profit Margin
(B) Tertiary Sector - Mining and Quarrying
(C) NITI Aayog - State Budget Approval Authority
(D) Revenue Expenditure - Salaries and Interest Payments

Ans :

(D) Revenue Expenditure - Salaries and Interest Payments
This pair is correct. Revenue expenditure covers the operational and recurring expenses of the government, which prominently include payment of salaries to employees and interest on loans taken by the state. Option (A) is wrong; fiscal deficit is a shortfall, not profit. Option (B) is wrong; mining is primary sector. Option (C) is wrong; NITI Aayog is a think tank, budget approval is by the legislature.

46. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Madhya Pradesh's economic overview:
(A) Primary Sector - Agriculture
(B) GSDP Trend - Analysis over time
(C) Poverty Alleviation - Increasing tax rates
(D) State Budget - Financial Plan

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Ans :

(C) Poverty Alleviation - Increasing tax rates
This pair is incorrect. Poverty alleviation measures focus on creating livelihoods, providing basic needs, and social safety nets. While funding requires revenue (partly from taxes), simply increasing tax rates is not in itself a poverty alleviation strategy; targeted expenditure and programs are. The other pairs correctly match the terms with their relevant concepts.

47. Arrange the typical steps in the state budget process in Madhya Pradesh in a logical sequence:
1. Presentation of the budget in the Vidhan Sabha.
2. Implementation of the budget provisions from the start of the financial year.
3. Preparation of budget estimates by various government departments.
4. Approval (passing) of the budget by the Vidhan Sabha.

Options:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

Ans :

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The budget process typically begins with (3) various departments preparing their estimates of receipts and expenditures. These are consolidated, and then (1) the Finance Minister presents the budget proposal to the State Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha). Following discussions and voting, (4) the Vidhan Sabha approves the budget. Finally, (2) the approved budget provisions are implemented starting from the new financial year (usually April 1st).

48. How does the 'composition' of Madhya Pradesh's economy influence its development strategy?
(A) It has no impact on development planning.
(B) A high share of agriculture necessitates focus on rural development and irrigation.
(C) A dominant service sector means industrial policies are irrelevant.
(D) The composition only affects international trade agreements.

Ans :

(B) A high share of agriculture necessitates focus on rural development and irrigation.
The sectoral composition (the relative share of agriculture, industry, and services) significantly influences a state's development strategy. For instance, if agriculture (Primary sector) employs a large portion of the population, policies must focus on improving agricultural productivity, rural infrastructure like irrigation, market access, and promoting allied activities to boost rural incomes and overall growth.

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49. In the context of Madhya Pradesh's budget, what does 'Debt Management' primarily involve?
(A) The process of collecting taxes from citizens and corporations.
(B) Managing the state's borrowings, ensuring sustainability, and minimizing costs.
(C) Allocating funds to different government departments.
(D) Auditing the expenditures of local government bodies.

Ans :

(B) Managing the state's borrowings, ensuring sustainability, and minimizing costs.
Debt management refers to the set of policies and processes used by the state government to handle its public debt. This includes deciding the amount and type of borrowing, managing the maturity profile of the debt, minimizing the cost of borrowing (interest rates), and ensuring that the overall debt level remains sustainable and does not jeopardize the state's long-term fiscal health.

50. Which of the following is an example of a 'Poverty Alleviation Initiative' that might be implemented in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Building a new luxury hotel complex in the capital city.
(B) A scheme providing subsidized food grains to low-income families.
(C) Reducing the number of public holidays.
(D) Increasing the import duty on electronic goods.

Ans :

(B) A scheme providing subsidized food grains to low-income families.
Poverty alleviation initiatives aim to directly support the poor and vulnerable sections of society. Providing essential commodities like food grains at subsidized rates through the Public Distribution System (PDS) is a classic example of such a scheme, directly addressing food security and reducing the financial burden on low-income households. The other options are unrelated to direct poverty reduction.

51. What is a primary role of NITI Aayog concerning state-level economic development, including Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Directly implementing infrastructure projects within the state.
(B) Acting as a policy think tank, fostering cooperative federalism and providing strategic inputs.
(C) Allocating specific funds for every state government department annually.
(D) Conducting elections for the state legislative assembly.

Ans :

(B) Acting as a policy think tank, fostering cooperative federalism and providing strategic inputs.
NITI Aayog serves as a pivotal policy think tank for the Government of India. Its role regarding states like Madhya Pradesh involves promoting cooperative federalism, sharing best practices, providing strategic policy advice, and encouraging competitive federalism among states to achieve development goals, rather than the top-down fund allocation approach of the erstwhile Planning Commission.

52. Which type of receipt in the state budget reduces the government's financial assets?
(A) Tax Revenue like SGST.
(B) Non-Tax Revenue like fees.
(C) Grants-in-Aid from the Centre.
(D) Recovery of loans previously advanced by the state government.

Ans :

(D) Recovery of loans previously advanced by the state government.
Capital Receipts are government receipts that either create a liability (like borrowings) or reduce financial assets. When the state government recovers loans it had previously given out, its financial assets (loans receivable) decrease. Tax revenues, non-tax revenues, and grants are Revenue Receipts, which do not reduce assets or create liabilities.

53. What is meant by 'Fiscal Consolidation' in the context of Madhya Pradesh's finances?
(A) Expanding the government's expenditure rapidly.
(B) Policies aimed at reducing the fiscal deficit and public debt levels.
(C) Increasing the number of taxes levied by the state.
(D) Merging various government departments into one entity.

Ans :

(B) Policies aimed at reducing the fiscal deficit and public debt levels.
Fiscal consolidation refers to the deliberate policy measures undertaken by a government to reduce its fiscal deficit and control the accumulation of public debt. This is crucial for long-term macroeconomic stability and involves strategies like rationalizing expenditure, improving tax collection efficiency, and better debt management to bring government finances onto a sustainable path.

54. How can persistent high unemployment rates negatively impact Madhya Pradesh's economy?
(A) By increasing the state's GSDP growth rate.
(B) By reducing poverty and inequality levels automatically.
(C) By leading to lower aggregate demand, potential social unrest, and underutilization of human resources.
(D) By encouraging more foreign direct investment into the state.

Ans :

(C) By leading to lower aggregate demand, potential social unrest, and underutilization of human resources.
High unemployment signifies that a significant portion of the workforce is not contributing to production, leading to lower overall economic output. It reduces household incomes, lowering aggregate demand for goods and services. Furthermore, it represents an underutilization of the state's human capital and can potentially lead to social issues and instability if persistent.

55. What is the primary aim of initiatives focused on reducing economic inequality in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To ensure everyone has the exact same income.
(B) To discourage wealth creation within the state.
(C) To ensure fairer distribution of resources, opportunities, and benefits of growth.
(D) To increase the gap between urban and rural incomes.

Ans :

(C) To ensure fairer distribution of resources, opportunities, and benefits of growth.
Reducing economic inequality aims to create a more equitable society by ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are shared more broadly. This involves policies that promote fairer distribution of income and wealth, provide equal access to opportunities (like education, healthcare, jobs), and reduce disparities between different regions and social groups within Madhya Pradesh.

56. Which statement regarding Madhya Pradesh's GSDP is incorrect?
(A) GSDP can be calculated at both current and constant prices.
(B) GSDP reflects the economic output produced only by the government sector.
(C) Sectoral contributions (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary) add up to the total GSDP.
(D) GSDP growth rate is a key indicator of economic performance.

Ans :

(B) GSDP reflects the economic output produced only by the government sector.
This statement is incorrect. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) measures the total value of all final goods and services produced within the state's boundaries by all sectors – private enterprises, public sector undertakings,

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Ans :

(B) The benefits of economic growth are not being distributed evenly across the population.
This scenario illustrates non-inclusive growth. While the overall economy (GSDP) is expanding, rising inequality suggests that the gains from this growth are disproportionately accruing to certain segments of the population, while others might be lagging behind or even seeing their relative position worsen. It highlights the need for policies promoting inclusive growth.

69. Assertion (A): The state government presents an annual budget for Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): The budget serves as a primary tool for financial planning and allocation of resources for government schemes and operations.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is a factual statement about the state's financial administration. Reason (R) correctly explains the fundamental purpose of the budget – it is the government's financial blueprint, outlining planned revenues and expenditures, allocating funds to various sectors and schemes, and thus acting as the main instrument for financial planning and control.

70. Consider the following statements about Madhya Pradesh's economy:
1. Agriculture falls under the Secondary Sector.
2. GSDP growth rate indicates the pace of economic expansion.
3. Reducing unemployment is a key policy objective.
4. All government expenditure is classified as Capital Expenditure.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; agriculture is in the Primary Sector. Statement 2 is correct; GSDP growth rate measures economic expansion. Statement 3 is correct; reducing unemployment is a major government goal. Statement 4 is incorrect; government expenditure is divided into Revenue and Capital expenditure. Therefore, only statements 2 and 3 are correct.

71. Match the fiscal term (Column I) with its characteristic (Column II) in the context of Madhya Pradesh's budget:

	Column I		Column II
a.	Revenue Deficit	i.	Total borrowings required by the government
b.	Capital Expenditure	ii.	Excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts
c.	Fiscal Deficit	iii.	Income from state taxes and central grants
d.	Revenue Receipts	iv.	Spending on creation of assets like roads, bridges

Options:
(A) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(B) a-i, b-ii, c-iii, d-iv
(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Ans :

(A) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(a) Revenue Deficit correctly matches (ii) the shortfall when revenue expenditure exceeds revenue receipts. (b) Capital Expenditure matches (iv) spending that creates long-term assets. (c) Fiscal Deficit matches (i) the overall borrowing needed to cover the gap between total expenditure and non-borrowed receipts. (d) Revenue Receipts match (iii) income from taxes, non-tax sources like fees, and grants.

72. Identify the correct pair regarding initiatives in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Poverty Alleviation - Building more shopping malls
(B) Employment Generation - Schemes promoting self-help groups and skills
(C) Fiscal Deficit Control - Increasing government subsidies drastically
(D) Reducing Inequality - Concentrating development funds in one city

Ans :

(B) Employment Generation - Schemes promoting self-help groups and skills
This pair is correct. Employment generation initiatives often include supporting self-help groups (SHGs) to foster micro-enterprises and providing skill development training to enhance employability, directly addressing unemployment. The other options describe actions inconsistent with the stated goals.

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It highlights the need for specific interventions, allows evaluation of existing employment generation schemes, and guides policies related to skill development and education to match workforce skills with industry demands.

63. Which of the following is NOT a typical source of 'Non-Tax Revenue' for the Madhya Pradesh government?
(A) Dividends from state public sector undertakings.
(B) Fees collected for issuing driving licenses.
(C) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST).
(D) Grants received from the Union Government.

Ans :

(C) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST).
State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) is a major component of the state's Tax Revenue, being a direct levy on the supply of goods and services. Non-Tax Revenue includes income from sources other than taxes, such as interest receipts, dividends, profits, fees for services rendered, fines, and grants-in-aid from the Centre.

64. How does the 'Primary Sector' fundamentally differ from the 'Secondary Sector' in Madhya Pradesh's economy?
(A) Primary sector involves services; Secondary involves manufacturing.
(B) Primary sector extracts raw materials; Secondary processes these materials.
(C) Primary sector is urban-based; Secondary is rural-based.
(D) Primary sector contributes more to GSDP than the Secondary sector always.

Ans :

(B) Primary sector extracts raw materials; Secondary processes these materials.
The fundamental difference lies in their function within the production chain. The Primary Sector deals with the extraction and collection of natural resources (agriculture, mining, forestry, fishing). The Secondary Sector takes these raw materials and transforms them into finished or semi-finished goods through manufacturing, construction, and processing activities.

65. Trends in poverty and unemployment rates in Madhya Pradesh are typically monitored using data from which sources?
(A) State meteorological department reports.
(B) Surveys conducted by organizations like the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and state agencies.
(C) Reports from international tourism organizations.
(D) Stock market performance indices.

Ans :

(B) Surveys conducted by organizations like the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and state agencies.
Data on poverty and unemployment are primarily collected through large-scale household surveys conducted periodically by government agencies. The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), now part of the National Statistical Office (NSO), is a key source, along with data potentially collected by state-level directorates of economics and statistics, which provide insights into the socio-economic conditions.

66. What aspect of the economy does the "structure and composition" of Madhya Pradesh's economy refer to?
(A) The physical infrastructure like roads and railways.
(B) The political structure of the state government.
(C) The relative importance and share of the Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors.
(D) The demographic profile, including age and gender distribution.

Ans :

(C) The relative importance and share of the Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors.
The structure and composition of an economy refer to the way it is organized in terms of its main sectors of activity. It involves analyzing the relative contribution of the Primary (agriculture, etc.), Secondary (industry, etc.), and Tertiary (services) sectors to the overall GSDP and employment, and how this composition changes over time.

67. Key economic policies of the Madhya Pradesh government often aim to attract what?
(A) Increased migration out of the state.
(B) Higher levels of pollution.
(C) Investment, both domestic and foreign, to boost industrial and infrastructural growth.
(D) Greater dependence on agricultural imports.

Ans :

(C) Investment, both domestic and foreign, to boost industrial and infrastructural growth.
A major objective of state economic policies, including those in Madhya Pradesh, is to create a favourable environment to attract investment. This investment is crucial for setting up industries, developing infrastructure, creating jobs, adopting new technologies, and ultimately driving economic growth and diversification.

68. If Madhya Pradesh's GSDP grows, but inequality also increases significantly, what does this imply?
(A) Economic growth is automatically benefiting all sections of society equally.
(B) The benefits of economic growth are not being distributed evenly across the population.
(C) The methods used to calculate GSDP are incorrect.
(D) The state's poverty rate must be decreasing rapidly.

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households, and government administration combined. It is not limited to the output of the government sector alone.

57. Select the correct statement about financial management in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The state government relies solely on central grants for all its expenditure.
(B) Effective debt management is crucial for maintaining fiscal health.
(C) The state budget is prepared and approved by NITI Aayog.
(D) Revenue expenditure primarily focuses on creating new infrastructure assets.

Ans :

(B) Effective debt management is crucial for maintaining fiscal health.
Managing the state's debt responsibly is a critical aspect of financial management. It involves ensuring borrowings are sustainable, used productively, and managed at minimal cost and risk. Poor debt management can lead to a debt trap and fiscal instability, hindering development. The other statements are incorrect regarding revenue sources, budget approval, and the nature of revenue expenditure.

58. The difference between the state's total expenditure and the sum of its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts is known as?
(A) Revenue Deficit
(B) Primary Deficit
(C) Fiscal Deficit
(D) Budget Surplus

Ans :

(C) Fiscal Deficit
Fiscal Deficit is defined as the excess of total expenditure (both revenue and capital) over the sum of revenue receipts and non-debt creating capital receipts (like recovery of loans). It indicates the total borrowing requirement of the government during a financial year to meet its expenditure commitments.

59. What characterizes the Tertiary Sector of an economy like Madhya Pradesh's?
(A) Extraction of natural resources like coal and iron ore.
(B) Manufacturing of goods like textiles and automobiles.
(C) Provision of services like education, healthcare, and banking.
(D) Cultivation of crops like wheat and soybean.

Ans :

(C) Provision of services like education, healthcare, and banking.
The Tertiary Sector, also known as the service sector, is characterized by the production and provision of intangible services rather than tangible goods. This includes a wide array of activities such as trade, transport, storage, communication, banking, insurance, real estate, public administration, education, healthcare, tourism, and professional services.

60. Which type of expenditure in the Madhya Pradesh budget leads to the creation of physical or financial assets?
(A) Revenue Expenditure
(B) Capital Expenditure
(C) Interest Payments
(D) Subsidies

Ans :

(B) Capital Expenditure
Capital Expenditure is incurred by the government for the purpose of creating long-term physical assets (like roads, buildings, irrigation projects) or financial assets, or for reducing liabilities (like repayment of loan principal). Unlike revenue expenditure which covers operational costs, capital expenditure represents investment for future development.

61. What is a common method used by the Madhya Pradesh government to finance its fiscal deficit?
(A) Printing more currency notes.
(B) Selling state-owned heritage sites.
(C) Market borrowings (issuing bonds) and loans from the central government.
(D) Collecting donations from citizens.

Ans :

(C) Market borrowings (issuing bonds) and loans from the central government.
Governments typically finance their fiscal deficit primarily through borrowings. For state governments like Madhya Pradesh, common methods include issuing state development loans (SDLs) or bonds in the market, taking loans from the central government, and sometimes drawing upon reserves or provident funds.

62. Why is monitoring unemployment trends important for policy formulation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It helps decide the state's official language.
(B) It provides insights into the labour market dynamics and the effectiveness of job creation policies.
(C) It determines the allocation of seats in the Vidhan Sabha.
(D) It directly sets the interest rates for agricultural loans.

Ans :

(B) It provides insights into the labour market dynamics and the effectiveness of job creation policies.
Monitoring unemployment trends (whether rates are rising or falling, which groups are most affected) helps policymakers understand the health of the labour market.

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73. Identify the incorrect pair related to Madhya Pradesh's economic sectors:
(A) Primary Sector - Forestry
(B) Secondary Sector - Construction
(C) Tertiary Sector - Mining
(D) Tertiary Sector - Tourism

Ans :

(C) Tertiary Sector - Mining
This pair is incorrect. Mining involves the extraction of natural resources from the earth and is therefore classified under the Primary Sector, along with agriculture, forestry, and fishing. Construction belongs to the Secondary sector, while Forestry is Primary, and Tourism is Tertiary.

74. Arrange the following economic indicators in the order they might typically be focused upon during a budget presentation speech:
1. Fiscal Deficit targets and financing plan.
2. Sectoral allocations (e.g., for agriculture, health, education).
3. Overall GSDP growth projections.
4. Major revenue mobilization proposals (taxes, etc.).

Options:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

Ans :

(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
While the exact order can vary, a logical flow often starts with the macroeconomic outlook (3. GSDP growth projections). Then, it addresses how resources will be raised (4. Revenue proposals). Next comes the allocation of these resources to different sectors and schemes (2. Sectoral allocations). Finally, the speech concludes with the overall fiscal position, including the deficit and how it will be managed (1. Fiscal Deficit).

75. What does "Gross Fixed Capital Formation" (GFCF), often discussed in relation to GSDP, represent?
(A) The total savings rate within the state.
(B) The net increase in the stock of fixed assets (like machinery, buildings, infrastructure) within the state during a period.
(C) The amount of depreciation on existing capital assets.
(D) The value of intermediate goods used in production.

Ans :

(B) The net increase in the stock of fixed assets (like machinery, buildings, infrastructure) within the state during a period.
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) is a component of the expenditure approach to calculating GDP/GSDP. It measures the net investment (additions minus disposals) in fixed assets by producers resident in the economy during a specific period. It is a key indicator of investment activity and future productive capacity.

76. Initiatives for poverty alleviation in Madhya Pradesh often target which specific groups?
(A) Only urban middle-class families.
(B) Large industrial conglomerates.
(C) Vulnerable sections like marginal farmers, landless labourers, tribal communities, and women.
(D) Foreign tourists visiting the state.

Ans :

(C) Vulnerable sections like marginal farmers, landless labourers, tribal communities, and women.
Poverty alleviation programs are typically designed to reach the most disadvantaged and vulnerable segments of the population who lack resources and opportunities. In Madhya Pradesh, this often includes small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers without land, people belonging to scheduled castes and tribes, and women-headed households, who face higher risks of poverty.

77. The 'structure' of Madhya Pradesh's economy refers to the relative shares of which components?
(A) Different political parties in the legislature.
(B) Various languages spoken in the state.
(C) Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors in GSDP and employment.
(D) Different types of soil found across the state.

Ans :

(C) Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary sectors in GSDP and employment.
The economic structure primarily describes how the state's economy is divided among the three major sectors: Primary (agriculture, mining), Secondary (industry, manufacturing, construction), and Tertiary (services). Analyzing their respective shares in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and workforce provides insight into the state's level of development and economic diversification.

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78. What is the significance of tracking the 'sectoral contribution' to Madhya Pradesh's GSDP over time?
(A) It helps predict weather patterns accurately.
(B) It reveals shifts in the economic structure, like the growing importance of services or industry.
(C) It determines the state's representation in the Lok Sabha.
(D) It sets the curriculum for universities in the state.

dependent on agriculture, including crop cultivation, livestock rearing, and allied activities like working in agro-based industries or providing farm labor. Diversification into non-farm activities is also crucial for income stability.

7. What term refers to the various ways people in rural areas earn income and support themselves?
(A) Urban Employment
(B) Industrial Production
(C) Rural Livelihoods
(D) Service Sector Growth

Ans :

(C) Rural Livelihoods
Rural livelihoods encompass the diverse means and activities through which people in rural areas secure the necessities of life. This includes not only agriculture but also non-farm employment, small businesses, crafts, wage labor, and utilization of natural resources, reflecting the complex economic fabric of rural Madhya Pradesh.

8. Which factor is crucial for income generation activities in the rural economy of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Access to global markets
(B) Availability of skilled IT professionals
(C) Development of rural industries
(D) Expansion of luxury tourism

Ans :

(C) Development of rural industries
The development of rural industries, particularly those based on local resources like agriculture and forests, is crucial for generating income and employment in rural Madhya Pradesh. These industries provide non-farm job opportunities, reduce migration to urban areas, and contribute to balanced regional economic growth.

9. Which government scheme in Madhya Pradesh was designed to provide farmers with protection against price fluctuations for certain crops?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)
(B) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
(C) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana

Ans :

(C) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was a specific initiative by the Madhya Pradesh government aimed at compensating farmers for the difference between the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the average market price (modal price) if market prices fell below the MSP for notified crops, thus insuring them against price risks.

10. What is the primary goal of the PM-Kisan scheme implemented across India, including Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To provide crop insurance
(B) To offer direct income support to farmers
(C) To build irrigation infrastructure
(D) To promote organic farming

Ans :

(B) To offer direct income support to farmers
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) scheme provides direct income support to eligible farmer families across India. The scheme aims to supplement the financial needs of small and marginal farmers in procuring various inputs related to agriculture and allied activities as well as domestic needs.

11. Which central scheme aims to incentivize states to increase public investment in Agriculture and allied sectors?
(A) National Food Security Mission (NFSM)
(B) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)
(C) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)
(D) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

Ans :

(D) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), now known as RKVY-RAFTAAR (Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied sector Rejuvenation), is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at boosting agricultural growth by providing states with the flexibility and autonomy to plan and execute programs based on local needs, encouraging investment in the sector.

12. What type of supportive infrastructure is crucial for reducing post-harvest losses in agriculture?
(A) Telecommunication networks
(B) Entertainment facilities
(C) Storage facilities like warehouses
(D) High-speed rail lines

Ans :

(C) Storage facilities like warehouses
Adequate storage infrastructure, including cold storage and warehouses, is essential in the agricultural supply chain. It helps farmers store their produce safely, prevents spoilage and wastage (post-harvest losses), allows them to wait for better market prices, and ensures a stable supply of agricultural commodities throughout the year.

13. What are cooperative institutions in the context of agriculture in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Private multinational corporations
(B) Farmer-owned organizations providing credit and services

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84. What is 'Inequality' in the economic context of a state like Madhya Pradesh primarily concerned with?
(A) Differences in climate across regions.
(B) Disparities in the distribution of income, wealth, and opportunities among its population.
(C) Variations in the height of mountain ranges.
(D) Differences in political opinions among citizens.

Ans :

(B) Disparities in the distribution of income, wealth, and opportunities among its population.
Economic inequality refers to the extent to which economic resources (like income, assets) and opportunities (like access to quality education, healthcare, jobs) are unevenly distributed among individuals or groups within a society. High inequality can hinder social cohesion and overall development.

85. Which sector's growth in Madhya Pradesh is heavily dependent on monsoon rainfall?
(A) Information Technology Sector
(B) Primary Sector (specifically Agriculture)
(C) Banking and Insurance Sector
(D) Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

Ans :

(B) Primary Sector (specifically Agriculture)
Agriculture, a major component of the Primary Sector, is significantly dependent on the monsoon in Madhya Pradesh, as a large portion of the cultivated area relies on rainfall for irrigation. The performance of the monsoon directly impacts crop yields, rural incomes, and consequently, the overall GSDP growth.

86. Funds allocated in the Madhya Pradesh budget for building new schools and hospitals fall under which category?
(A) Revenue Expenditure
(B) Non-Tax Revenue
(C) Capital Expenditure
(D) Revenue Receipts

Ans :

(C) Capital Expenditure
Expenditure on building new schools and hospitals results in the creation of long-term physical assets for the state. Therefore, such spending is classified as Capital Expenditure in the government budget, representing investment in social infrastructure.

87. What is the potential consequence of a state like Madhya Pradesh having a very high 'Debt-to-GSDP' ratio?
(A) It guarantees rapid economic growth.
(B) It indicates very low levels of poverty.
(C) It may lead to higher interest payment burdens, reducing funds available for development spending.
(D) It signifies complete financial independence from the central government.

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Ans :

(C) It may lead to higher interest payment burdens, reducing funds available for development spending.
The Debt-to-GSDP ratio compares the state's total outstanding debt to its annual economic output (GSDP). A very high ratio signifies a large debt burden relative to the economy's size. This can lead to significant portions of the state's revenue being used for interest payments, leaving fewer resources for essential services and development projects, potentially impacting fiscal sustainability.

88. Which of the following would NOT be considered part of Madhya Pradesh's 'economic planning and policies'?
(A) Policies to promote industrial investment.
(B) Five-year plans or strategic development roadmaps.
(C) Regulations regarding the conduct of state elections.
(D) Schemes aimed at agricultural development.

Ans :

(C) Regulations regarding the conduct of state elections.
Economic planning and policies deal with strategies and actions related to the state's economy – production, distribution, consumption, investment, employment, etc.. Regulations concerning the conduct of elections fall under the purview of electoral administration and law, managed by bodies like the State Election Commission, not typically considered economic policy.

89. How does 'Poverty Rate' differ from 'Unemployment Rate'?
(A) Poverty rate measures lack of jobs; unemployment rate measures lack of income.
(B) Poverty rate measures the proportion below a minimum living standard; unemployment rate measures the proportion of jobless workforce seeking work.
(C) Poverty exists only in rural areas; unemployment exists only in urban areas.
(D) High poverty rate always means low unemployment rate.

Ans :

(B) Poverty rate measures the proportion below a minimum living standard; unemployment rate measures the proportion of jobless workforce seeking work.
Poverty rate indicates the percentage of the population whose income or consumption falls below a defined threshold (poverty line), signifying an inability to meet basic needs. Unemployment rate, on the other hand, specifically measures the percentage of the active labour

freshwater aquaculture (fish farming in ponds, tanks) and capture fisheries (catching fish from rivers, reservoirs, lakes). Marine shrimp farming requires saltwater environments found in coastal areas.

20. How does the role of animal husbandry differ from fisheries in Madhya Pradesh's rural economy?
(A) Animal husbandry focuses on aquatic animals, while fisheries focus on land animals.
(B) Fisheries contribute more to GSDP than animal husbandry.
(C) Animal husbandry involves livestock rearing, while fisheries involve aquaculture and capture of fish.
(D) Both sectors have identical development potential and challenges.

Ans :

(C) Animal husbandry involves livestock rearing, while fisheries involve aquaculture and capture of fish.
Animal husbandry deals with raising terrestrial animals (cattle, goats, poultry) for products like milk, meat, and eggs. Fisheries, on the other hand, focuses on cultivating fish in controlled environments (aquaculture) or harvesting fish from natural water bodies (capture fisheries). Both are vital allied agricultural sectors.

21. What aspect of the agricultural sector involves the systematic study of output changes over time?
(A) Crop Diversification Analysis
(B) Productivity Trends Assessment
(C) Market Price Fluctuation Study
(D) Land Use Pattern Mapping

Ans :

(B) Productivity Trends Assessment
Assessing productivity trends involves analyzing how agricultural output (yield per unit area) has changed over different periods. This helps understand the impact of factors like technology adoption, irrigation improvements, climate change, and government policies on the efficiency and growth of the agricultural sector in Madhya Pradesh.

22. Which of the following represents a major opportunity for the agricultural sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Increasing dependence on traditional farming methods
(B) Expansion into food processing and value addition
(C) Reducing the area under cultivation
(D) Limiting access to agricultural credit

Ans :

(B) Expansion into food processing and value addition
Adding value to raw agricultural produce through processing presents a significant opportunity. Developing food processing industries can create jobs, increase farmers' income, reduce post-harvest losses, and boost the overall contribution of agriculture to Madhya Pradesh's economy by tapping into growing consumer markets.

23. What kind of activities sustain livelihoods in the rural parts of Madhya Pradesh, beyond traditional farming?
(A) Only government jobs
(B) Primarily software exports
(C) Rural industries and agro-based enterprises
(D) Stock market investments

Ans :

(C) Rural industries and agro-based enterprises
While agriculture is central, rural livelihoods in Madhya Pradesh are also sustained by non-farm activities. These include working in rural industries (like handicrafts, small manufacturing units), agro-based enterprises (food processing), providing local services, and wage labor, contributing significantly to rural income diversification.

24. What facility is essential for farmers to access fair prices and sell their produce efficiently?
(A) Luxury resorts
(B) International airports
(C) Well-organized agricultural markets
(D) Large shopping malls

Ans :

(C) Well-organized agricultural markets
Accessible and efficient agricultural markets (mandis) are crucial infrastructure. They provide a platform for farmers to connect with buyers, discover prices transparently, and sell their produce without facing significant logistical hurdles or exploitation, thereby ensuring better remuneration for their efforts.

25. What type of financial institution plays a key role in providing agricultural credit, often owned by farmers themselves?
(A) Foreign Investment Banks
(B) Stock Exchanges
(C) Cooperative Institutions
(D) Venture Capital Firms

Ans :

(C) Cooperative Institutions
Cooperative institutions, such as Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), are vital in providing credit and other financial services to farmers in rural Madhya Pradesh. Being member-owned, they aim to serve the agricultural community's specific needs.

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94. What is the 'Labour Force Participation Rate' (LFPR)?
(A) The percentage of the population currently employed.
(B) The percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment.
(C) The rate at which new jobs are created in the economy.
(D) The ratio of male workers to female workers.

Ans :

(B) The percentage of the working-age population that is either employed or actively seeking employment.
The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) measures the proportion of a country's or state's working-age population (typically 15 years and above) that is economically active – meaning they are either employed or unemployed but actively looking for work. It indicates the supply of labour available in the economy.

95. The success of Madhya Pradesh's economic plans often depends significantly on effective implementation by which entities?
(A) Foreign embassies located in India.
(B) Various state government departments and agencies.
(C) Private sector companies exclusively.
(D) Neighbouring state governments.

Ans :

(B) Various state government departments and agencies.
While planning is crucial, the success of economic policies and schemes relies heavily on their effective implementation on the ground. This responsibility primarily lies with the various administrative departments, agencies, and field-level functionaries of the Madhya Pradesh state government who execute the programs and deliver services.

96. Which item is an example of 'Tax Revenue' for the Madhya Pradesh Government?
(A) Fees for museum entry.
(B) Interest earned on state investments.
(C) State Excise Duty on alcohol.
(D) Recovery of a loan given to a public enterprise.

Ans :

(C) State Excise Duty on alcohol.
State Excise Duty, levied on the production and sale of alcohol and certain other items, is a form of Tax Revenue collected by the state government. Fees, interest earnings, and loan recoveries fall under Non-Tax Revenue or Capital Receipts.

97. What general trend has been observed in the contribution of the Primary Sector to Madhya Pradesh's GSDP over the long term, similar to national trends?
(A) Its percentage contribution has drastically increased.
(B) Its percentage contribution has remained exactly constant.
(C) Its percentage contribution has generally declined, although it remains important for employment.
(D) It has ceased to contribute anything to the GSDP.

Ans :

(C) Its percentage contribution has generally declined, although it remains important for employment.
A common feature of economic development is the structural shift away from agriculture towards industry and services. While the absolute output of the Primary sector may increase, its relative share (percentage contribution) in the overall GSDP tends to decline over the long term as the Secondary and Tertiary sectors grow faster. However, it often remains crucial for employment.

98. How can effective 'Financial Management' contribute to Madhya Pradesh's development?
(A) By ensuring the state always runs a budget surplus.
(B) By maximizing the state's reliance on central grants.
(C) By ensuring efficient use of public funds, maintaining fiscal stability, and enabling sustained investment in priority areas.
(D) By eliminating the need for any form of taxation.

Ans :

(C) By ensuring efficient use of public funds, maintaining fiscal stability, and enabling sustained investment in priority areas.
Good financial management involves prudent budgeting, efficient tax collection, rational expenditure allocation, and responsible debt management. This ensures public money is used effectively, maintains fiscal stability (avoiding crises), builds investor confidence, and allows the state to consistently invest in development priorities like infrastructure, health, and education.

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99. Which factor is a key determinant of the 'Tertiary Sector's' growth in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Annual rainfall patterns.
(B) Increased urbanization, rising incomes, and demand for services like IT, banking, and tourism.
(C) Discovery of new mineral deposits.
(D) Government subsidies provided exclusively for agriculture.

Ans :

(B) Increased urbanization, rising incomes, and demand for services like IT, banking, and tourism.
The growth of the service (Tertiary) sector is often driven by factors like increasing urbanization (which concentrates demand for services), rising per capita incomes (leading to higher spending on non-essentials like

force that is without a job but is available and actively searching for one. While related, they measure different aspects of economic distress.

90. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh aims to improve its performance on various economic indices.
Reason (R): Better performance on economic indices can attract investment, improve quality of life, and reflect effective governance.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true as states strive for economic improvement. Reason (R) provides valid justifications: improvements in indices (like Ease of Doing Business, Human Development Index, or even GSDP growth) signal a positive environment, attracting investors, indicating better living standards, and reflecting well on government effectiveness. Hence, R correctly explains the motivation behind A.

91. Consider the following regarding Madhya Pradesh's economy:
1. GSDP is the total value of goods produced only by the agricultural sector.
2. The Tertiary sector includes trade and communication services.
3. The state budget requires legislative approval.
4. Fiscal deficit represents the government's net profit.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; GSDP includes all sectors. Statement 2 is correct; trade and communication are part of the Tertiary sector. Statement 3 is correct; the state legislature must approve the budget. Statement 4 is incorrect; fiscal deficit is a shortfall requiring borrowing. Therefore, only statements 2 and 3 are correct.

92. Match the economic concept (Column I) with its relevance to Madhya Pradesh (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	GSDP per capita	i.	Measure of income/wealth disparity
b.	Sectoral Shift	ii.	Average economic output per person
c.	Gini Coefficient	iii.	Government's annual financial plan
d.	State Budget	iv.	Change in relative importance of primary, secondary, tertiary sectors

Options:
(A) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(B) a-iv, b-ii, c-iii, d-i
(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Ans :

(A) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(a) GSDP per capita represents (ii) the average economic output divided by the population. (b) Sectoral Shift refers to (iv) the changing shares of the three main economic sectors over time. (c) Gini Coefficient (a common measure, relevant here) measures (i) income or wealth inequality. (d) State Budget is the (iii) government's annual financial statement.

93. Why is it important for Madhya Pradesh to focus on both economic growth (GSDP increase) and human development (health, education)?
(A) Human development hinders economic growth.
(B) Economic growth is the only factor that matters for state progress.
(C) Focusing only on GSDP may neglect quality of life, while human development creates a productive workforce supporting long-term growth.
(D) GSDP measurement already includes health and education levels.

Ans :

(C) Focusing only on GSDP may neglect quality of life, while human development creates a productive workforce supporting long-term growth.
While GSDP measures economic output, it doesn't fully capture well-being. Investing in human development (improving health, education, skills) enhances the quality of life and builds human capital. A healthier, better-educated workforce is more productive, contributing to sustainable long-term economic growth, creating a virtuous cycle.

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CHAPTER 17

AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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1. What term describes the variety of crops grown in a specific region or farm over time?
   (A) Crop Rotation
   (B) Crop Yield
   (C) Crop Diversification
   (D) Crop Intensity

   Ans :

   (C) Crop Diversification
   Crop diversification refers to the practice of cultivating multiple crops rather than relying on a single crop. This strategy helps mitigate risks associated with climate variability and market fluctuations, enhances soil health, improves farm income stability, and contributes to overall agricultural sustainability by promoting biodiversity and efficient resource utilization.

2. Which sector (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary) does agriculture primarily belong to in the economic structure of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Secondary Sector
   (B) Tertiary Sector
   (C) Primary Sector
   (D) Quaternary Sector

   Ans :

   (C) Primary Sector
   The primary sector of the economy involves the extraction and harvesting of natural resources. Agriculture, along with forestry, fishing, and mining, falls under this category. In Madhya Pradesh, agriculture forms a significant part of the primary sector and plays a crucial role in the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and employment.

3. What measure is commonly used to assess the output of a crop per unit area of land?
   (A) Production Volume
   (B) Productivity Trends
   (C) Cultivation Index
   (D) Harvest Ratio

   Ans :

   (B) Productivity Trends
   Productivity trends in agriculture refer to the changes in crop yield (output per unit area, e.g., kilograms per hectare) over a period. Analyzing these trends helps understand the efficiency of agricultural practices, the impact of technology adoption, and the overall performance of the agricultural sector in regions like Madhya Pradesh.

4. Which of the following is a major challenge faced by the agricultural sector in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Oversupply of produce
   (B) Lack of government support
   (C) Dependence on monsoon rainfall
   (D) Excessive mechanization

   Ans :

   (C) Dependence on monsoon rainfall
   A significant challenge for agriculture in Madhya Pradesh is its heavy reliance on monsoon rains for irrigation. Irregular rainfall patterns, droughts, or excessive rain can severely impact crop production, leading to yield losses and affecting the livelihoods of farmers who depend on agriculture for their income and sustenance.

5. Besides farming, what is a key component of the rural economy in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Software Development
   (B) Heavy Manufacturing
   (C) Agro-based Enterprises
   (D) International Tourism

   Ans :

   (C) Agro-based Enterprises
   Agro-based enterprises, which involve the processing of agricultural produce (like food processing units, flour mills, oil extraction units), form a vital part of the rural economy in Madhya Pradesh. These industries add value to farm products, create employment opportunities, and support rural livelihoods beyond direct farming activities.

6. What do rural livelihoods primarily depend on in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Service industries
   (B) Information technology
   (C) Agriculture and related activities
   (D) Export-oriented manufacturing

   Ans :

   (C) Agriculture and related activities
   The rural economy of Madhya Pradesh is predominantly agrarian. Consequently, rural livelihoods are heavily

travel, entertainment, financial products), development of information technology, government policies promoting services, and growth in trade and commerce.

100. What does the term 'Economic Profile' of Madhya Pradesh broadly encompass?

(A) Only the geographical features of the state.

(B) A comprehensive overview of the state's economic structure, GSDP, key sectors, growth trends, and major characteristics.

(C) The biographies of famous economists from the state.

(D) A list of all historical monuments in Madhya Pradesh.

Ans :

(B) A comprehensive overview of the state's economic structure, GSDP, key sectors, growth trends, and major characteristics.

The economic profile provides a snapshot and analysis of the overall state of Madhya Pradesh's economy. This includes details about its size (GSDP), structure (sectoral composition), growth patterns, strengths, weaknesses, and key features related to agriculture, industry, services, finances, and socio-economic indicators like poverty and employment.

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(C) Government research laboratories
(D) International trade bodies

Ans :

(B) Farmer-owned organizations providing credit and services
Cooperative institutions in agriculture are autonomous associations of persons, usually farmers, united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social, and cultural needs through a jointly-owned enterprise. They often provide credit, inputs (seeds, fertilizers), marketing support, and other services to their members in Madhya Pradesh.

14. What sector involves the rearing of animals like cattle, buffaloes, goats, and poultry for economic purposes?
(A) Fisheries
(B) Forestry
(C) Horticulture
(D) Animal Husbandry

Ans :

(D) Animal Husbandry
Animal husbandry is the branch of agriculture concerned with the breeding, raising, and care of domestic animals (livestock) such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and poultry for milk, meat, eggs, wool, and other products. It is a significant component of the rural economy in Madhya Pradesh.

15. What is the current status of the livestock sector's development in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Declining rapidly
(B) Stagnant with no potential
(C) Shows significant potential for growth
(D) Fully developed with no scope

Ans :

(C) Shows significant potential for growth
The livestock sector, including animal husbandry, holds considerable potential for further development and contribution to Madhya Pradesh's economy. Improving breeds, ensuring better feed and fodder availability, enhancing veterinary services, and strengthening market linkages are key areas for realizing this potential and boosting rural incomes.

16. Which of the following statements about agriculture in Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) It is a major contributor to the state's GSDP.
(B) Crop diversification is actively discouraged by the government.
(C) Productivity trends are monitored to assess sector performance.
(D) Dependence on monsoon is a significant challenge.

Ans :

(B) Crop diversification is actively discouraged by the government.
Crop diversification is generally encouraged, not discouraged, as a strategy to improve agricultural resilience, income stability, and soil health. Government policies often aim to promote the cultivation of a wider variety of crops, including horticulture and pulses, alongside traditional staples, reducing risks for farmers.

17. Which statement accurately describes the rural economy of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It is primarily driven by the IT sector.
(B) Rural livelihoods are solely based on crop cultivation.
(C) Agro-based enterprises play a negligible role.
(D) It encompasses agriculture, rural industries, and various livelihood activities.

Ans :

(D) It encompasses agriculture, rural industries, and various livelihood activities.
The rural economy of Madhya Pradesh is multifaceted, extending beyond just crop farming. It includes animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, rural industries (especially agro-based ones), handicrafts, and various other non-farm activities that contribute to rural employment and income generation, making it diverse.

18. Why is supportive infrastructure like market access crucial for agricultural development?
(A) It increases the cost of cultivation for farmers.
(B) It ensures farmers can sell their produce profitably.
(C) It limits the variety of crops farmers can grow.
(D) It forces farmers to rely solely on cooperatives.

Ans :

(B) It ensures farmers can sell their produce profitably.
Access to well-functioning markets allows farmers to sell their produce at competitive prices, reducing exploitation by intermediaries and ensuring fair returns. Good market infrastructure includes physical marketplaces, storage facilities, and efficient transportation, enabling farmers to realize the economic value of their agricultural output.

19. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a part of the fisheries sector in Madhya Pradesh's economy?
(A) Fish farming in ponds and tanks
(B) Catching fish from rivers and reservoirs
(C) Rearing of marine shrimp
(D) Development of fish hatcheries

Ans :

(C) Rearing of marine shrimp
Madhya Pradesh is a landlocked state, meaning it has no coastline. Therefore, the fisheries sector primarily involves

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Ans :

(B) It reveals shifts in the economic structure, like the growing importance of services or industry.
Tracking how the contribution of each sector (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary) to the GSDP changes over the years highlights the structural transformation of Madhya Pradesh's economy. It shows which sectors are driving growth and which might be lagging, informing policies aimed at promoting balanced development or supporting emerging sectors.

79. Economic planning in Madhya Pradesh aims to align state priorities with national goals often set by which body?
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The Election Commission of India
(C) NITI Aayog
(D) The Reserve Bank of India

Ans :

(C) NITI Aayog
NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) plays a key role in shaping the national development agenda and fostering cooperative federalism. State governments, including Madhya Pradesh, typically align their economic plans and policies with the broader national objectives and strategic guidance provided by NITI Aayog.

80. A state budget showing higher 'Capital Expenditure' compared to previous years might indicate what?
(A) A decrease in government investment in long-term assets.
(B) An increased focus on infrastructure development and asset creation.
(C) A rise in the government's operational and administrative costs.
(D) A reduction in the state's overall borrowing requirements.

Ans :

(B) An increased focus on infrastructure development and asset creation.
Capital expenditure represents investment in creating long-term assets like roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, and irrigation projects. An increase in this component of the budget usually signifies a deliberate government effort to boost infrastructure development, which can enhance future productivity and economic growth.

81. Which statement about poverty and unemployment in Madhya Pradesh is likely incorrect?
(A) Poverty and unemployment are often concentrated in specific regions or social groups.
(B) Government schemes aim to provide employment and alleviate poverty.
(C) High economic growth automatically eliminates poverty and unemployment completely.
(D) Measuring these indicators periodically helps track progress and challenges.

Ans :

(C) High economic growth automatically eliminates poverty and unemployment completely.
While high economic growth is necessary for poverty reduction and job creation, it does not automatically guarantee the complete elimination of these issues. Growth might not be inclusive, or structural factors might keep certain groups unemployed or poor. Targeted policies are essential alongside growth to address poverty and unemployment effectively.

82. Select the correct statement regarding Madhya Pradesh's economic overview.
(A) The state's economy is entirely based on tourism.
(B) Madhya Pradesh has no defined economic policies or plans.
(C) The state's GSDP is influenced by the performance of agriculture, industry, and services sectors.
(D) Fiscal deficit has no relevance to the state's financial health.

Ans :

(C) The state's GSDP is influenced by the performance of agriculture, industry, and services sectors.
The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the aggregate measure of economic activity across all sectors within the state. Therefore, the performance and growth within the primary (agriculture), secondary (industry), and tertiary (services) sectors directly determine the overall GSDP and its growth rate for Madhya Pradesh.

83. The state government's plan for managing its income and spending for a financial year is formally presented as the:
(A) State Economic Survey
(B) State Development Report
(C) State Budget
(D) State Statistical Abstract

Ans :

(C) State Budget
The State Budget is the annual financial statement presented by the government, outlining its estimated receipts (income) and expenditures (spending) for the upcoming financial year (usually April 1st to March 31st). It serves as the primary instrument for financial planning, resource allocation, and fiscal policy implementation.

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26. What is the primary focus of the 'Fisheries' sector within Madhya Pradesh's economy?
(A) Rearing cattle and buffaloes
(B) Growing fruits and vegetables
(C) Cultivation and capture of fish
(D) Managing forest resources

Ans :

(C) Cultivation and capture of fish
The fisheries sector in Madhya Pradesh is concerned with the production and harvesting of fish. This includes aquaculture (raising fish in controlled environments like ponds and tanks) and capture fisheries (catching fish from natural water bodies like rivers and reservoirs), contributing to food security and rural livelihoods.

27. What is a significant indicator used to measure the economic contribution of agriculture to Madhya Pradesh's overall economy?
(A) Literacy rate
(B) Infant mortality rate
(C) Sectoral contribution to GSDP
(D) Urbanization rate

Ans :

(C) Sectoral contribution to GSDP
The contribution of the agricultural sector (and allied activities) to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a key indicator of its economic importance. It reflects the value of goods and services produced by the sector and its share in the total economic output of Madhya Pradesh.

28. Which natural factor poses a recurring challenge to agricultural stability in many parts of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Frequent earthquakes
(B) Volcanic eruptions
(C) Variability in monsoon rainfall
(D) Coastal flooding

Ans :

(C) Variability in monsoon rainfall
Madhya Pradesh's agriculture is heavily dependent on the southwest monsoon. Variations in the timing, intensity, and distribution of rainfall lead to frequent droughts or floods in different regions, posing a significant and recurring challenge to crop production and agricultural stability.

29. Enterprises based on processing agricultural products like grains, fruits, and vegetables are known as?
(A) Heavy engineering industries
(B) Information technology firms
(C) Agro-based enterprises
(D) Pharmaceutical companies

Ans :

(C) Agro-based enterprises
Agro-based enterprises are industries that use agricultural produce as their primary raw material. Examples include flour mills, sugar factories, fruit juice processing units, oil mills, and dal mills. These industries link agriculture with manufacturing and play a crucial role in the rural economy.

30. The scheme providing financial assistance directly to farmers' bank accounts, implemented nationwide, is called?
(A) MGNREGA
(B) PM-Kisan
(C) RKVY
(D) Mid-Day Meal Scheme

Ans :

(B) PM-Kisan
PM-Kisan (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi) is the central government scheme providing direct income support of ₹6,000 per year in three equal installments to eligible farmer families across the country, including Madhya Pradesh, to augment their financial resources.

31. What infrastructure helps farmers avoid distress sales by enabling them to hold their produce for better prices?
(A) Multiplex cinemas
(B) Sports stadiums
(C) Adequate storage facilities
(D) Amusement parks

Ans :

(C) Adequate storage facilities
Availability of proper storage facilities (like warehouses and cold storage) allows farmers to store their harvested crops safely. This prevents spoilage and enables them to avoid selling immediately after harvest when prices are often low due to abundant supply, allowing them to wait for more favourable market conditions.

32. What is the term for the practice of raising domestic animals like cows, buffaloes, sheep, and goats for economic benefit?
(A) Pisciculture
(B) Sericulture
(C) Horticulture
(D) Animal Husbandry

Ans :

(D) Animal Husbandry
Animal husbandry refers specifically to the agricultural practice of breeding, caring for, and managing livestock (domestic animals) to produce commodities such as meat, milk, eggs, wool, and leather. It is a vital component of the diversified agricultural economy in Madhya Pradesh.

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Ans :

(B) Setting up casinos in rural areas
Government initiatives in agriculture focus on enhancing production, productivity, farmer welfare, and rural development. This includes input subsidies, irrigation, credit access, price support, and infrastructure development. Promoting gambling establishments like casinos is not part of agricultural or rural development policy.

70. Contrast the primary focus of 'Animal Husbandry' and 'Agro-based Enterprises'.
(A) Both focus exclusively on crop cultivation.
(B) Animal husbandry deals with livestock; agro-enterprises process farm produce.
(C) Animal husbandry processes farm produce; agro-enterprises deal with livestock.
(D) Both are primarily concerned with fisheries development.

Ans :

(B) Animal husbandry deals with livestock; agro-enterprises process farm produce.
Animal husbandry is concerned with the rearing and management of domestic animals (livestock). Agro-based enterprises, on the other hand, are industries that use the output of farming (crops, fruits, etc.) as raw materials for processing into other products (like flour, oil, packaged foods).

71. Assertion (A): Access to institutional credit is vital for farmers in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Farmers require funds for purchasing inputs like seeds and fertilizers, and for investment in farm equipment.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Access to credit from formal institutions (like cooperative banks) is crucial because farming involves significant upfront costs for inputs and occasional investments in machinery or land improvement. Credit helps farmers manage these expenses, adopt better technologies, and avoid high-interest loans from informal sources.

72. Consider these statements about rural development in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Rural livelihoods depend solely on agriculture.
2. Government schemes like RKVY support agricultural investment.
3. Cooperative institutions play a role in rural credit.
4. Fisheries have no potential due to the state being landlocked.

Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 3
(D) 2 and 4

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3
Rural livelihoods are diverse, not solely agricultural (Statement 1 is incorrect). RKVY does support agricultural investment (Statement 2 is correct). Cooperatives are key players in rural credit (Statement 3 is correct). Fisheries have potential through inland resources despite the state being landlocked (Statement 4 is incorrect).

73. Match the agricultural term (Column I) with its description (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Productivity Trend	a.	Farmer-owned financial/ service organization
2.	Agro-based Enterprise	b.	Rearing of domestic animals
3.	Cooperative	c.	Change in crop yield per unit area over time
4.	Animal Husbandry	d.	Industry processing agricultural raw materials

Options:
(A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
(D) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d

Ans :

(B) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
Productivity trend relates to yield changes (1-c). Agro-based enterprises process agricultural materials (2-d). Cooperatives are farmer-owned organizations (3-a). Animal husbandry is about rearing domestic animals (4-b).

74. Which pair correctly links a government scheme with its primary beneficiary/aim in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) PM-Kisan - Providing urban housing
(B) RKVY - Funding industrial research
(C) Cooperative Institutions - Providing agricultural credit
(D) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana - Offering free healthcare

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Animal husbandry significantly boosts rural incomes by providing a secondary source of earnings alongside crop cultivation, especially for small and marginal farmers. Livestock often consumes crop residues (by-products), converting them into valuable products like milk and manure, thus integrating well with farming systems.

39. Consider the following statements regarding agriculture in Madhya Pradesh:

1. The state is a major producer of soybeans and pulses.
2. Productivity is uniformly high across all regions and crops.
3. Lack of adequate irrigation remains a challenge in certain areas.
4. Food processing is not considered an opportunity for the sector.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1 and 3 only
Madhya Pradesh is indeed a leading producer of soybeans and pulses (Statement 1 is correct). However, agricultural productivity varies significantly based on region, crop, irrigation availability, and farming practices (Statement 2 is incorrect). Lack of irrigation is a known challenge (Statement 3 is correct). Food processing is widely recognized as a major opportunity for value addition and growth (Statement 4 is incorrect).

40. Match the scheme/concept (Column I) with its primary objective (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	PM-Kisan	a.	Price difference compensation
2.	RKVY	b.	Development of fisheries potential
3.	Bhavantar Bhugtan Y	c.	Direct income support to farmers
4.	Fisheries Development	d.	Increased public investment in agriculture

Options:

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
PM-Kisan provides direct income support (1-c). RKVY aims to boost public investment in agriculture (2-d). Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was for price difference compensation (3-a). Fisheries development focuses on realizing the potential of the fisheries sector (4-b).

41. Which pair correctly links an agricultural challenge in Madhya Pradesh with a related factor?

(A) High Productivity - Lack of Technology
(B) Water Scarcity - Dependence on Monsoon
(C) Market Surplus - Poor Storage Infrastructure
(D) Crop Failure - Excessive Government Subsidies

Ans :

(B) Water Scarcity - Dependence on Monsoon
Water scarcity for agriculture in many parts of Madhya Pradesh is directly linked to the state's significant dependence on seasonal monsoon rains. Insufficient or erratic rainfall leads to water stress for crops, highlighting the need for improved irrigation and water management.

42. Identify the INCORRECT pair regarding agricultural concepts in Madhya Pradesh:

(A) Rural Livelihood - Includes non-farm activities
(B) Crop Diversification - Growing only one type of crop
(C) Animal Husbandry - Rearing livestock for economic purposes
(D) Supportive Infrastructure - Includes market facilities

Ans :

(B) Crop Diversification - Growing only one type of crop
Crop diversification explicitly means growing multiple or different types of crops, not just one. Growing a single crop is termed monoculture or monocropping. Diversification aims to reduce risk and improve sustainability, contrary to the definition given in the pair.

43. Arrange the following general agricultural processes in a typical chronological sequence:

1. Harvesting
2. Marketing
3. Sowing
4. Storage

Options:

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

Ans :

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The typical agricultural cycle begins with sowing the seeds (3), followed by crop growth and then harvesting (1). After harvesting, the produce may be stored (4) for some time before being taken to the market for sale (2). While

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be more favourable, thus improving their income and reducing food loss.

57. Institutions owned and run by farmers to provide collective benefits like credit, input supply, and marketing are known as?
(A) Multinational Corporations
(B) Government Departments
(C) Cooperative Institutions
(D) Private Equity Firms

Ans :

(C) Cooperative Institutions
Cooperative institutions in agriculture are member-owned organizations established to meet the common economic needs of farmers. They operate on principles of self-help and mutual assistance, providing vital services like credit, distribution of seeds and fertilizers, and collective marketing of produce in Madhya Pradesh.

58. What is the development status of Animal Husbandry in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Fully saturated with no growth potential
(B) Declining due to lack of interest
(C) Considered a sector with significant potential for growth and development
(D) Primarily focused on exporting live animals

Ans :

(C) Considered a sector with significant potential for growth and development
The animal husbandry sector in Madhya Pradesh holds substantial untapped potential. Improving breeds, healthcare, feed availability, and market linkages can significantly enhance productivity (milk, meat, eggs) and contribute more robustly to rural incomes and the state's overall agricultural economy.

59. What is the primary focus of the Fisheries sector in a landlocked state like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Deep-sea trawling
(B) Marine fish exports
(C) Freshwater aquaculture and reservoir fisheries
(D) Pearl cultivation in saltwater ponds

Ans :

(C) Freshwater aquaculture and reservoir fisheries
As Madhya Pradesh is landlocked, its fisheries sector concentrates on utilizing its inland water resources. This primarily involves fish farming (aquaculture) in ponds and tanks, and managing fish populations in rivers and reservoirs (capture fisheries) to boost production and provide livelihoods.

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60. Which factor often limits agricultural productivity in regions of Madhya Pradesh lacking irrigation facilities?
(A) Excessively fertile soil
(B) Over-abundance of skilled labor
(C) Dependence on erratic monsoon rainfall
(D) Lack of market demand for produce

Ans :

(C) Dependence on erratic monsoon rainfall
In areas without assured irrigation, agriculture heavily relies on monsoon rains. The variability and unpredictability of the monsoon frequently lead to water stress or waterlogging, significantly impacting crop yields and posing a major challenge to agricultural productivity and stability.

61. Besides direct farming, what constitutes a major source of rural livelihoods in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Software programming
(B) Stock trading
(C) Employment in rural industries and agro-based enterprises
(D) Film production

Ans :

(C) Employment in rural industries and agro-based enterprises
The rural economy is diversified beyond farming. Employment opportunities in small-scale rural industries, processing units linked to agriculture (agro-based), handicrafts, construction, and local services form crucial components of rural livelihoods, providing alternative income sources.

62. The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana, implemented by the Madhya Pradesh government, aimed to address what specific issue faced by farmers?
(A) Lack of quality seeds
(B) Soil degradation
(C) Price deficiency for crops sold below MSP
(D) Shortage of farm labor

Ans :

(C) Price deficiency for crops sold below MSP
The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was designed to protect farmers from price volatility. It compensated registered farmers for the difference if their selling price in the mandi (market) for notified crops was lower than the government's Minimum Support Price (MSP), ensuring they received a benchmark price.

63. What does 'Crop Diversification' aim to achieve in agriculture?
(A) Reduce the number of crops grown

Animal husbandry is the specific branch of agriculture dedicated to the care, breeding, and management of livestock, which includes animals such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and poultry, primarily for economic gain through products like milk, meat, and eggs.

51. What term describes the overall condition and performance of the farming sector within Madhya Pradesh's economy?
(A) Industrial Status
(B) Agricultural Sector Status
(C) Service Sector Growth
(D) Urban Development Index

Ans :

(B) Agricultural Sector Status
Agricultural Sector Status refers to the evaluation of the agricultural domain's current state, encompassing its contribution to the economy (GSDP), trends in production and productivity, diversification levels, challenges faced (like climate dependency, market access), and opportunities for growth (like food processing, technology adoption) within Madhya Pradesh.

52. Which of the following is a significant trend observed in the productivity of major crops in Madhya Pradesh over recent decades?
(A) Consistent decline across all crops
(B) General stagnation with no improvement
(C) Overall improvement, though with variations
(D) Uniformly reaching global benchmark levels

Ans :

(C) Overall improvement, though with variations
While facing challenges, Madhya Pradesh's agricultural sector has generally witnessed improvements in productivity trends for many major crops due to factors like better seed varieties, increased irrigation, and technology adoption. However, these improvements vary across different crops, regions, and years, indicating ongoing scope for enhancement.

53. What activity involves generating income through means other than direct crop cultivation within rural areas?
(A) Urban Commuting
(B) Only Government Schemes
(C) Non-farm Income Generation Activities
(D) International Trade

Ans :

(C) Non-farm Income Generation Activities
Non-farm income generation activities are crucial for rural livelihoods in Madhya Pradesh. These include employment in rural industries, handicrafts, small businesses, services (like repairs, transportation), wage labor on projects, and remittances, supplementing agricultural income and providing economic diversification.

54. What role do agro-based enterprises play in the context of Madhya Pradesh's rural economy?
(A) They primarily export raw agricultural produce.
(B) They focus on developing urban infrastructure.
(C) They process agricultural commodities, adding value and creating jobs.
(D) They are mainly involved in providing financial services.

Ans :

(C) They process agricultural commodities, adding value and creating jobs.
Agro-based enterprises are industries that utilize agricultural output as raw material (e.g., flour mills, oil extraction units, food processing). They play a vital role by adding value to farm produce, reducing post-harvest losses, creating employment within rural areas, and strengthening the linkage between agriculture and industry.

55. Which central scheme directly transfers funds to farmers' accounts to support their agricultural needs?
(A) MGNREGA
(B) National Food Security Mission
(C) PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi
(D) Rashtriya Gokul Mission

Ans :

(C) PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan) is a central sector scheme providing direct income support to eligible landholding farmer families across India, including Madhya Pradesh. This financial assistance helps them manage expenses related to agriculture and allied activities, as well as domestic needs.

56. What is the primary purpose of creating storage infrastructure like warehouses and cold storage for agriculture?
(A) To provide housing for farmers
(B) To reduce post-harvest losses and enable better marketing
(C) To serve as centers for political gatherings
(D) To generate electricity for rural areas

Ans :

(B) To reduce post-harvest losses and enable better marketing
Storage infrastructure is essential to prevent spoilage and wastage of agricultural produce after harvest. It allows farmers to store their crops safely, protect quality, and potentially sell them later when market prices might

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(C) The diverse ways rural populations earn income and sustain themselves
(D) Exclusively the production of cash crops for export

Ans :

(C) The diverse ways rural populations earn income and sustain themselves
Rural livelihoods refer to the entire spectrum of activities and capabilities people in rural areas use to make a living. This includes farming, livestock rearing, wage labor, non-farm enterprises, crafts, and utilization of common resources, reflecting the complexity of rural economic life.

82. What is the primary product associated with the fisheries sector?
(A) Milk
(B) Wool
(C) Fish
(D) Timber

Ans :

(C) Fish
The fisheries sector, whether through capture from natural waters or cultivation via aquaculture, is primarily concerned with the production and harvesting of fish for consumption and economic purposes.

83. Which scheme provides direct financial aid to eligible farmer families across India, including Madhya Pradesh?
(A) RKVY
(B) MGNREGA
(C) PM-Kisan
(D) NFSM

Ans :

(C) PM-Kisan
PM-Kisan (Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi) is the scheme specifically designed to provide direct income support, transferred directly into the bank accounts of eligible farmer families nationwide.

84. How can improving supportive infrastructure like cold storage benefit the agricultural sector?
(A) By increasing the spoilage rate of perishable goods
(B) By allowing farmers to store perishables longer and sell at better times
(C) By making agricultural credit more expensive
(D) By reducing the need for market access

Ans :

(B) By allowing farmers to store perishables longer and sell at better times
Cold storage facilities extend the shelf life of perishable commodities like fruits and vegetables. This reduces post-harvest losses and gives farmers flexibility to avoid selling immediately during peak harvest gluts when prices are low, enabling them to access markets when prices are more favourable.

85. Which statement about Animal Husbandry in Madhya Pradesh is likely INCORRECT?
(A) It contributes to milk production in the state.
(B) It provides supplementary income for many farmers.
(C) The sector faces challenges related to feed and fodder availability.
(D) It focuses exclusively on raising wild animals.

Ans :

(D) It focuses exclusively on raising wild animals.
Animal husbandry specifically deals with the breeding, raising, and management of domestic animals (livestock) like cattle, buffaloes, goats, sheep, and poultry for economic purposes, not wild animals.

86. Which statement accurately describes a challenge faced by Madhya Pradesh's agriculture?
(A) The state has excessive and well-distributed irrigation throughout the year.
(B) Market access and price realization remain areas needing improvement for many farmers.
(C) Crop diversification has been completely eliminated.
(D) There is no government support available for the agricultural sector.

Ans :

(B) Market access and price realization remain areas needing improvement for many farmers.
Despite progress, ensuring efficient market access, transparent price discovery, and fair remuneration for produce continue to be challenges for many farmers in Madhya Pradesh, particularly smallholders and those in remote areas.

87. Supportive infrastructure for agriculture includes all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Warehousing facilities
(B) Rural road connectivity
(C) Access to five-star hotels
(D) Agricultural credit institutions

Ans :

(C) Access to five-star hotels
Supportive infrastructure for agriculture directly facilitates production, storage, transport, marketing, and financing. While general infrastructure is beneficial, luxury accommodations like five-star hotels are not considered direct supportive infrastructure for the agricultural sector's core needs.

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(B) Focus solely on cash crops
(C) Increase the variety of crops cultivated to reduce risks
(D) Eliminate the need for fertilizers

Ans :

(C) Increase the variety of crops cultivated to reduce risks
Crop diversification involves cultivating a wider range of crops rather than relying on one or two. This strategy helps mitigate financial risks from the failure of a single crop due to weather, pests, or market price collapses, improves soil health, and can enhance overall farm income stability.

64. Which of these is a key component of the 'Supportive Infrastructure' needed for agricultural development?
(A) Amusement parks
(B) Access to agricultural credit facilities
(C) Movie theatres
(D) Luxury hotels

Ans :

(B) Access to agricultural credit facilities
Supportive infrastructure for agriculture includes not only physical elements like storage and markets but also institutional support. Access to timely and affordable credit is crucial for farmers to purchase inputs (seeds, fertilizers), invest in equipment, and manage cash flow throughout the cropping cycle.

65. Which sector involves the breeding, feeding, and management of domestic animals for production?
(A) Aquaculture
(B) Silviculture
(C) Animal Husbandry
(D) Apiculture

Ans :

(C) Animal Husbandry
Animal husbandry is the branch of agriculture focused on the care and breeding of domestic animals such as cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and poultry to produce milk, meat, eggs, wool, etc. It's a vital allied sector supporting rural economies.

66. Which of the following statements about the rural economy in Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Rural livelihoods often depend on a mix of farm and non-farm activities.
(B) Agro-based enterprises contribute to local employment.
(C) The rural economy is completely independent of government schemes.
(D) Animal husbandry provides supplementary income to many farming households.

Ans :

(C) The rural economy is completely independent of government schemes.
Government schemes related to agriculture, rural development, employment generation (like MGNREGA), social security, and infrastructure development play a significant role in supporting and shaping the rural economy and livelihoods in Madhya Pradesh. It is not independent of these interventions.

67. Which statement accurately reflects the status of the fisheries sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It is the largest contributor to the state's GSDP.
(B) It relies exclusively on catching fish from the Narmada river.
(C) The sector has potential based on inland water resources like ponds and reservoirs.
(D) The state exports large quantities of marine fish annually.

Ans :

(C) The sector has potential based on inland water resources like ponds and reservoirs.
Madhya Pradesh, being landlocked, focuses its fisheries efforts on its extensive inland water bodies. There is recognized potential to increase fish production through better management of reservoir fisheries and expansion of freshwater aquaculture in ponds and tanks.

68. Why is improving agricultural productivity trends considered important for Madhya Pradesh's economy?
(A) It leads to decreased food production.
(B) It ensures higher incomes for farmers and contributes to food security.
(C) It increases the state's dependence on food imports.
(D) It primarily benefits urban populations.

Ans :

(B) It ensures higher incomes for farmers and contributes to food security.
Higher agricultural productivity (more output per unit input) means farmers can produce more efficiently, potentially leading to better incomes. It also increases the overall availability of food grains and other agricultural commodities, contributing to the state's food security and economic growth.

69. Government initiatives for agriculture in Madhya Pradesh typically do NOT include direct support for which of the following?
(A) Providing subsidies on fertilizers
(B) Setting up casinos in rural areas
(C) Implementing irrigation projects
(D) Promoting schemes like PM-Kisan

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variations exist, this represents a common sequence of operations.

44. Which allied agricultural sector focuses on raising fish in controlled environments like ponds and tanks?
(A) Apiculture
(B) Sericulture
(C) Aquaculture
(D) Aviculture

Ans :

(C) Aquaculture
Aquaculture is the farming of aquatic organisms such as fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and aquatic plants. It involves cultivating freshwater and saltwater populations under controlled conditions, contrasting with commercial fishing, which is the harvesting of wild fish. It's a key part of fisheries development.

45. Which government body or institution type is crucial for providing institutional credit to farmers in rural areas?
(A) Chambers of Commerce
(B) Stock Exchanges
(C) Cooperative Banks/Societies
(D) Wildlife Sanctuaries

Ans :

(C) Cooperative Banks/Societies
Cooperative institutions, including Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) at the village level and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs), are specifically mandated and structured to provide affordable credit and financial services to farmers, playing a vital role in supporting agricultural operations.

46. How do agro-based enterprises contribute to rural development in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) By increasing dependence on imported goods
(B) By creating non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas
(C) By promoting migration from rural to urban centers
(D) By exclusively focusing on exporting raw materials

Ans :

(B) By creating non-farm employment opportunities in rural areas
Agro-based industries process agricultural raw materials locally. This adds value to farm produce and, crucially, creates employment opportunities within rural areas themselves. This helps diversify rural incomes beyond direct farming and can reduce the pressure for migration to cities.

47. What does 'RKVY' stand for in the context of Indian agricultural schemes?
(A) Rashtriya Kisan Vikas Yojana
(B) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
(C) Rural Krishi Vitran Yojana
(D) Rajya Kisan Vikas Yojana

Ans :

(B) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana
RKVY stands for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. It is a significant centrally sponsored scheme aimed at achieving higher growth rates in agriculture and allied sectors by allowing states to choose and implement projects best suited to their specific needs and priorities.

48. What is meant by 'Productivity Trends' in the context of Madhya Pradesh agriculture?
(A) Changes in the types of crops grown over time
(B) Changes in the total area under cultivation over time
(C) Changes in the yield (output per unit area) of crops over time
(D) Changes in the market prices of agricultural produce over time

Ans :

(C) Changes in the yield (output per unit area) of crops over time
Productivity trends specifically refer to the changes observed in the efficiency of production, measured as the output (like kilograms or tonnes) obtained from a specific unit of land (like a hectare) over a given period. It indicates improvements or declines in agricultural efficiency.

49. Which activity is central to the concept of 'Rural Livelihoods' in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) International diplomacy
(B) Space exploration
(C) Agriculture and allied sectors
(D) Nuclear research

Ans :

(C) Agriculture and allied sectors
Given the structure of Madhya Pradesh's economy, agriculture and related activities like animal husbandry, fisheries, and forestry form the backbone of the rural economy and are therefore central to the livelihoods of the majority of the rural population.

50. The rearing of animals like cattle and buffaloes falls under which specific agricultural sub-sector?
(A) Horticulture
(B) Fisheries
(C) Sericulture
(D) Animal Husbandry

Ans :

(D) Animal Husbandry

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Ans :

(C) Cooperative Institutions - Providing agricultural credit
Cooperative institutions, including Primary Agricultural Credit Societies and cooperative banks, are fundamental structures within the rural financial system specifically aimed at providing credit and other banking services to farmers and the agricultural sector.

75. Identify the INCORRECT pair regarding agricultural activities in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Animal Husbandry - Milk Production
(B) Fisheries - Freshwater Fish Farming
(C) Agro-based Enterprise - Software Development
(D) Crop Diversification - Growing Multiple Crops

Ans :

(C) Agro-based Enterprise - Software Development
Agro-based enterprises are fundamentally linked to agriculture, using farm produce as raw materials (e.g., food processing, textiles from cotton). Software development belongs to the Information Technology (IT) sector, which is distinct from agro-based industries.

76. Arrange these elements of the agricultural supply chain in a logical sequence from farmer to consumer:
1. Processing (Agro-based enterprise)
2. Retail Sale
3. Cultivation & Harvest
4. Wholesale Marketing & Storage

Options:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 4, 3, 1, 2

Ans :

(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
The process typically starts with cultivation and harvest by the farmer (3). The produce then often moves to wholesale markets, potentially involving storage (4). It may then undergo processing in an agro-based enterprise (1), before finally reaching the consumer through retail channels (2).

77. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) is primarily aimed at increasing investment in which sector?
(A) Tourism Sector
(B) Industrial Sector
(C) Service Sector
(D) Agriculture and Allied Sectors

Ans :

(D) Agriculture and Allied Sectors
The core objective of RKVY is to incentivize states, including Madhya Pradesh, to enhance public investment in agriculture and activities closely related to it (allied sectors like animal husbandry, fisheries, horticulture) to foster comprehensive growth in the sector.

78. Which factor represents a significant opportunity for growth in Madhya Pradesh's agricultural sector?
(A) Decreasing global food demand
(B) Increasing fragmentation of land holdings
(C) Value addition through food processing industries
(D) Sticking strictly to traditional farming techniques

Ans :

(C) Value addition through food processing industries
Developing a robust food processing sector is seen as a major opportunity. It allows for value addition to the state's large agricultural output, creates non-farm jobs, reduces wastage, and links farmers more effectively to markets, thereby boosting the overall agricultural economy.

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79. How does dependence on monsoon impact the rural economy beyond just crop yields?
(A) It guarantees stable non-farm employment.
(B) It has no impact on animal husbandry or fisheries.
(C) It affects overall rural income stability and related economic activities.
(D) It leads to lower prices for agricultural inputs.

Ans :

(C) It affects overall rural income stability and related economic activities.
Poor monsoons reduce crop yields, directly impacting farm income. This has a ripple effect on the entire rural economy, reducing demand for goods and services, affecting repayment capacity for loans, impacting allied sectors like animal husbandry (fodder availability), and decreasing overall rural purchasing power.

80. Which of these is a key function of cooperative institutions in the agricultural marketing system?
(A) Setting maximum retail prices for consumers
(B) Providing collective bargaining power for farmers
(C) Solely focusing on exporting produce internationally
(D) Manufacturing farm machinery

Ans :

(B) Providing collective bargaining power for farmers
Marketing cooperatives help farmers pool their produce and negotiate collectively with buyers. This enhances their bargaining power compared to individual farmers selling alone, potentially leading to better price realization and fairer terms of trade in agricultural markets.

81. The term 'Rural Livelihoods' encompasses:
(A) Only the activities of large landowners
(B) Only government employment in villages

33. Why is crop diversification considered beneficial for farmers in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It simplifies farming operations significantly.
(B) It guarantees high prices for all crops grown.
(C) It reduces risks associated with climate and market volatility.
(D) It eliminates the need for irrigation.

Ans :

(C) It reduces risks associated with climate and market volatility.
Growing multiple crops instead of just one spreads the risk. If one crop fails due to weather, pests, or low market prices, the farmer may still get income from other crops. This enhances income stability and makes the farming system more resilient to unpredictable factors.

34. Which statement regarding supportive agricultural infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Storage facilities help reduce post-harvest losses.
(B) Cooperative institutions often provide credit to farmers.
(C) Access to well-functioning markets is unimportant for farmers' income.
(D) Schemes like RKVY aim to boost public investment in agriculture.

Ans :

(C) Access to well-functioning markets is unimportant for farmers' income.
Access to well-functioning markets is critically important for farmers' income. Efficient markets ensure fair price discovery and enable farmers to sell their produce profitably. Lack of market access often leads to exploitation by intermediaries and lower returns for farmers.

35. Which of the following statements accurately describes the potential of the fisheries sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It has no economic potential due to the state being landlocked.
(B) The potential lies only in exporting marine fish.
(C) There is significant potential for developing freshwater aquaculture and utilizing reservoirs.
(D) The fisheries sector is already fully exploited and offers no growth opportunity.

Ans :

(C) There is significant potential for developing freshwater aquaculture and utilizing reservoirs.
Despite being landlocked, Madhya Pradesh has vast freshwater resources, including rivers, reservoirs, ponds, and tanks. These offer significant potential for increasing fish production through aquaculture (fish farming) and better management of capture fisheries, contributing to nutrition and rural livelihoods.

36. Which of the following is NOT a primary activity associated with the rural economy of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Crop Cultivation
(B) Software development outsourcing
(C) Animal Husbandry
(D) Agro-based Industries

Ans :

(B) Software development outsourcing
While IT penetration is growing, large-scale software development outsourcing is primarily an urban phenomenon associated with the tertiary/service sector. The core activities defining the rural economy of Madhya Pradesh revolve around agriculture, allied sectors like animal husbandry, and rural/agro-based industries.

37. Compare Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana (BBY) and PM-Kisan in terms of their primary mechanism.
(A) Both provide crop insurance against yield loss.
(B) BBY compensates for price difference, while PM-Kisan provides direct income support.
(C) PM-Kisan compensates for price difference, while BBY provides direct income support.
(D) Both schemes focus solely on building storage infrastructure.

Ans :

(B) BBY compensates for price difference, while PM-Kisan provides direct income support.
The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana specifically addressed the issue of market price falling below MSP by paying the difference to farmers. In contrast, PM-Kisan provides a fixed amount of direct income support to farmer families irrespective of market price fluctuations, aiming to supplement their overall income.

38. Assertion (A): Development of animal husbandry is crucial for enhancing rural incomes in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Animal husbandry provides supplementary income to farmers and utilizes agricultural by-products effectively.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

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88. How does the scope of 'Rural Economy' differ from 'Agricultural Sector Status'?
(A) Rural economy focuses only on crops; agricultural status includes industries.
(B) Agricultural status is broader, including urban agriculture.
(C) Rural economy encompasses all economic activities in rural areas (farm and non-farm); agricultural status focuses specifically on farming and allied activities.
(D) They are identical terms with no difference in scope.

Ans :

(C) Rural economy encompasses all economic activities in rural areas (farm and non-farm); agricultural status focuses specifically on farming and allied activities.
Agricultural sector status specifically evaluates farming, animal husbandry, fisheries etc.. The rural economy is a broader concept including agriculture but also all other economic activities occurring in rural areas, such as small industries, services, handicrafts, and wage labor.

89. Assertion (A): Development of fisheries holds potential for improving nutrition in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Fish is a rich source of protein and essential nutrients.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Increasing the availability and consumption of fish, facilitated by developing the fisheries sector, can significantly contribute to improving nutritional outcomes, especially protein intake, among the population as fish is a well-known source of high-quality protein and other vital nutrients.

90. Consider the following regarding Madhya Pradesh's agriculture and rural development:
1. Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana provided direct income support like PM-Kisan.
2. Animal husbandry includes rearing animals like cattle and goats.
3. Agro-based enterprises process agricultural produce.
4. Crop diversification means growing only soybean.

Which statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1 and 3
(D) 2 and 4

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3
Bhavantar Bhugtan compensated for price difference, unlike PM-Kisan's direct support (Statement 1 is incorrect). Animal husbandry does involve cattle and goats (Statement 2 is correct). Agro-based enterprises process farm produce (Statement 3 is correct). Crop diversification means growing multiple crops, not just one (Statement 4 is incorrect).

91. Match the agricultural support element (Column I) with its function (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Storage Facility	a.	Provides loans to farmers
2.	Cooperative	b.	Processes raw farm goods
3.	Agro-based Enterprise	c.	Prevents post-harvest loss
4.	Credit Institution	d.	Enables collective farmer action/services

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
Storage facilities prevent post-harvest loss (1-c). Cooperatives enable collective action (2-d). Agro-based enterprises process raw goods (3-b). Credit institutions provide loans (4-a).

92. Which pair correctly identifies a component of the rural economy and its nature?
(A) Agro-based Enterprise - Service Sector Activity
(B) Animal Husbandry - Allied Agricultural Activity
(C) Crop Cultivation - Tertiary Sector Activity
(D) Fisheries - Manufacturing Activity

Ans :

(B) Animal Husbandry - Allied Agricultural Activity
Animal husbandry, like fisheries and forestry, is considered an activity allied (closely related) to core agriculture (crop cultivation). Both fall primarily under the primary sector of the economy. Agro-enterprises are secondary (manufacturing), crop cultivation is primary, and fisheries are primary/allied.

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Mandideep specialises in pharmaceuticals, paints, and engineering goods, but no petrochemical complex exists there. Option A is correct (ICD at Pithampur), option C is valid with multiple women-employing garment units at Malanpur, and option D correctly notes Indore's Super Corridor IT development.

13. Which of the following is not a major textile centre in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Burhanpur
(B) Sendhwa
(C) Ujjain
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(C) Ujjain
Burhanpur is famed for power-loom grey cloth, Sendhwa for cotton ginning and spinning, and Bhopal for readymade garments. Ujjain, although historically linked to trading, lacks a significant contemporary textile-manufacturing base, making it the exception among the choices.

14. Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) refers to:
(A) Obligation on industries to purchase recycled water for process use
(B) Mandate on power distribution companies to procure a specified percentage of energy from renewable sources
(C) Requirement for investors to buy state-development bonds
(D) Condition that SEZ units must export 70 percent of output

Ans :

(B) Mandate on power distribution companies to procure a specified percentage of energy from renewable sources
RPOs compel state DISCOMs and certain large consumers to source a defined share of their electricity from renewable assets such as solar or wind. This market-pull mechanism accelerates clean-energy deployment rather than pertaining to water, bonds, or export quotas.

15. As of January 2025, what is Madhya Pradesh's installed solar power capacity (rounded to the nearest gigawatt)?
(A) 1 GW
(B) 3 GW
(C) 6 GW
(D) 10 GW

Ans :

(C) 6 GW
Large-scale parks at Rewa (750 MW), Agar-Shajapur-Neemuch (1,500 MW combined), and rooftop schemes have taken the state's cumulative solar installations close to six gigawatts, positioning Madhya Pradesh among India's top five solar-generating states by early 2025.

16. Which statement correctly compares road and rail density in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Road density per 100 sq km is higher than the national average, while rail density is lower.
(B) Both road and rail densities exceed national averages.
(C) Road density is lower, rail density higher than national averages.
(D) Both densities are lower than national averages.

Ans :

(A) Road density per 100 sq km is higher than the national average, while rail density is lower.
Despite vast highway expansion under BharatMala and state schemes that pushed surfaced-road density above India's mean, the state's rail route-kilometre per area remains below average due to earlier under-investment, confirming option A as accurate.

17. Assertion (A): The Rewa Ultra-Mega Solar Park has lowered open-access power tariff for industries statewide.
Reason (R): Rewa's power is bundled with free evacuation via the Green Energy Corridor, cutting wheeling charges.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
Rewa's low-bid tariff (₹2.97/kWh levelised) became feasible because the dedicated corridor reduced transmission losses and costs, enabling industries purchasing through open access to obtain cheaper green power. Hence R correctly explains how A occurred.

18. Which of the statements about Pithampur Industrial Region are correct?
1. Houses India's first medical-devices SEZ.
2. Lies on National Highway-52.
3. Possesses a functional Inland Container Depot.
4. Scheduled to be linked with Indore by a new metro corridor.

Select the correct combination:
(A) 1, 2, 3 only
(B) 1, 3, 4 only
(C) 2, 3, 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 4 only

Ans :

(C) 2, 3, 4 only
The medical-devices SEZ is located at U.P.'s Auraiya, not Pithampur. NH-52 (formerly NH-3) passes through

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As a landlocked state, Madhya Pradesh's fisheries potential is entirely dependent on its freshwater resources. Effective utilization and management of rivers, large reservoirs created by dams, and numerous village ponds/tanks for aquaculture are key to developing this sector.

100. Which scheme aimed to ensure farmers received a price equivalent to the MSP even if market rates were lower?

(A) PM-Kisan
(B) RKVY
(C) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
(D) MGNREGA

Ans :

(C) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
The specific objective of the Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana, implemented in Madhya Pradesh, was to provide price deficiency payment, effectively compensating farmers for the difference when the market price (modal rate) fell below the declared Minimum Support Price for specified crops.

END

NODIA

Jabalpur share runways with the IAF. Hence statement A claiming exclusivity for Khajuraho is incorrect.

25. Which among the following is not classified as a brownfield industrial area by the MP Industrial Development Corporation?
(A) Govindpura, Bhopal
(B) Richhai, Jabalpur
(C) Jamunia, Anuppur
(D) Bagrodia, Sehore

Ans :

(D) Bagrodia, Sehore
Govindpura and Richhai date back to the 1970s and are classic brownfield estates; Jamunia is an older coal-linked cluster. Bagrodia in Sehore is a newly notified greenfield agro-processing park, and hence excluded from brownfield classification.

26. Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in infrastructure is best described as:
(A) Pure divestment of government assets to the private sector
(B) Contractual arrangement where private partner shares investment, risk, and returns with government to deliver public assets/services
(C) Outsourcing of only maintenance functions to private contractors
(D) Government borrowing loans from private banks

Ans :

(B) Contractual arrangement where private partner shares investment, risk, and returns with government to deliver public assets/services
PPPs differ from outright privatisation; the public authority retains ownership or regulatory control while the private entity finances, builds, and operates facilities, sharing risks/rewards through concession agreements, ensuring service quality and affordability under defined performance standards.

27. Indore's BRTS corridor operates on which PPP model?
(A) BOT (Toll)
(B) Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT)
(C) Hybrid Annuity Model
(D) O&M Contract with Viability Gap Funding (VGF)

Ans :

(D) O&M Contract with Viability Gap Funding (VGF)
Infrastructure was built through JNNURM grants; private operators run articulated buses under an O&M contract receiving VGF based on kilometres operated and occupancy benchmarks, exemplifying a service-PPP rather than asset-heavy BOT or hybrid-annuity financing.

28. Assertion (A): PPP toll roads in Madhya Pradesh have witnessed traffic mismatch risks.
Reason (R): State policy prohibits any minimum-traffic guarantee to concessionaires.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
Concession agreements in MP typically rely on traffic estimates without government guarantees, exposing private players to revenue volatility. When volumes fall short, financial stress ensues, validating both the assertion and its explanatory reason.

29. Select the correctly matched PPP success story:
(A) Dewas Industrial Water Reuse Project — Hybrid Annuity Model
(B) Bhopal Bypass — Swiss-Challenge procurement
(C) Datia Medical College — DBOOT model
(D) Sanchi Smart City Lighting — Annuity-based Street-Light Retrofit

Ans :

(D) Sanchi Smart City Lighting — Annuity-based Street-Light Retrofit
Sanchi's UNESCO-heritage town replaced sodium lamps with LEDs under an annuity-based PPP, where the concessionaire recovers investment through energy-savings share. The other pairings either use different models or are yet to achieve success milestone.

30. Why is the hybrid annuity model considered attractive for greenfield highway PPPs?
(A) 100 percent private financing eliminates public fiscal burden.
(B) Government provides 40 percent capital support and pays fixed annuities, lowering traffic risk for the private partner.
(C) User tolls are completely removed for project viability.
(D) Private partner owns the highway in perpetuity.

Ans :

(B) Government provides 40 percent capital support and pays fixed annuities, lowering traffic risk for the private partner.
Under HAM, government funds part of construction and guarantees semi-annual payments linked to performance, leaving only O&M risk with concessionaire. Traffic risk largely rests with government, boosting bankability compared to pure BOT-Toll where toll collection risk is high.

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(C) Mandideep: high export share — Pithampur: minimal export share
(D) Dewas: higher export share than Pithampur

Ans :

(A) Pithampur: high export share — Malanpur: low export share
Pithampur's auto components and pharmaceuticals have significant overseas demand, aided by inland container depots and testing labs. Malanpur's consumer goods units serve mainly domestic markets. Hence Pithampur's export intensity surpasses Malanpur's despite both enjoying similar industrial infrastructure.

7. A Special Economic Zone (SEZ) primarily aims to:
(A) Provide strictly residential townships near industrial areas
(B) Offer duty-free enclaves with simplified customs and tax regimes to boost exports
(C) Regulate labour standards rigidly for hazardous industries
(D) Replace all existing industrial estates in the state

Ans :

(B) Offer duty-free enclaves with simplified customs and tax regimes to boost exports
SEZs are demarcated zones treated as foreign territory for trade operations. Companies operating within receive customs duty exemption, faster clearance, and fiscal incentives that reduce transaction costs, thereby fostering export-led industrialisation rather than simply creating housing or replacing estates.

8. Assertion (A): Malanpur industrial area grew rapidly after being declared a tax-holiday zone in the 1990s.
Reason (R): Lower corporate tax rates directly cut logistics costs in landlocked states like Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Both A and R are true and R correctly explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, R is false.
Malanpur's growth owed to excise and income-tax concessions that attracted FMCG firms. However, corporate tax rates influence overall profitability, not specifically logistics. Logistics costs are shaped by freight, connectivity, and fuel, not by corporate taxes; hence R is incorrect.

9. Identify the correctly matched pair of cluster and dominant product:
(A) Jabalpur — Herbal cosmetics
(B) Bhind — Synthetic diamonds
(C) Ratlam — Stainless-steel jewellery
(D) Gwalior — Agarbatti sticks

Ans :

(C) Ratlam — Stainless-steel jewellery
Ratlam houses several stainless-steel ornament manufacturers exporting to the Gulf and Europe. Jabalpur excels in defence-linked engineering; Bhind focuses on agri-implements; Gwalior is noted for cut-rose floriculture rather than incense-stick production, making option C the only accurate match.

10. Which airport in Madhya Pradesh recorded the highest passenger traffic in FY 2023-24?
(A) Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal
(B) Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport, Indore
(C) Rajmata Vijaya Raje Scindia Airport, Gwalior
(D) Dumna Airport, Jabalpur

Ans :

(B) Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport, Indore
Indore's airport handled over 3 million passengers in FY 2023-24, surpassing Bhopal and other state airports due to extensive domestic routes, a direct Dubai service, and the city's status as the commercial capital, thereby emerging as the busiest aviation hub of Madhya Pradesh.

11. Why is Dewas often cited as a model for mixed manufacturing clusters in central India?
(A) It relies exclusively on public-sector units.
(B) It balances large anchor plants with a web of MSME vendors across diverse sectors.
(C) It operates under a 100 percent export-oriented scheme only.
(D) It restricts entry of service industries to preserve land.

Ans :

(B) It balances large anchor plants with a web of MSME vendors across diverse sectors.
Dewas hosts giants like Kirloskar Brothers and Saint-Gobain alongside MSMEs in springs, packaging, and agro-processing. This mix promotes supply-chain depth, flexible subcontracting, and employment diversity, making Dewas a benchmark for balanced industrial ecosystems rather than mono-sector or purely public setups.

12. Select the incorrectly matched pair:
(A) Pithampur — Inland Container Depot
(B) Mandideep — Petrochemical Complex
(C) Malanpur — Women-centric garment units
(D) Indore — Super Corridor IT park

Ans :

(B) Mandideep — Petrochemical Complex

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CHAPTER 18

INDUSTRIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT

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1. Which of the following best defines an industrial cluster in the context of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) A single factory employing over 1,000 workers
   (B) A geographically concentrated network of inter-linked firms, suppliers, and service providers in a specific industry
   (C) A group of public-sector undertakings located within one municipal ward
   (D) Any Special Economic Zone declared by the state government

   Ans :

   (B) A geographically concentrated network of inter-linked firms, suppliers, and service providers in a specific industry
   An industrial cluster is not just one factory or an SEZ; it is a spatial concentration of related enterprises, auxiliary units, and support institutions that share infrastructure, skills, and markets, thereby fostering innovation, competitiveness, and scale economies in a particular sector within a limited geographic area.

2. Pithampur near Indore is popularly known for which industrial segment?
   (A) Textile processing
   (B) Automobile and auto-component manufacturing
   (C) Diamond cutting and polishing
   (D) Software product development

   Ans :

   (B) Automobile and auto-component manufacturing
   Pithampur hosts major automobile and component units such as Volvo-Eicher, Force Motors, and Bridgestone. Its proximity to Indore's commercial infrastructure and four-lane road connectivity has made it Madhya Pradesh's foremost auto hub, often dubbed the "Detroit of Central India."

3. Which public sector cement company operates its largest plant at Satna district, forming part of Madhya Pradesh's "cement belt"?
   (A) ACC Ltd.
   (B) UltraTech Cement Ltd.
   (C) Birla Corporation Ltd.
   (D) Prism Johnson Ltd.

   Ans :

   (C) Birla Corporation Ltd.
   Birla Corporation's flagship Satna plant, originally set up as Birla Cement Works, is among the oldest and largest units in central India, leveraging the region's abundant limestone reserves and well-developed rail links for pan-India distribution.

4. How does the presence of a textile processing cluster at Mandideep mainly benefit small power-loom units located elsewhere in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) By providing subsidised cotton seeds
   (B) Through shared effluent-treatment and dyeing facilities
   (C) Via exemption from Goods and Services Tax (GST)
   (D) By guaranteeing cotton procurement at minimum support price

   Ans :

   (B) Through shared effluent-treatment and dyeing facilities
   Mandideep's cluster offers common-facility centres, wastewater treatment plants, and bulk chemical procurement. Small looms lacking expensive finishing equipment send grey fabric here for bleaching, dyeing, and printing, gaining scale economies while meeting environmental norms inexpensively.

5. All of the following are classified as MSME-dominated clusters in Madhya Pradesh except:
   (A) Maksi-Shajapur corrugated box cluster
   (B) Dewas precision-engineering cluster
   (C) Katni calcium carbide cluster
   (D) Jabalpur BHEL heavy electrical cluster

   Ans :

   (D) Jabalpur BHEL heavy electrical cluster
   The BHEL facility in Jabalpur is a large public-sector enterprise producing traction motors and heavy electrical equipment; it does not fit the MSME-dominated cluster typology, whereas the other three comprise mainly micro, small, and medium units working in synergy.

6. In terms of export orientation, which pair correctly contrasts two industrial regions of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Pithampur: high export share — Malanpur: low export share
   (B) Malanpur: high export share — Mandideep: negligible export share

Pithampur; its ICD handles exports; and the sanctioned Indore Metro Phase I includes a feeder spur toward Pithampur, validating statements 2, 3, 4.

19. Match List I (Industrial Policy Initiative) with List II (Year of Launch):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Start-up Policy MP	a.	2016
2.	MSME Facilitation Act	b.	2021
3.	Electric Vehicle Policy	c.	2010
4.	Industrial Promotion Assistance (IPA) Scheme	d.	2014

Choose the correct code:
(A) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
(B) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c
(C) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

Ans :

(C) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c
Start-up Policy was unveiled in 2016; MSME Facilitation Act, streamlining clearances, in 2014; EV Policy in 2021 to lure e-mobility units; and IPA Scheme, providing investment-linked incentives, was first issued in 2010. Option C aligns each initiative with its correct year.

20. Which PSU operates the 1,320 MW super-critical thermal power project at Khandwa?
(A) Narmada Valley Development Authority
(B) NTPC Ltd.
(C) Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Ltd. (MPPGCL)
(D) Sasan Power Ltd.

Ans :

(C) Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Ltd. (MPPGCL)
MPPGCL, the state-owned generation utility, commissioned the Khandwa (Sanjay Gandhi) super-critical project to replace older sub-critical units, improving efficiency and reducing emissions under the state's thermal modernisation plan.

21. Choose the pair that is correctly matched with its associated industrial product:
(A) Mandla — Glass bangles
(B) Katni — Kyanite mining
(C) Seoni — Leather tanning
(D) Tikamgarh — Silk reeling

Ans :

(B) Katni — Kyanite mining
Katni district possesses sizeable kyanite, bauxite, and dolomite reserves used in refractories and ceramics. The other districts are not renowned for the listed products; Mandla focuses on tribal handicrafts, Seoni on aromatic herbs, and Tikamgarh on granite mining.

22. How do anchor investors in an SEZ lower entry barriers for SMEs?
(A) By providing statutory environmental clearances
(B) Through shared utilities and supply-chain demand aggregation
(C) Via mandatory equity-sharing clauses in state law
(D) By replacing bank guarantees with state-issued bonds

Ans :

(B) Through shared utilities and supply-chain demand aggregation
Large anchor tenants create scale economies in power, water, logistics, and vendor demands, enabling smaller firms to plug into established infrastructure and assured orders, thereby reducing capital outlays and facilitating SME entry without compulsory equity arrangements or state bonds.

23. Which road corridor under Bharatmala connects Jhansi, Gwalior, Shivpuri, and Kota, boosting industrial freight in northern Madhya Pradesh?
(A) NH-46
(B) NH-27
(C) NH-44
(D) NH-52

Ans :

(B) NH-27
The east-west NH-27 passes through Jhansi and Shivpuri on its Kota-Kanpur stretch, improving connectivity for north-western districts' stone, agri-processing, and defense-manufacturing units, and integrating them with coastal export gateways.

24. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Madhya Pradesh's airports:
(A) Khajuraho is the only airport fully owned and operated by the Airports Authority of India.
(B) Gwalior airport shares its runway with the Indian Air Force.
(C) Indore airport has a cargo terminal approved for international freight.
(D) Bhopal airport is named after Raja Bhoj.

Ans :

(A) Khajuraho is the only airport fully owned and operated by the Airports Authority of India.
All civil enclaves—Khajuraho, Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior, and Jabalpur—are operated by AAI, though Gwalior and

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93. Identify the INCORRECT pair concerning agricultural schemes/concepts:
(A) PM-Kisan - Direct Income Support
(B) RKVY - Investment in Agriculture
(C) Crop Diversification - Reduced Farm Risk
(D) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana - Crop Yield Insurance

Ans :

(D) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana - Crop Yield Insurance
Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was related to price deficiency compensation (difference between MSP and market price), not insurance against crop yield loss due to weather or pests. Crop yield insurance is typically covered under schemes like Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY).

94. Arrange these potential government actions for rural development in a logical policy progression:
1. Assess potential for agro-based industries.
2. Identify challenges in the agricultural sector.
3. Implement schemes to support identified industries (e.g., subsidies).
4. Develop infrastructure (e.g., roads, power) needed for industries.

Options:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

Ans :

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
A logical policy progression would likely start by identifying the core challenges (2), then assessing specific opportunities like agro-industries (1), followed by developing the necessary supporting infrastructure (4), and finally implementing targeted schemes to promote those industries (3).

95. What are 'Productivity Trends' indicative of in agriculture?
(A) The number of farmers leaving agriculture
(B) The efficiency of resource use in crop production over time
(C) The total value of agricultural exports
(D) The level of subsidy provided by the government

Ans :

(B) The efficiency of resource use in crop production over time
Productivity trends measure the change in output (yield) per unit of input (like land or labor) over time. They reflect the efficiency of the production process, influenced by technology, management practices, irrigation, and other factors affecting how effectively resources are converted into agricultural output.

96. What is a primary role of the Animal Husbandry sector in Madhya Pradesh's economy?
(A) Generating hydroelectric power
(B) Production of milk, meat, and eggs
(C) Manufacturing heavy machinery
(D) Providing high-speed internet access

Ans :

(B) Production of milk, meat, and eggs
The animal husbandry sector is fundamentally focused on raising livestock to produce essential commodities like milk (from cattle, buffaloes), meat (from goats, poultry), and eggs (from poultry), contributing significantly to food supply and the agricultural economy.

97. Which type of institution specifically aims to serve the financial needs of farmers through member ownership?
(A) Commercial Banks
(B) Foreign Banks
(C) Cooperative Institutions
(D) Investment Banks

Ans :

(C) Cooperative Institutions
Cooperative banks and credit societies are established on the principle of member ownership and democratic control, specifically tailored to meet the credit and banking requirements of their members, who are often farmers or belong to specific communities within the rural sector.

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98. Enhancing which aspect is crucial for reducing wastage of fruits and vegetables after harvest?
(A) Advertising budgets
(B) Storage and cold chain infrastructure
(C) Number of festivals
(D) Production of non-perishable crops only

Ans :

(B) Storage and cold chain infrastructure
Fruits and vegetables are perishable. Reducing post-harvest losses requires efficient handling and storage, particularly temperature-controlled environments provided by cold storage and refrigerated transport (cold chain), to extend shelf life and maintain quality from farm to consumer.

99. The development potential of the Fisheries sector in Madhya Pradesh relies heavily on:
(A) Coastal waters
(B) Imported fish feed
(C) Inland water resources (rivers, reservoirs, ponds)
(D) Marine research vessels

Ans :

(C) Inland water resources (rivers, reservoirs, ponds)

31. Which agency is the single-window nodal body for industrial land allotment in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) MP Infrastructure Finance Corporation
(B) MP State Industrial Development Corporation (MPSIDC)
(C) MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC)
(D) Directorate of Industries, MP

Ans :

(C) MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC)
MPIDC, replacing earlier regional SIDCs, integrates land bank management, online plot allotment, and investor facilitation through the Invest MP portal, acting as the definitive single-window for industrial property transactions in the state.

32. Which pair of SEZ and location is incorrect?
(A) Crystal IT SEZ — Indore Super Corridor
(B) Phoenix Pharma SEZ — Malanpur, Bhind
(C) Infosys IT/ITES SEZ — Indore
(D) Impetus Technologies IT SEZ — Dewas

Ans :

(D) Impetus Technologies IT SEZ — Dewas
Impetus operates from Crystal IT SEZ in Indore, not Dewas. Phoenix Pharma at Malanpur specialises in export-oriented formulations. Infosys holds an IT/ITES SEZ at Indore's Super Corridor. Thus option D is the wrong pairing.

33. Which of the following subsidies is not offered under Madhya Pradesh's Industrial Promotion Policy 2024?
(A) Capital subsidy linked to fixed-capital investment
(B) Interest subsidy on term loans for women entrepreneurs
(C) 100 percent reimbursement of corporate income tax for ten years
(D) Power-tariff concession for agro-processing units

Ans :

(C) 100 percent reimbursement of corporate income tax for ten years
The state policy provides capital, interest, stamp-duty, and electricity concessions but cannot reimburse central corporate tax, which lies beyond state jurisdiction; thus only option C falls outside the incentive bouquet.

34. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh's IT investment zone policy pushes for plug-and-play incubation centres.
Reason (R): The majority of prospective IT investors in the state belong to the micro-enterprise category requiring low entry costs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
Many start-ups and micro IT-enabled businesses cannot afford large capex. Incubation centres with ready-to-use workstations reduce barriers, aligning policy with investor profile. Therefore R explains the rationale behind A.

35. Consider the following about the state's One District-One Product (ODOP) initiative:
1. Assigns a unique agri-horticulture product to each district.
2. Provides 50 percent subsidy for cold-chain creation under PMFME convergence.
3. Involves the MP State Rural Livelihoods Mission as an implementation partner.
4. Exempts ODOP units from pollution-control consent entirely.

Which statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 only
(B) 1, 3, 4 only
(C) 2, 3, 4 only
(D) 1 and 2 only

Ans :

(A) 1, 2, 3 only
ODOP identifies signature products per district, dovetails with PMFME giving 35-50 percent subsidy for processing infrastructure, and leverages SHGs under SRLM. Environmental exemptions are not blanket; standard consent applies, so statement 4 is incorrect.

36. Match List I (Transport Project) with List II (PPP Mode):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Bhopal-Indore Expressway	a.	HAM
2.	Indore Ring Road Package-II	b.	BOT-Toll
3.	Gwalior Smart City Parking	c.	DBFOT (Annuity)
4.	Jabalpur Riverfront Cruise	d.	Revenue-Share O&M

Select the correct code:
(A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(B) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
(C) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d

Ans :

(A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

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The Bhopal-Indore greenfield is under HAM; Indore Ring Road section adopted traditional BOT-Toll; multi-level smart-parking at Gwalior is an annuity PPP; Jabalpur's cruise service operates on revenue-share O&M concessions. Option A assigns each mode correctly.

37. Which district hosts India's first floating solar plant on a large-scale reservoir under PPP?
(A) Barwani
(B) Mandsaur
(C) Khandwa
(D) Narsinghpur

Ans :

(C) Khandwa
The 600 MW floating solar project at Omkareshwar reservoir in Khandwa—implemented under grid-parity tariff with VGF support—marks India's first such mega-scale venture, utilising water surface to reduce evaporation and land footprint.

38. Viability Gap Funding (VGF) in PPP parlance means:
(A) Insurance premium paid by the government for project risks
(B) Capital grant provided upfront to bridge the shortfall between project cost and private investment viability
(C) Penalty imposed on concessionaires if traffic falls short
(D) Guarantee of minimum internal rate of return to banks

Ans :

(B) Capital grant provided upfront to bridge the shortfall between project cost and private investment viability
VGF, up to 20-40 percent of project cost, is disbursed during construction to enhance financial attractiveness where social benefits are high but revenue streams inadequate, without guaranteeing returns, thus stimulating private participation in marginal projects.

39. Which comparison between cement and pharmaceutical industries in Madhya Pradesh is accurate?
(A) Cement plants are concentrated in western districts, while pharma units cluster mainly in eastern districts.
(B) Cement units rely on bulk rail freight; pharma units depend more on air and road logistics.
(C) Both industries receive identical GST rate of 12 percent.
(D) Cement exports outpace pharma exports from the state.

Ans :

(B) Cement units rely on bulk rail freight; pharma units depend more on air and road logistics.
Limestone availability near Satna, Damoh, and Dhar favours rail movement of heavy bulk cement, whereas time-sensitive, high-value pharma products are trucked or air-lifted through Indore and Bhopal, reflecting distinct logistic strategies despite any difference in district location or GST rates.

40. Assertion (A): Investment promotion roadshows of MP government frequently target Ahmedabad and Mumbai.
Reason (R): These cities host large diaspora of Bundelkhand origin seeking to invest back home.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, R is false.
Ahmedabad and Mumbai are preferred due to proximity, investor depth, and financial hubs, not primarily because of Bundelkhand diaspora. Hence A is correct but R's reasoning is inaccurate.

41. Which canal-based irrigation project doubles as a mini-hydro power producer under MP's small-hydro policy?
(A) Indira Sagar Canal
(B) Tawa Canal
(C) Bargi Left Bank Canal
(D) Rajghat Canal

Ans :

(B) Tawa Canal
The Tawa canal near Itarsi integrates low-head turbines generating 13 MW during irrigation releases, illustrating multi-purpose infrastructure leveraging existing water drops under the small-hydro incentive framework.

42. Under the MP Tourism Policy 2021, what percentage of capital subsidy is offered for ropeway projects executed through PPP?
(A) 10 percent
(B) 15 percent
(C) 20 percent
(D) 30 percent

Ans :

(C) 20 percent
To catalyse hill-station connectivity and pilgrimage access, the policy grants 20 percent capital subsidy or ₹10 crore—whichever lower—supplemented by stamp-duty waiver, thereby attracting private ropeway operators to destinations like Omkar Mandhata and Pachmarhi.

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43. Which industrial region and its characteristic infrastructure facility is incorrectly paired?
(A) Mandideep — Common Effluent Treatment Plant
(B) Pithampur — Inland Container Depot
(C) Malanpur — Multi-Modal Logistics Park
(D) Dewas — Plastic Park under Chemical Cluster scheme

Ans :

(C) Malanpur — Multi-Modal Logistics Park
A multimodal logistics park is proposed at Indore-Pithampur, not Malanpur. Mandideep's CETP, Pithampur's ICD, and Dewas's upcoming plastic park exist or are sanctioned, so only option C is mismatched.

44. In power-sector reforms, Open Access refers to:
(A) Allowing any consumer to switch fuel sources without licence
(B) Non-discriminatory right of eligible consumers to purchase electricity from suppliers other than the local DISCOM, using existing network
(C) Free access for villagers to draw electricity from transmission lines
(D) Permission for state utilities to enter coal mines directly

Ans :

(B) Non-discriminatory right of eligible consumers to purchase electricity from suppliers other than the local DISCOM, using existing network
Sections 42 and 43 of the Electricity Act, 2003 enable consumers above threshold load (and later all) to procure power from generators or traders, paying wheeling and cross-subsidy surcharges, thereby promoting competition and choice, not fuel switching or coal mining access.

45. Why are inland waterways currently not prioritised for industrial freight in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State lacks navigable rivers of perennial depth and requisite lock infrastructure.
(B) Central Inland Waterways Act prohibits operations in any peninsular state.
(C) Railways offer higher subsidies on bulk cargo than waterways.
(D) Water pollution norms forbid movement of barges carrying non-food cargo.

Ans :

(A) State lacks navigable rivers of perennial depth and requisite lock infrastructure.
Rivers like Narmada and Chambal have variable discharge, rocky stretches, and dams lacking navigation locks, making year-round barge operations unviable. No legal prohibition exists, and rail subsidies or pollution rules are secondary factors, so the physical constraint is decisive.

46. Assertion (A): The state's power-intensive aluminium-extrusion units prefer open-access sourcing from captive renewable projects.
Reason (R): Renewable electricity carries zero cross-subsidy surcharge under MPERC regulations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
To promote renewables, MPERC exempts solar/wind open-access power from cross-subsidy surcharge, lowering landed cost. Aluminium extruders with high specific power consumption thus switch to captive green energy, validating both assertion and reason.

47. Which pairing of District — ODOP Product is correct?
(A) Chhindwara — Desi Tussar Sarees
(B) Mandla — Shiitake Mushrooms
(C) Tikamgarh — Betel-nut Chips
(D) Dhar — Custard Apple Pulp

Ans :

(D) Dhar — Custard Apple Pulp
Dhar district, rich in custard apple orchards, has been allotted processing of pulp under ODOP. Chhindwara focuses on oranges, Mandla on dry mahua flowers, and Tikamgarh on Urja Teej laddus, so only option D is accurate.

48. Which of the following statements about MP's Export Promotion Policy is incorrect?
(A) Offers freight equalisation support for landlocked disadvantage.
(B) Sets up district export hubs called "ZED Cells."
(C) Provides market-access assistance for MSME participation in overseas fairs.
(D) Mandates 50 percent sourcing from local suppliers for exporting units.

Ans :

(D) Mandates 50 percent sourcing from local suppliers for exporting units.
The policy encourages, but does not compel, local content; compulsory sourcing would violate WTO norms. Freight equalisation, ZED Cells, and fair-participation subsidies are indeed components of the policy.

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49. Which nodal department handles approval of PPPs outside the roads and energy sectors in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Finance Department (Infrastructure Cell)
(B) Public Works Department
(C) Urban Development and Housing Department
(D) NITI Aayog State Unit

Ans :

(A) Finance Department (Infrastructure Cell)
The Finance Department's Infrastructure Cell scrutinises and approves PPP proposals across sectors, liaises with line departments, and ensures value-for-money appraisal, while line departments draft individual project agreements.

50. How does the Deemed Approval clause under the MP MSME Facilitation Act improve the investment climate?
(A) Automatically waives all environmental clearances for greenfield projects.
(B) Grants provisional approvals if departments fail to act within stipulated time, reducing start-up delays.
(C) Provides direct cash transfer to MSME employees.
(D) Allows MSMEs to defer GST payment for one fiscal year.

Ans :

(B) Grants provisional approvals if departments fail to act within stipulated time, reducing start-up delays.
The Act specifies timelines for licences; if an authority does not decide, approval is automatically deemed granted, enabling entrepreneurs to proceed while ensuring accountability. It neither waives environmental norms nor alters GST or employee benefits.

51. Which factor chiefly explains why the food-processing cluster at Chhindwara attracts orange-grading and juice-extraction units?
(A) Availability of hard water ideal for citric processing
(B) Proximity to citrus orchards and a controlled-atmosphere pack-house built under MIDH
(C) Exemption from the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
(D) Presence of India's largest cold-chain manufacturer

Ans :

(B) Proximity to citrus orchards and a controlled-atmosphere pack-house built under MIDH
Chhindwara's Kinnow and Nagpur-orange belt supplies year-round raw fruit, while a post-harvest hub funded by the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) offers pre-cooling, waxing, and juice lines, lowering spoilage and transport costs—factors that outweigh water chemistry or legal exemptions.

52. A brownfield expansion in Madhya Pradesh's industrial context refers to:
(A) Converting barren agricultural land into an SEZ
(B) Adding capacity in an existing operational plant or estate
(C) Establishing a sunrise industry in a tribal block
(D) Shifting a production line to another state

Ans :

(B) Adding capacity in an existing operational plant or estate
Brownfield projects augment output through debottlenecking, technology upgrade, or new lines within an existing site, leveraging installed utilities and permits. They differ from greenfield developments on virgin land and normally require simpler approvals, faster execution, and lower environmental impact.

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53. What is the approximate share of Madhya Pradesh in India's total soybean processing capacity (2024-25)?
(A) 15 percent
(B) 25 percent
(C) 38 percent
(D) 50 percent

Ans :

(C) 38 percent
The state crushes over 12 million tonnes annually in Indore-Ujjain-Dewas and Sagar clusters, constituting roughly 38 percent of national solvent-extraction and soy-meal output, thanks to abundant raw bean supply and rail access to western ports.

54. Identify the correctly matched industrial area and dominant sector:
(A) Govindpura, Bhopal — Heavy electricals
(B) Meghnagar, Jhabua — Petro-refining
(C) Richhai, Jabalpur — Marine shipbuilding
(D) Bagroda, Sehore — Defence avionics

Ans :

(A) Govindpura, Bhopal — Heavy electricals
Govindpura houses Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. switchgear and traction divisions along with ancillary MSMEs. Meghnagar focuses on agro-processing, Richhai on machine-tools rather than shipbuilding, and Bagroda is an agri-park, not an avionics base.

55. All of the following are key components of the state's Textile Value-Chain Policy (2023) except:
(A) Plug-and-play sheds at nominal lease rent
(B) Rebate on electricity duty for five years
(C) Interest-free working-capital loans from MPIDC
(D) Skill vouchers redeemable with empanelled training partners

Ans :

(C) Interest-free working-capital loans from MPIDC
The policy offers ready-to-use sheds, power-tariff concessions, and skill vouchers, but does not finance interest-free working-capital; such loans remain a commercial-bank function, so option C lies outside the scheme.

56. Assertion (A): Rail-linked cement plants in Satna enjoy lower freight on bulk rakes.
Reason (R): Indian Railways provides Long-Lead Concession on limestone beyond 700 km.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
Satna's advantage stems from proximity to coal and limestone, reducing inbound cost; outbound cement travels medium leads, rarely crossing 700 km, so the long-lead concession on limestone is irrelevant to their freight edge.

57. Which Madhya Pradesh district hosts Hindustan Unilever's largest personal-care manufacturing campus in India?
(A) Umaria
(B) Sehore
(C) Indore
(D) Neemuch

Ans :

(B) Sehore
HUL's plant at SEZ-notified Mandideep-Sehore complex produces shampoos, creams, and soaps at scale, leveraging central location and logistic efficiency, making Sehore its biggest personal-care base nationwide.

58. Choose the correct comparison of wind and solar potential in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Both exceed 30 GW technical potential each.
(B) Solar potential is higher, while wind capacity is relatively low due to plateau topography.
(C) Wind potential outstrips solar because of Vindhyan wind corridors.
(D) Neither reaches 10 GW owing to land constraints.

Ans :

(B) Solar potential is higher, while wind capacity is relatively low due to plateau topography.
MNRE studies peg solar potential above 38 GW, favoured by high insolation. Wind sites are limited to Dewas, Ratlam ridges, totalling about 5 GW, far less than solar, as the plateau lacks consistent high-speed corridors.

59. Regarding the Indore Super Corridor IT zone, consider:
1. Equipped with Tier-IV data-centre park.
2. Houses an international cargo airport within five kilometres.
3. Offers FAR relaxation under the IT Policy.
4. Serviced by the city's upcoming metro Phase I.

Select the correct code:
(A) 1, 2, 3 only
(B) 1, 3, 4 only
(C) 2, 3, 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 4 only

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Ans :

(B) 1, 3, 4 only
A 40-MW Tier-IV data-centre park is sanctioned; FAR (floor-area ratio) is relaxed to 4.0; the metro will terminate near the corridor. Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar airport lies over eight kilometres away, so statement 2 is inaccurate.

60. Match List I (Power Project) with List II (Type):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Gandhi Sagar	a.	Pumped-storage hydro
2.	Shajapur Cluster	b.	Wind-solar hybrid park
3.	Maheshwar	c.	Run-of-river hydro
4.	Neemuch Solar	d.	Ultra-mega solar park

Choose the right option:
(A) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
(B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(D) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

Ans :

(D) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
Gandhi Sagar dam is retro-fitted as a pumped-storage site; Shajapur hosts a tendered 750 MW wind-solar hybrid park; Maheshwar is a run-of-river project on the Narmada; Neemuch constitutes part of a 500-MW ultra-mega solar installation.

61. Anchor-tenant led development under the MP SEZ rules means:
(A) SEZ authority funding all infrastructure up front
(B) A major investor committing minimum 25 percent built-up area, catalysing others
(C) Mandatory public-sector equity of 51 percent
(D) Tenants sharing profits proportionate to land lease

Ans :

(B) A major investor committing minimum 25 percent built-up area, catalysing others
The rules allow an early big player to build substantial facilities, ensuring utilities' viability and signalling market

CHAPTER 19

EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

1. What term refers to the percentage of the population aged seven and above who can read and write with understanding in any language?
   (A) Gross Enrolment Ratio
   (B) Literacy Rate
   (C) Educational Attainment Level
   (D) School Completion Rate

   Ans :

   (B) Literacy Rate
   The literacy rate is a fundamental indicator of educational development within a population. It specifically measures the proportion of individuals aged seven years and older who possess the basic ability to read and write with comprehension. This metric is crucial for assessing the overall educational status and human capital development of a region or country.

2. Which of the following represents the basic structure of educational facilities available in a region, including schools, colleges, and universities?
   (A) Educational Curriculum
   (B) Pedagogical Methods
   (C) Educational Infrastructure
   (D) Examination System

   Ans :

   (C) Educational Infrastructure
   Educational infrastructure encompasses the physical facilities and organizational structures that support the delivery of education. This includes buildings like schools and universities, resources such as libraries and laboratories, and the overall system enabling educational activities. Strong infrastructure is vital for providing access to quality education.

3. According to the provided syllabus information, which category does CM Rise Schools fall under?
   (A) Higher Education Institutions
   (B) Vocational Training Centers
   (C) Initiatives for Quality Improvement in Education
   (D) Primary Health Centers

   Ans :

   (C) Initiatives for Quality Improvement in Education
   The syllabus explicitly lists CM Rise Schools as an example under "Initiatives for Quality Improvement in Education" within Madhya Pradesh's Education Sector Overview. These schools are part of a government initiative aimed at enhancing the quality of school education by upgrading infrastructure and teaching standards in selected government schools across the state.

4. What are the three main levels of education typically discussed in the context of the Education Sector Overview?
   (A) Preschool, Elementary, Secondary
   (B) Primary, Secondary, Higher Education
   (C) Vocational, Technical, Professional
   (D) Basic, Intermediate, Advanced

   Ans :

   (B) Primary, Secondary, Higher Education
   The overview of the education sector in Madhya Pradesh, as per the syllabus, covers the structure including Primary, Secondary, and Higher Education levels. Understanding these levels is essential for analyzing the state's educational framework, enrolment patterns, and policy focus across different stages of learning.

5. Which institutions are primarily responsible for post-secondary education, research, and awarding degrees in various academic disciplines?
   (A) Primary Schools
   (B) Secondary Schools
   (C) Higher Educational Institutions and Universities
   (D) Skill Development Centers

   Ans :

   (C) Higher Educational Institutions and Universities
   Higher Educational Institutions and Universities form the apex of the formal education system, responsible for providing advanced learning, conducting research, and conferring degrees. They play a critical role in generating specialized knowledge, training professionals, and contributing to the intellectual capital of the state.

6. What is the general term for facilities like hospitals, Primary Health Centers (PHCs), and Community Health Centers (CHCs)?
   (A) Educational Facilities
   (B) Public Health Facilities
   (C) Recreational Facilities
   (D) Transportation Hubs

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(B) 27 km
(C) 31 km
(D) 45 km

Ans :

(C) 31 km
Phase I comprises two corridors totalling approximately 31 kilometres—AIIMS to Karond Circle and Bhadbhada to Ratnagiri—under a mix of central, state, and loan funding.

70. Identify the incorrect pairing of industrial policy instrument and implementing agency:
(A) Single-Window Portal — MPIDC
(B) Export Facilitation Cell — Directorate of Industries
(C) Credit Guarantee Scheme — MP Venture Finance Limited
(D) Startup Grant Challenge Fund — State Innovation Council

Ans :

(C) Credit Guarantee Scheme — MP Venture Finance Limited
Credit guarantees fall under SIDBI and the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust, not the venture-capital arm. The other mechanisms are correctly assigned.

71. Which of the following is not a designated Logistics Park site under MP's 2023 policy?
(A) Barkhera, Bhopal
(B) Betma, Indore
(C) Jakhlaun, Lalitpur
(D) Kymore, Katni

Ans :

(C) Jakhlaun, Lalitpur
Jakhlaun lies in Uttar Pradesh; the state's logistics blueprint lists Barkhera, Betma, and Kymore as multimodal nodes, whereas Lalitpur location is outside jurisdiction.

72. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh promotes flatted factories for light engineering MSMEs.
Reason (R): Vertical industrial buildings optimise land use in peri-urban areas facing scarcity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
Multi-storey modular units allow small workshops to share lifts, power ducts, and common services, conserving land near cities, which is precisely why the state backs such structures.

73. Which canal-top solar project feeds power to the Rajghat multi-village scheme?
(A) Harsi Canal 10 MW
(B) Patdi Canal 20 MW
(C) Narmada Canal 15 MW
(D) Tawa Feeder Canal 5 MW

Ans :

(A) Harsi Canal 10 MW
A 10-MW array spans the Harsi canal in Shivpuri, supplying clean electricity while reducing water evaporation and land acquisition.

74. With respect to capital-intensity, arrange these industries highest to lowest: Cement, IT/ITES services, Auto components, Handloom weaving.
(A) Cement > Auto components > IT/ITES > Handloom
(B) Cement > IT/ITES > Auto components > Handloom
(C) Auto components > Cement > IT/ITES > Handloom
(D) IT/ITES > Cement > Auto components > Handloom

Ans :

(A) Cement > Auto components > IT/ITES > Handloom
Cement requires kilns and captive mines, making it most capital-heavy, followed by precision auto plants. IT services need modest infrastructure, whereas handloom weaving is predominantly labour-intensive with minimal fixed assets.

75. Which pairing of PPP Project — Revenue Source is correct?
(A) Bhopal Waste-to-Energy — Tipping-fee only
(B) Indore 24×7 Water — User tariffs plus performance annuity
(C) Sanchi LED Street Lights — Advertising rights only
(D) Gwalior Bus-Shelters — Passenger farebox

Ans :

(B) Indore 24×7 Water — User tariffs plus performance annuity
The operator earns domestic tariff share and an annuity linked to non-revenue water reduction; Bhopal WtE also sells power, Sanchi project draws on energy savings, and bus-shelters rely on advertising, not farebox.

76. In 2024, which cluster received GI (Geographical Indication) tag for its textile product?
(A) Maheshwar sarees
(B) Satna white cement
(C) Balaghat rice
(D) Guna soybean nuggets

Ans :

(A) Maheshwar sarees

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confidence, prompting smaller units to follow; no public majority or profit-sharing stipulation exists.

62. Which national highway provides direct connectivity between the Pithampur auto cluster and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Mumbai?
(A) NH-46
(B) NH-47
(C) NH-52
(D) NH-60

Ans :

(C) NH-52
NH-52, earlier NH-3 (Agra-Bombay road), links Indore-Pithampur to Mumbai via Dhule and Nashik, facilitating export of vehicles and components to JNPT.

63. Select the accurate MSME Cluster — Principal Output pair:
(A) Maksi-Shajapur — Corrugated packaging
(B) Burhanpur — Automotive spark plugs
(C) Bhind — Stainless-steel tableware
(D) Chhatarpur — Tractor gearboxes

Ans :

(A) Maksi-Shajapur — Corrugated packaging
Maksi-Shajapur hosts over 150 corrugated-box units supplying FMCG majors; Burhanpur is textile-centric, Bhind produces agricultural implements, and Chhatarpur specialises in stone carving rather than tractor gears.

64. Which is not a stated objective of the MP Industrial Investment Promotion Assistance (IPA) Scheme 2010 (amended 2024)?
(A) Employment generation for women
(B) Promotion of zero-liquid-discharge technologies
(C) Balanced regional development
(D) Time-bound disbursal of capital subsidy

Ans :

(B) Promotion of zero-liquid-discharge technologies
IPA focuses on capital, interest, and stamp-duty incentives, regional balance, and timely subsidy release; it does not specifically target zero-liquid-discharge, which is addressed under separate environmental norms.

65. Assertion (A): Mandideep chemical units adopted common steam-generation facilities.
Reason (R): Shared utilities reduce capital cost and meet strict emission norms collectively.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
A central boiler house supplies steam to multiple SMEs, avoiding each installing small, less-efficient boilers; pooled emissions allow superior scrubbers, meeting norms at lower per-unit cost—hence R clarifies A.

66. Which of the following airports is planned for commercial expansion under the UDAN 5.0 scheme in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Rewa
(B) Datia
(C) Narsinghpur
(D) Chhatarpur

Ans :

(A) Rewa
Rewa airstrip has been selected for runway extension, terminal upgrade, and UDAN connectivity to Bhopal and Indore, whereas Datia, Narsinghpur, and Chhatarpur have yet to secure expansion approvals.

67. In terms of average gestation period, which list is correctly ordered shortest to longest for PPP projects?
(A) LED street-lighting < Toll road < Metro rail
(B) Metro rail < Toll road < LED street-lighting
(C) Toll road < LED street-lighting < Metro rail
(D) LED street-lighting < Metro rail < Toll road

Ans :

(A) LED street-lighting < Toll road < Metro rail
Street-lighting retrofits finish within 6-12 months, toll roads average 30-36 months, while metros require extensive civil works pushing gestation beyond five years, establishing the stated ascending order.

68. Hybrid Renewable Purchase Obligation (H-RPO) implies that obligated entities must:
(A) Meet targets through any mix of solar and fossil fuel
(B) Procure a combined quota of solar plus wind energy as a bundled product
(C) Establish captive nuclear capacity
(D) Buy hydropower during monsoon only

Ans :

(B) Procure a combined quota of solar plus wind energy as a bundled product
H-RPO allows DISCOMs to fulfil a single composite mandate by purchasing hybrid power, leveraging complementary generation profiles of wind and solar to stabilise output and reduce balancing costs.

69. As of March 2025, what is the sanctioned capacity of the Bhopal Metro Phase I?
(A) 14 km

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(B) Equity infusion by MPIDC proportional to turnover
(C) GST refund on finished goods exports
(D) Land allotment at zero premium

Ans :

(A) Cash grant disbursed after achieving 70 percent capacity utilisation
The subsidy ties release of sanctioned capital grant to performance benchmarks—commonly commissioning and 70 percent utilisation—to ensure genuine operations rather than speculative land holding.

85. Which expressway being built under PPP aligns part of the Atal Progress-Way across MP?
(A) Delhi–Mumbai Expressway
(B) Chambal Expressway
(C) Vindhya Expressway
(D) Narmada Expressway

Ans :

(B) Chambal Expressway
The 404-km Chambal (Atal Progress-Way) traverses Morena, Bhind, Sheopur, connecting Rajasthan's Kota to Uttar Pradesh, fostering industrial nodes along the backward Chambal belt.

86. Which of the following cluster—major constraint pairs is wrong?
(A) Ratlam jewellery — Hall-marking facility shortage
(B) Burhanpur textile — High water tariff
(C) Katni lime-stone — Rail rake availability
(D) Dhar food park — Lack of cold storage

Ans :

(C) Katni lime-stone — Rail rake availability
Katni sits on the busy West-Central rail corridor with ample rakes; shortage is not acute. The other constraints are documented bottlenecks per cluster diagnostic studies.

87. Under MP's Electric Vehicle Policy 2021, which benefit is not offered to EV component manufacturers?
(A) Reimbursement of SGST on intra-state sales
(B) Stamp-duty exemption on land purchase
(C) Interest subsidy on term loans
(D) Subsidy for diesel generator purchase

Ans :

(D) Subsidy for diesel generator purchase
The policy promotes clean energy; incentivising diesel gensets would contradict objectives, hence no such subsidy exists.

88. Assertion (A): PPP solar parks attract lower tariffs than individually bid solar farms.
Reason (R): Shared transmission infrastructure and larger capacity blocks dilute fixed costs per MW.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
Parks like Rewa pool evacuation, land, and approvals, enabling scale economies that cut levelised tariffs below standalone projects; thus R explains the observed tariff differential.

89. Which nodal agency maintains the MP PPP Project Database for public disclosure?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) Directorate of Institutional Finance
(C) State Planning Commission
(D) Finance Department Infrastructure Cell

Ans :

(D) Finance Department Infrastructure Cell
The Infrastructure Cell publishes project pipeline, status, and concession details on its portal to enhance transparency and investor confidence.

90. Which statement about MSME Facilitation Council and Investment Facilitation Cell is correct?
(A) Both adjudicate delayed-payment disputes.
(B) Council is quasi-judicial; Cell provides advisory support to new investors.
(C) Cell enjoys decree-executing power; Council only mediates.
(D) Neither is constituted under statute.

Ans :

(B) Council is quasi-judicial; Cell provides advisory support to new investors.
Council, under MSMED Act 2006, decides payment disputes; the Cell under MPIDC hand-holds investors, lacking adjudicatory authority.

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91. Which Transport Corridor — Industrial Impact pairing is right?
(A) Delhi–Mumbai Expressway — Boost to soybean crushing in Malwa
(B) Bharat Mala NH-719 — Expansion of diamond cutting in Panna
(C) East-West Corridor NH-27 — Auto exports from Pithampur
(D) North-South Corridor NH-44 — Rise of pharma units in Mandla

Ans :

(A) Delhi–Mumbai Expressway — Boost to soybean crushing in Malwa

The expressway shortens Indore-Jawaharlal Nehru Port transit, lowering logistics cost for bulk soy-meal export; other pairings do not align with sectoral geography.

92. In MP's PPP contracts, Concession Period denotes:
(A) Construction period only
(B) Time between financial close and commercial operation
(C) Total duration during which the concessionaire constructs, operates, and transfers the asset
(D) Warranty period post-handover

Ans :

(C) Total duration during which the concessionaire constructs, operates, and transfers the asset
It includes both construction and O&M phases until transfer, forming the basis for revenue rights and performance obligations.

93. What is MP's cumulative installed wind capacity as on January 2025?
(A) 1.4 GW
(B) 2.8 GW
(C) 5.2 GW
(D) 6.8 GW

Ans :

(A) 1.4 GW
Wind farms in Dewas, Ratlam, Shajapur total roughly 1.4 gigawatts—modest compared to solar—per MNRE's 2025 provisional data.

94. Select the incorrect Policy — Year of Notification pair:
(A) Startup Policy — 2016
(B) Renewable Energy Policy — 2012
(C) Logistics and Warehousing Policy — 2023
(D) IT/ITES Policy — 2018

Ans :

(D) IT/ITES Policy — 2018
The current IT/ITES Policy was notified in 2022 replacing 2016 version; hence 2018 is incorrect.

95. Under the Revenue-Share O&M model, the private party does not assume which risk?
(A) Demand risk
(B) Operation and maintenance risk
(C) Capital cost escalation
(D) Revenue collection efficiency

Ans :

(C) Capital cost escalation
O&M contracts involve minimal capital outlay; government retains ownership of existing assets, so cost-escalation in construction is irrelevant, whereas demand, O&M, and collection performance rest with the concessionaire.

96. Assertion (A): MP's industrial land bank emphasises parcels within 10 km of national highways.
Reason (R): Highway proximity enables direct customs-duty exemption on raw materials.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, R is false.
Highway access reduces freight time, but customs-duty exemptions depend on SEZ or EOUs, not location near highways; thus R is incorrect.

97. Which sector has been granted Champion Status under MP's Industrial Policy 2024, qualifying for 30 percent extra capital subsidy?
(A) Aerospace components
(B) Ethical pharmaceuticals
(C) Organic food processing
(D) Wearable electronics

Ans :

(C) Organic food processing
The policy designates organic agro-value-addition as a champion sector to leverage the state's certified organic area, offering enhanced incentives to attract investment.

98. Which comparison of Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) compliance between DISCOMs and Open-Access consumers is correct?
(A) Both have identical targets and penalties.
(B) Open-Access consumers have higher solar RPO but lower non-solar compared with DISCOMs.
(C) DISCOMs alone bear hydropower RPO.
(D) Open-Access consumers are exempt from any RPO in MP.

Ans :

(B) Open-Access consumers have higher solar RPO but lower non-solar compared with DISCOMs.
MPERC sets slightly steeper solar milestones for high-load captive/open-access users while easing their non-solar quota, balancing grid stability and fairness.

99. Identify the accurate PPP Model — Example in MP:
(A) Design-Build-Finance-Operate (DBFO) — Sanchi Heritage Circuit
(B) Build-Own-Operate-Transfer (BOOT) — Indore Kanh Riverfront

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(C) Operate-Maintain-Transfer (OMT) — Biaora-Dewas State Highway
(D) Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) — Bhopal Ring Railway

Ans :

(C) Operate-Maintain-Transfer (OMT) — Biaora-Dewas State Highway
The highway's maintenance and toll-collection concession follows OMT; Sanchi circuit used EPC, Kanh riverfront is EPC-cum-O&M by municipal body, and HAM applies to expressways, not ring rail.

100. Regarding MP's Public-Private Partnership Policy 2022, which statements are correct?
1. Provides Swiss-Challenge option for unsolicited proposals.
2. Introduces performance-linked de-risking fund.
3. Mandates disclosure of concession agreements on a public portal.
4. Allows eminent domain acquisition exclusively for brownfield assets.

Choose the right code:
(A) 1, 2, 3 only
(B) 1, 3, 4 only
(C) 2, 3, 4 only
(D) 1 and 2 only

Ans :

(A) 1, 2, 3 only
The policy accepts unsolicited proposals under Swiss-Challenge, creates a de-risking fund for viability issues, and stipulates disclosure for transparency; eminent-domain acquisition covers both greenfield and brownfield, making statement 4 incorrect.

END

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Maheshwar's hand-woven cotton-silk sarees, famed for reversible borders, secured GI recognition, safeguarding artisan intellectual property and boosting export branding.

77. One-stop clearance mechanism under MP's Ease-of-Doing-Business reforms provides:
(A) Physical counters at each district for licence distribution
(B) Integrated online application and parallel processing across 20+ departments
(C) Mandatory self-certification in lieu of inspections
(D) Free legal aid for contract disputes

Ans :

(B) Integrated online application and parallel processing across 20+ departments
The Invest-Portal accepts unified e-application; backend APIs route information to all departments simultaneously, issuing digitally signed approvals within statutory timelines, enhancing transparency and speed, without abolishing inspections or providing legal counselors.

78. Which hydropower station and river association is incorrect?
(A) Bargi — Narmada
(B) Ban Sagar — Son
(C) Bansujara — Betwa
(D) Gandhi Sagar — Tapti

Ans :

(D) Gandhi Sagar — Tapti
Gandhi Sagar dam is on the Chambal, not the Tapti; the other matches are correct.

79. Under the MP Export Supply-Chain Subsidy, which cost is not reimbursable?
(A) Rail freight to gateway ports
(B) Marine insurance premium
(C) Container detention charges due to exporter delay
(D) Terminal-handling charges at ICDs

Ans :

(C) Container detention charges due to exporter delay
The policy covers rail, insurance, and handling but excludes penalties arising from exporters' negligence, such as detention or demurrage, to promote discipline.

80. Assertion (A): Indore has the highest per-capita industrial electricity consumption in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): The district hosts both heavy process industries and a large IT-ITES base.
(A) Both A and R are true and R explains A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
(C) A is true, R is false.
(D) A is false, R is true.

Ans :

(B) Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.
Indore's lead stems chiefly from auto, pharma, and soybean plants; IT-ITES consume comparatively little power, so R is true yet doesn't directly explain A's magnitude.

81. Which PSU is implementing the 1500-MW Agar-Shajapur-Neemuch solar tender?
(A) Solar Energy Corporation of India
(B) NTPC Renewable Energy Ltd.
(C) Rewa Ultra-Mega Solar Ltd.
(D) NHPC Ltd.

Ans :

(C) Rewa Ultra-Mega Solar Ltd.
RUMSL, a JV of SECI and MP government, floated the tranche-based tender spread across Agar, Shajapur, and Neemuch, echoing the Rewa model.

82. Which correctly contrasts SEZ and Growth Centre in MP policy?
(A) SEZs target exports; Growth Centres serve domestic-oriented MSMEs.
(B) Growth Centres enjoy complete customs exemption unlike SEZs.
(C) SEZ boards approve land allotment, while Growth Centres rely on Central Commerce Ministry.
(D) Both have identical tax benefits.

Ans :

(A) SEZs target exports; Growth Centres serve domestic-oriented MSMEs.
SEZs offer duty-free status for export production, whereas Growth Centres, created under the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, focus on balanced development of domestic-market MSMEs with moderate fiscal perks.

83. Choose the district — mineral-based industry pair that is accurate:
(A) Mandsaur — Rock-phosphate fertiliser
(B) Sidhi — Copper smelting
(C) Alirajpur — Polished granite tiles
(D) Singrauli — Aluminium primary smelter

Ans :

(A) Mandsaur — Rock-phosphate fertiliser
Mandsaur hosts Jhabua Phosphate's SSP plant using local deposits; Sidhi lacks copper, Alirajpur leads in dolomite chips, and Singrauli focuses on coal-based power, not aluminium smelting.

84. Viability-Linked Capital Subsidy for food-processing units means:
(A) Cash grant disbursed after achieving 70 percent capacity utilisation

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Ans :

(B) Public Health Facilities
Hospitals, PHCs, and CHCs are core components of the public health infrastructure, providing healthcare services to the population. These facilities form a network aimed at delivering preventive, curative, and rehabilitative health services, ranging from basic primary care to specialized hospital treatments.

7. Which national health scheme, also implemented in Madhya Pradesh, aims to provide health insurance coverage to vulnerable families?
(A) Janani Suraksha Yojana
(B) National Health Mission
(C) Ayushman Bharat
(D) Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram

Ans :

(C) Ayushman Bharat
Ayushman Bharat, also known as Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY), is a flagship national health protection scheme mentioned in the syllabus as a major health initiative implemented in Madhya Pradesh. It aims to provide financial protection against healthcare expenses, particularly for hospitalization, to poor and vulnerable populations across India.

8. Which statement regarding the education sector in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect based on the syllabus outline?
(A) The state focuses on improving literacy rates.
(B) CM Rise Schools are an initiative for quality improvement.
(C) Higher education institutions play a minimal role in the state's development.
(D) Educational infrastructure includes primary, secondary, and higher education facilities.

Ans :

(C) Higher education institutions play a minimal role in the state's development.
The syllabus highlights the "Role of Higher Educational Institutions and Universities," indicating their importance. Higher education is crucial for producing skilled professionals, fostering research and innovation, and contributing significantly to the socio-economic development of the state. Therefore, stating they play a minimal role is incorrect.

9. Identify the correct statement about healthcare infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh as per the syllabus.
(A) Healthcare infrastructure only includes private hospitals.
(B) PHCs and CHCs are part of the state's public health facilities.
(C) Ayushman Bharat is exclusively a state-funded scheme.
(D) Janani Suraksha Yojana focuses primarily on child vaccination.

Ans :

(B) PHCs and CHCs are part of the state's public health facilities.
The syllabus explicitly mentions Hospitals, Primary Health Centers (PHCs), and Community Health Centers (CHCs) as part of the public health facilities in Madhya Pradesh. These institutions form the backbone of the public healthcare delivery system, especially in rural and semi-urban areas, providing essential health services.

10. What is the primary goal of initiatives like CM Rise Schools in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To increase the number of private schools
(B) To provide vocational training exclusively
(C) To enhance the quality of education in government schools
(D) To focus solely on higher education infrastructure

Ans :

(C) To enhance the quality of education in government schools
CM Rise Schools are specifically designated as an "Initiative for Quality Improvement in Education". The core concept behind this initiative is to upgrade existing government schools with better infrastructure, resources, technology, and teaching methodologies to provide a higher standard of education and improve learning outcomes for students.

11. Which of the following is NOT listed as a major health scheme in the Madhya Pradesh syllabus section?
(A) Ayushman Bharat
(B) Janani Suraksha Yojana
(C) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
(D) State-specific Initiatives

Ans :

(C) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
The syllabus for Chapter 19 explicitly lists Ayushman Bharat, Janani Suraksha Yojana, and other state-specific initiatives under Major Health Schemes. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana is an agricultural insurance scheme and does not fall under the category of major health schemes discussed in this specific context of healthcare infrastructure.

12. How does Higher Education differ fundamentally from Primary and Secondary Education?
(A) Higher education focuses on basic literacy, while primary/secondary focus on specialized skills.
(B) Higher education involves degree conferral and research, unlike primary/secondary education.

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Janani Suraksha Yojana has a specific focus on promoting safe motherhood and reducing maternal and infant mortality through incentivizing institutional deliveries. Ayushman Bharat, on the other hand, provides a wider health insurance cover for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization for a broader range of conditions to vulnerable families.

25. What does 'Vocational Education and Training' (VET) primarily aim to impart?
(A) Advanced theoretical research skills
(B) General knowledge across all subjects
(C) Job-specific practical skills and technical expertise
(D) Literacy and numeracy skills only

Ans :

(C) Job-specific practical skills and technical expertise
Vocational Education and Training, offered by institutions like ITIs and Polytechnics, is designed to provide learners with the practical skills, technical knowledge, and competencies required for specific occupations or trades. The focus is on hands-on training and preparing individuals directly for the workforce in various sectors.

26. What is the full name of the health scheme abbreviated as JSY?
(A) Jan Swasthya Yojana
(B) Janani Suraksha Yojana
(C) Jeevan Suraksha Yojana
(D) Janani Swasthya Yojana

Ans :

(B) Janani Suraksha Yojana
JSY stands for Janani Suraksha Yojana. This scheme is specifically mentioned in the syllabus under major health initiatives in Madhya Pradesh and focuses on maternal health by encouraging institutional deliveries to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates.

27. Which type of educational institutions are mentioned alongside ITIs in the context of vocational training in the syllabus?
(A) Universities
(B) Primary Schools
(C) Polytechnics
(D) Medical Colleges

Ans :

(C) Polytechnics
The syllabus explicitly groups ITIs and Polytechnics together under "Vocational Education and Training Institutes". Both types of institutions specialize in providing technical and vocational education aimed at equipping students with job-ready skills for various industries.

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28. Improving the 'Quality of Education' involves enhancing aspects like:
(A) Quantity of schools only
(B) Teaching methods, curriculum, and learning outcomes
(C) Student uniforms and school timings
(D) Transportation facilities to schools

Ans :

(B) Teaching methods, curriculum, and learning outcomes
Improving the quality of education, as exemplified by initiatives like CM Rise Schools, goes beyond just building more schools. It involves enhancing the effectiveness of teaching, updating the curriculum to be relevant, improving learning resources, and ultimately focusing on better learning outcomes for students.

29. Which major national health scheme provides health coverage of up to ₹5 lakh per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization?
(A) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)
(B) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
(C) Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)
(D) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY)

Ans :

(C) Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY)
Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY), mentioned in the syllabus, is known for providing health insurance coverage of up to ₹5 lakh per eligible family per year. This coverage is specifically for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization, aiming to protect vulnerable families from catastrophic healthcare expenditures.

30. The "Impact of Skill Development on Employment and Industry Linkages" relates to how training programs affect:
(A) The number of schools built
(B) Job acquisition rates and connections between training institutes and employers
(C) The state's literacy rate
(D) The availability of public health facilities

Ans :

(B) Job acquisition rates and connections between training institutes and employers
This syllabus point directly addresses the outcome of skill development efforts. It focuses on assessing whether trained individuals find suitable employment (job acquisition rates) and how effectively training programs connect with the needs and demands of industries (industry linkages).

job-specific skills and vocational training, these programs aim to bridge the gap between industry requirements and the available workforce, leading to better employment opportunities.

19. Which of the following is a key component of the educational infrastructure mentioned in the syllabus?
(A) Sports stadiums
(B) Shopping malls
(C) Universities
(D) Movie theaters

Ans :

(C) Universities
The syllabus clearly lists "Higher Educational Institutions and Universities" as part of the Education Sector Overview and its infrastructure. Universities are integral to the educational landscape, providing advanced learning and research opportunities, thus forming a crucial component of the educational infrastructure.

20. Which statement about skill development in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect based on the syllabus?
(A) The MP Skill Development Mission coordinates programs.
(B) ITIs and Polytechnics offer vocational training.
(C) Skill development aims to link education with industry needs.
(D) Skill development programs focus exclusively on agricultural skills.

Ans :

(D) Skill development programs focus exclusively on agricultural skills.
While agriculture is important, skill development programs typically cover a wide range of sectors including manufacturing, services, IT, and construction, not just agriculture. The goal is broad-based employability enhancement across various industries, as suggested by mentioning ITIs and Polytechnics which cater to diverse technical trades.

21. Identify the correct statement regarding the impact of skill development.
(A) It primarily increases unemployment rates.
(B) It focuses solely on theoretical academic learning.
(C) It enhances employability and fosters industry linkages.
(D) It is relevant only for the manufacturing sector.

Ans :

(C) It enhances employability and fosters industry linkages.
The syllabus highlights the "Impact of Skill Development on Employment and Industry Linkages". This correctly implies that successful skill development initiatives improve job prospects for individuals by equipping them with relevant skills and facilitate better connections between the trained workforce and industry requirements.

22. Why is the study of 'Health Indicators' important for public health planning in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To determine the number of doctors available
(B) To understand the primary causes of accidents
(C) To assess the effectiveness of health interventions and identify priority areas
(D) To track the sales of medicines in the state

Ans :

(C) To assess the effectiveness of health interventions and identify priority areas
Health indicators like IMR, MMR, and life expectancy provide crucial data on the health status of the population. Analyzing these indicators helps policymakers understand health trends, evaluate the impact of existing health schemes (like Ayushman Bharat or JSY), identify vulnerable groups or regions, and allocate resources effectively for future planning.

23. All of the following are examples of public health facilities mentioned in the syllabus EXCEPT:
(A) Hospitals
(B) Primary Health Centers (PHCs)
(C) Community Health Centers (CHCs)
(D) Private Diagnostic Labs

Ans :

(D) Private Diagnostic Labs
The syllabus lists Hospitals, PHCs, and CHCs under the "Status of Public Health Facilities". While private diagnostic labs are part of the broader healthcare ecosystem, they are typically considered private sector entities rather than public health facilities operated or primarily funded by the government, which is the focus here.

24. Contrast the primary focus of Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) with that of Ayushman Bharat.
(A) JSY focuses on overall health insurance, while Ayushman Bharat focuses on maternal health.
(B) JSY targets reducing maternal/neonatal mortality via institutional delivery, while Ayushman Bharat provides broader hospitalization coverage.
(C) Both schemes focus exclusively on child health.
(D) Ayushman Bharat promotes institutional delivery, while JSY provides insurance for major surgeries.

Ans :

(B) JSY targets reducing maternal/neonatal mortality via institutional delivery, while Ayushman Bharat provides broader hospitalization coverage.

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48. Which statement about ITIs and Polytechnics is incorrect based on their typical function?
(A) They provide vocational training.
(B) They focus on job-specific skills.
(C) They primarily award postgraduate research degrees like PhDs.
(D) They contribute to the state's skilled workforce.

Ans :

(C) They primarily award postgraduate research degrees like PhDs.
ITIs and Polytechnics specialize in providing diploma and certificate-level vocational and technical training. Postgraduate research degrees like PhDs are awarded by universities and higher education research institutions, not typically by ITIs or Polytechnics.

49. Identify the correct statement regarding the scope of education discussed in Chapter 19's syllabus.
(A) It only covers primary education literacy rates.
(B) It excludes any mention of skill development or vocational training.
(C) It encompasses literacy, educational infrastructure (Primary to Higher Ed), quality initiatives, and skill development.
(D) It focuses solely on the role of private universities in Madhya Pradesh.

Ans :

(C) It encompasses literacy, educational infrastructure (Primary to Higher Ed), quality initiatives, and skill development.
Reviewing the chapter outline shows a comprehensive scope covering the Literacy Rate, Educational Infrastructure (Primary, Secondary, Higher Ed), Quality Initiatives (CM Rise Schools), Higher Educational Institutions, and also includes Skill Development programs (MP Skill Development Mission, ITIs, Polytechnics).

50. What is the significance of 'Industry Linkages' in the context of skill development programs?
(A) It refers to building roads connecting industrial areas.
(B) It means ensuring that the skills taught align with the actual needs of employers and industries.
(C) It relates to the cultural exchange programs between industries.
(D) It signifies the historical connection between education and industry.

Ans :

(B) It means ensuring that the skills taught align with the actual needs of employers and industries.
'Industry Linkages' in skill development refers to the crucial connection between training providers and the job market. Strong linkages ensure that the curriculum is relevant, students get practical exposure (like internships), and industries have access to appropriately skilled graduates, enhancing the overall effectiveness and employment outcomes of the training programs.

51. What term generally refers to measurable characteristics used to describe the health status of a community or population?
(A) Health Infrastructure
(B) Health Indicators
(C) Healthcare Schemes
(D) Medical Resources

Ans :

(B) Health Indicators
Health indicators are quantitative or qualitative measures used to describe and compare the health of populations. Examples include infant mortality rate, maternal mortality ratio, life expectancy, and prevalence of diseases. These indicators are vital for monitoring health trends, evaluating interventions, and planning health services effectively.

52. What is the primary delivery level for basic healthcare services in rural areas, often serving as the first point of contact?
(A) Community Health Centre (CHC)
(B) District Hospital
(C) Primary Health Centre (PHC)
(D) Tertiary Care Hospital

Ans :

(C) Primary Health Centre (PHC)
Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are designed as the fundamental unit of the public health system in rural India, including Madhya Pradesh. They provide accessible, affordable, and basic healthcare services, acting as the initial contact point for patients within their designated geographic area.

53. Which level of education follows secondary education and typically involves obtaining degrees or diplomas from colleges or universities?
(A) Primary Education
(B) Vocational Education
(C) Higher Education
(D) Elementary Education

Ans :

(C) Higher Education
Higher education is the level of education pursued after completing secondary school (typically grades 11-12). It encompasses undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral programs offered by universities and colleges, leading to

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31. Identify the incorrect statement regarding educational levels in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The state has infrastructure for primary education.
(B) Secondary education facilities are part of the educational structure.
(C) Higher education is handled solely by private institutions.
(D) Universities play a role in the state's higher education system.

Ans :

(C) Higher education is handled solely by private institutions.
While private institutions exist, higher education in Madhya Pradesh, like in most states, involves both government-funded and private universities and colleges. The syllabus mentions the "Role of Higher Educational Institutions and Universities" generally, implying a mix of public and private entities contribute to this sector.

32. Which statement accurately describes the function of Community Health Centers (CHCs) in the healthcare system?
(A) They primarily offer advanced super-specialty treatments.
(B) They serve as the first point of contact for basic health needs in villages.
(C) They typically serve a larger population than PHCs and offer more specialized services, including inpatient facilities.
(D) They are exclusively focused on research and development in medicine.

Ans :

(C) They typically serve a larger population than PHCs and offer more specialized services, including inpatient facilities.
Community Health Centers (CHCs) function as a crucial secondary level of healthcare, often serving as referral centers for multiple Primary Health Centres (PHCs). They cater to a larger population block (around 80,000-120,000 people) and provide a broader range of services than PHCs, including basic surgical procedures and limited inpatient care.

33. What is the underlying principle connecting skill development programs and employment generation?
(A) Skill development increases the population, thus increasing potential workers.
(B) By equipping individuals with demanded skills, skill development makes them more suitable for available jobs.
(C) Skill development provides stipends, which directly counts as employment.
(D) Skilled workers are mandated by law to be hired first.

Ans :

(B) By equipping individuals with demanded skills, skill development makes them more suitable for available jobs.
The fundamental concept is that skill development bridges the gap between the skills possessed by the workforce and the skills required by industries. By imparting relevant vocational or technical skills, these programs enhance an individual's 'employability,' making them better candidates for existing job opportunities and thus contributing to employment generation.

34. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a primary focus of the 'Education Sector Overview'?
(A) Literacy Rate
(B) Educational Infrastructure
(C) Mid-day Meal Scheme implementation details
(D) Higher Education Institutions

Ans :

(C) Mid-day Meal Scheme implementation details
While important, specific operational details of schemes like the Mid-day Meal program are usually handled under specific scheme management sections. The 'Education Sector Overview' typically focuses on broader structural aspects like literacy levels, the infrastructure (primary, secondary, higher education), and major quality initiatives, rather than the minutiae of individual support schemes.

35. Compare the target beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat and Janani Suraksha Yojana in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Both target only pregnant women.
(B) Ayushman Bharat targets vulnerable families for hospitalization, while JSY targets pregnant women for institutional delivery.
(C) Ayushman Bharat targets students, while JSY targets elderly citizens.
(D) Both target the entire population regardless of economic status.

Ans :

(B) Ayushman Bharat targets vulnerable families for hospitalization, while JSY targets pregnant women for institutional delivery.
Ayushman Bharat aims to provide health insurance for hospitalization expenses to a broad base of economically vulnerable families identified based on SECC data. Janani Suraksha Yojana specifically targets pregnant women, particularly from disadvantaged sections, to encourage them to deliver babies in health facilities. Their target groups, while potentially overlapping, have distinct definitions and primary objectives.

36. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has implemented initiatives like CM Rise Schools.

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Reason (R): The state government aims to improve the quality of infrastructure and teaching in government schools.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Assertion (A) is true as CM Rise Schools are mentioned as an initiative in the syllabus. Reason (R) accurately states the primary objective of such quality improvement initiatives – enhancing school infrastructure and teaching standards. Therefore, the reason directly explains why initiatives like CM Rise Schools are undertaken.

37. Consider the following statements regarding healthcare in Madhya Pradesh:

1. Ayushman Bharat provides health insurance coverage.
2. Janani Suraksha Yojana focuses on skill development.
3. PHCs and CHCs are part of the public health infrastructure.
4. Health indicators include literacy rates.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1 and 3 only

Statement 1 is correct; Ayushman Bharat is a health insurance scheme. Statement 2 is incorrect; JSY focuses on maternal health, not skill development. Statement 3 is correct; PHCs and CHCs are public health facilities. Statement 4 is incorrect; health indicators relate to measures like mortality rates and life expectancy, while literacy rate is an education indicator. Thus, only statements 1 and 3 are correct.

38. Match the institution/scheme (Column I) with its primary focus (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	ITI	a.	Higher Academic Degrees
2.	University	b.	Maternal Health Incentive
3.	Janani Suraksha Yojana	c.	Vocational Trade Skills
4.	CM Rise School	d.	Quality School Education

Options:

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d

1. ITIs provide Vocational Trade Skills (c).
2. Universities grant Higher Academic Degrees (a).
3. Janani Suraksha Yojana offers Maternal Health Incentives (b).
4. CM Rise Schools aim for Quality School Education (d).

Therefore, the correct matching sequence is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d.

39. Which pair correctly links a scheme/institution with its description?

(A) Ayushman Bharat : Focuses solely on primary health check-ups.
(B) Polytechnics : Offer advanced postgraduate research degrees.
(C) MP Skill Development Mission : Nodal agency for skill training coordination in MP.
(D) CHC : Provides only vaccination services.

Ans :

(C) MP Skill Development Mission : Nodal agency for skill training coordination in MP.

The MP Skill Development Mission is explicitly mentioned as the body coordinating skill development programs in the state. Ayushman Bharat covers hospitalization. Polytechnics offer diploma-level vocational training, not research degrees. CHCs offer broader services than just vaccination. Option (C) provides the correct linkage.

40. Identify the incorrectly matched pair:

(A) Literacy Rate : Measure of reading and writing ability.
(B) Higher Education : Includes universities and colleges.
(C) Janani Suraksha Yojana : Aimed at improving skill development.
(D) ITI : Provides vocational education and training.

Ans :

(C) Janani Suraksha Yojana : Aimed at improving skill development.

Janani Suraksha Yojana is a health scheme focused on maternal and neonatal health by promoting institutional deliveries. It is not aimed at skill development. The other pairs correctly match the term with its description or function based on the syllabus information.

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41. What term describes the system and institutions responsible for providing advanced learning beyond secondary education, including universities and colleges?
(A) Primary Education System
(B) Secondary Education System
(C) Higher Education System
(D) Vocational Training System

Ans :

(C) Higher Education System
The Higher Education System encompasses institutions like universities and colleges that provide post-secondary education, specialized training, and research opportunities. It represents the tertiary level of education, focusing on advanced academic and professional studies beyond the foundational learning of primary and secondary schools.

42. Which specific institutions are mentioned in the syllabus as providers of vocational education alongside Polytechnics?
(A) Universities
(B) CM Rise Schools
(C) ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes)
(D) Hospitals

Ans :

(C) ITIs (Industrial Training Institutes)
The syllabus explicitly groups "Vocational Education and Training Institutes, ITIs, Polytechnics" together. This indicates that ITIs, along with Polytechnics, are key institutions focused on delivering vocational skills and technical training in Madhya Pradesh.

43. The "Status of Public Health Facilities" mentioned in the syllabus includes assessment of which types of centers?
(A) Only private clinics
(B) Hospitals, PHCs, and CHCs
(C) Yoga and wellness centers only
(D) Medical research laboratories

Ans :

(B) Hospitals, PHCs, and CHCs
The syllabus specifically lists "Hospitals, PHCs, CHCs" under the heading "Status of Public Health Facilities". This signifies that an assessment of the condition, availability, and functioning of these core public healthcare delivery points is part of understanding the state's healthcare infrastructure.

44. Which major health scheme focuses on providing financial assistance to eligible pregnant women for delivery in a health institution?
(A) Ayushman Bharat
(B) MP Skill Development Mission
(C) CM Rise Schools Initiative
(D) Janani Suraksha Yojana

Ans :

(D) Janani Suraksha Yojana
Recalling the major health schemes listed, Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is the one specifically designed to incentivize institutional deliveries by providing cash assistance to pregnant women, thereby aiming to reduce maternal and infant mortality.

45. What is the primary purpose of the MP Skill Development Mission?
(A) To oversee higher education quality
(B) To manage public health facilities
(C) To coordinate and implement skill development programs
(D) To promote primary school enrollment

Ans :

(C) To coordinate and implement skill development programs
As directly stated by its name and confirmed in the syllabus context, the MP Skill Development Mission's main function is to strategize, coordinate, and manage the various initiatives aimed at enhancing the skills of the state's workforce to improve employment prospects.

46. CM Rise Schools are an example of an initiative aimed at improving what?
(A) Healthcare access in rural areas
(B) The quality of school education
(C) Skill development for unemployed youth
(D) Higher education research facilities

Ans :

(B) The quality of school education
The syllabus places CM Rise Schools under "Initiatives for Quality Improvement in Education". This clearly indicates that these schools represent a focused effort by the government to upgrade the standard of education provided in selected government schools across Madhya Pradesh.

47. Ayushman Bharat, as mentioned in the syllabus, falls under which category?
(A) Educational Infrastructure Projects
(B) Major Health Schemes
(C) Skill Development Programs
(D) Higher Education Policies

Ans :

(B) Major Health Schemes
The syllabus explicitly lists "Ayushman Bharat" under the heading "Major Health Schemes" within the section on Health and Healthcare Infrastructure. This classification highlights its role as a significant government initiative in the healthcare sector of Madhya Pradesh.

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Ans :

(C) To increase the likelihood of graduates finding relevant employment.
The relevance of skills taught is paramount for employment outcomes. Strong industry linkages ensure that training curricula align with current job market demands, incorporate practical exposure, and facilitate placement, thereby significantly increasing the chances of graduates securing jobs in their trained field.

61. All of the following are generally considered levels within the formal education structure EXCEPT:
(A) Primary Education
(B) Secondary Education
(C) Higher Education
(D) Informal Apprenticeship

Ans :

(D) Informal Apprenticeship
Primary, Secondary, and Higher Education represent the core stages of the formal education system. While informal apprenticeships are a valid form of skill acquisition, they typically occur outside the structured, institutional framework of the formal education system discussed in the overview.

62. How does a University typically differ from a Polytechnic institute?
(A) Universities offer vocational diplomas; Polytechnics offer research degrees.
(B) Universities focus on broader academic degrees and research; Polytechnics focus on technical diplomas.
(C) Universities are only for arts subjects; Polytechnics are only for science.
(D) Universities are always government-funded; Polytechnics are always private.

Ans :

(B) Universities focus on broader academic degrees and research; Polytechnics focus on technical diplomas.
Universities generally offer a wide range of academic programs (Bachelor's, Master's, PhD) across various disciplines and emphasize research. Polytechnics primarily focus on providing technical and vocational education at the diploma level, preparing students for specific technical jobs in industries.

63. Assertion (A): Skill development programs are essential for reducing unemployment in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): These programs equip individuals with job-specific skills demanded by various industries.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; skill development is a key strategy for tackling unemployment. Reason (R) correctly explains the mechanism: by providing industry-relevant skills, these programs make individuals more employable, thus helping reduce unemployment. R directly explains A.

64. Consider the following regarding education and skills in Madhya Pradesh:
1. ITIs primarily offer higher academic degrees.
2. The MP Skill Development Mission coordinates training initiatives.
3. CM Rise Schools aim to enhance educational quality.
4. Polytechnics focus on vocational and technical diplomas.

Which statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

Ans :

(B) 2, 3, and 4
Statement 1 is incorrect; ITIs offer vocational trade certificates, not higher academic degrees. Statement 2 is correct as per the syllabus. Statement 3 is correct regarding CM Rise Schools. Statement 4 correctly describes the focus of Polytechnics. Therefore, statements 2, 3, and 4 are correct.

65. Match the term (Column I) with its relevant description (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Ayushman Bharat	a.	Quality improvement in govt. schools
2.	Literacy Rate	b.	Technical diploma institute
3.	Polytechnic	c.	Health insurance scheme
4.	CM Rise School	d.	% population able to read/write

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
(D) 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-c

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the award of academic degrees and advanced diplomas in various specialized fields.

54. The MP Skill Development Mission is primarily concerned with enhancing what among the youth of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Literacy Rates
(B) Higher Education Enrollment
(C) Employability through Skill Training
(D) Access to Primary Healthcare

Ans :

(C) Employability through Skill Training
Based on the syllabus information, the MP Skill Development Mission focuses on programs designed to equip the state's youth with relevant job skills. The core objective is to enhance their employability, bridging the gap between workforce skills and industry demands, ultimately leading to better employment opportunities.

55. Ayushman Bharat is a major scheme related to which sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Education
(B) Agriculture
(C) Health
(D) Transport

Ans :

(C) Health
Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY) is explicitly listed under "Major Health Schemes" in the syllabus for Chapter 19. It is a flagship national health protection scheme providing insurance coverage for hospitalization, indicating its direct relevance to the health sector.

56. Institutions like ITIs and Polytechnics fall under which category of education/training?
(A) Higher Academic Education
(B) Primary Education
(C) Vocational Education and Training
(D) Medical Colleges

Ans :

(C) Vocational Education and Training
The syllabus clearly categorizes Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Polytechnics as providers of Vocational Education and Training. These institutions focus on imparting technical skills and practical knowledge for specific trades and professions, distinct from traditional academic university education.

57. What is the main goal of initiatives like CM Rise Schools, according to the syllabus context?
(A) Increase number of universities
(B) Improve quality in government schools
(C) Fund private coaching centers
(D) Develop new healthcare facilities

Ans :

(B) Improve quality in government schools
CM Rise Schools are presented as an "Initiative for Quality Improvement in Education". This signifies a focused effort to elevate the standards of teaching, infrastructure, and learning outcomes within the government school system of Madhya Pradesh.

58. Which statement regarding healthcare facilities in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Hospitals provide a range of medical services.
(B) PHCs are the basic units in rural areas.
(C) CHCs typically serve a larger population than PHCs.
(D) Ayushman Bharat funds the construction of all new hospitals.

Ans :

(D) Ayushman Bharat funds the construction of all new hospitals.
Ayushman Bharat is primarily a health insurance scheme providing financial protection for hospitalization costs to beneficiaries. While it strengthens demand for healthcare services, it does not directly fund the construction of all new hospital infrastructure; infrastructure development involves separate state and central funding mechanisms.

59. Identify the correct statement about skill development's impact.
(A) It primarily benefits only the IT sector.
(B) It helps align workforce skills with industry requirements.
(C) It is solely managed by private institutions without government involvement.
(D) It guarantees employment immediately after training completion.

Ans :

(B) It helps align workforce skills with industry requirements.
A key impact of effective skill development programs is bridging the gap between the skills people possess and the skills employers need. By providing relevant training, these programs help create a workforce better suited to industry demands, enhancing employability and fostering economic growth.

60. Why is linking skill development programs with industry needs considered crucial?
(A) To ensure trainers get high salaries.
(B) To maximize the number of students enrolled.
(C) To increase the likelihood of graduates finding relevant employment.
(D) To fulfill government quotas for training programs.

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(C) Primary and secondary education are optional, whereas higher education is compulsory.
(D) Higher education is solely government-funded, while primary/secondary allows private funding.

Ans :

(B) Higher education involves degree conferral and research, unlike primary/secondary education.
While primary and secondary education build foundational knowledge and skills, higher education institutions are distinct in their focus on specialized study, advanced research, and the authority to award academic degrees. This specialization and research component marks a key difference from the broader, foundational nature of school education.

13. What does 'PHC' stand for in the context of Indian healthcare infrastructure?
(A) Private Health Clinic
(B) Public Hospital Center
(C) Primary Health Centre
(D) Pediatric Health Care

Ans :

(C) Primary Health Centre
PHC stands for Primary Health Centre. These centres are a cornerstone of the rural healthcare infrastructure in India, including Madhya Pradesh, providing basic medical services, maternal and child health care, and implementing national health programs at the grassroots level.

14. Which specific health scheme mentioned in the syllabus primarily focuses on maternal and neonatal health?
(A) Ayushman Bharat
(B) CM Rise Schools
(C) Janani Suraksha Yojana
(D) MP Skill Development Mission

Ans :

(C) Janani Suraksha Yojana
Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is explicitly mentioned as a major health scheme. It is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at reducing maternal and neonatal mortality by promoting institutional deliveries among pregnant women, especially those from poor socio-economic backgrounds, through conditional cash assistance.

15. What is meant by 'Health Indicators' in the context of assessing the health status of a population?
(A) The number of hospitals in a region
(B) Specific measures like life expectancy, infant mortality rate, and maternal mortality rate
(C) The budget allocated to the health sector
(D) The availability of pharmaceutical drugs

Ans :

(B) Specific measures like life expectancy, infant mortality rate, and maternal mortality rate
Health indicators are specific, measurable characteristics used to describe the health status of a population. Key examples include infant mortality rate (IMR), maternal mortality ratio (MMR), life expectancy at birth, and prevalence rates of diseases, which help in assessing health outcomes and planning interventions.

16. Which mission serves as the umbrella organization for skill development initiatives in Madhya Pradesh, as per the syllabus?
(A) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
(B) MP Skill Development Mission
(C) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
(D) Directorate General of Training (DGT)

Ans :

(B) MP Skill Development Mission
The syllabus explicitly mentions the "MP Skill Development Mission" under the section on Skill Development Programs. This mission acts as the nodal agency in the state to coordinate and implement various skill development initiatives aimed at enhancing the employability of the youth.

17. What type of institutions are ITIs and Polytechnics primarily focused on providing?
(A) Higher academic degrees
(B) Primary education
(C) Vocational Education and Training
(D) Medical education

Ans :

(C) Vocational Education and Training
Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Polytechnics are specifically listed as institutions providing "Vocational Education and Training". They focus on equipping students with practical skills and technical knowledge required for specific trades and industries, differing from traditional academic degree programs.

18. Skill development programs primarily aim to improve which aspect for individuals?
(A) Theoretical knowledge
(B) Physical fitness
(C) Employability
(D) Artistic talents

Ans :

(C) Employability
The core objective of skill development programs, including those under the MP Skill Development Mission, is to enhance the employability of individuals. By imparting

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Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

1. Ayushman Bharat is a Health insurance scheme (c).
2. Literacy Rate measures the % population able to read/ write (d)
3 A Polytechnic is a Technical diploma institute (b)
4. CM Rise School is related to Quality improvement in govt. schools (a).

The correct match is 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a.

66. Which pair correctly links an institution type with its primary educational focus?

(A) University : Basic literacy skills

(B) Primary School : Advanced scientific research

(C) ITI (Industrial Training Institute) : Specific trade skills training

(D) CHC (Community Health Centre) : Higher education degrees

Ans :

(C) ITI (Industrial Training Institute) : Specific trade skills training

ITIs are specifically designed to provide vocational training in various technical trades, equipping students with job-specific skills. Universities focus on higher degrees, Primary schools on foundational education, and CHCs are healthcare facilities, not educational institutions.

67. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding schemes and initiatives in Madhya Pradesh:

(A) Janani Suraksha Yojana : Maternal Health

(B) Ayushman Bharat : Health Insurance

(C) CM Rise Schools : Skill Development

(D) MP Skill Development Mission : Vocational Training Coordination

Ans :

(C) CM Rise Schools : Skill Development

CM Rise Schools are explicitly mentioned as an initiative for improving the quality of school education, not directly for skill development in the vocational sense. Skill development falls under the purview of the MP Skill Development Mission and institutions like ITIs/ Polytechnics.

68. Arrange the typical progression of formal education levels:

1. Higher Education
2. Primary Education
3. Secondary Education

Options:

(A) 1, 2, 3

(B) 2, 3, 1

(C) 3, 2, 1

(D) 2, 1, 3

Ans :

(B) 2, 3, 1

The standard sequence in formal education systems begins with Primary Education (foundational learning), followed by Secondary Education (middle and high school), and culminates in Higher Education (colleges and universities). Therefore, the correct chronological order is 2, 3, 1.

69. What is the term for the entire network of hospitals, clinics, health centers, and personnel available to meet the health needs of a population?

(A) Educational Infrastructure

(B) Healthcare Infrastructure

(C) Skill Development Network

(D) Public Transport System

Ans :

(B) Healthcare Infrastructure

Healthcare infrastructure refers to the foundational system supporting health services delivery. It encompasses the physical facilities (hospitals, PHCs, CHCs), human resources (doctors, nurses), equipment, and organizational structures necessary to provide preventive, curative, and rehabilitative care to the population.

70. Which institutions are specifically mentioned as key providers of vocational training in Madhya Pradesh according to the syllabus?

(A) Universities and Colleges

(B) Primary and Secondary Schools

(C) ITIs and Polytechnics

(D) Hospitals and PHCs

Ans :

(C) ITIs and Polytechnics

The syllabus explicitly lists "Vocational Education and Training Institutes, ITIs, Polytechnics" under the Skill Development section. This directly identifies ITIs and Polytechnics as the primary institutions focused on delivering vocational and technical training within the state's framework.

71. Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) is primarily aimed at reducing which health indicators?

(A) Literacy Rate and School Dropout Rate

(B) Unemployment Rate and Poverty Level

(C) Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate

(D) Air Pollution Levels and Waterborne Diseases

Ans :

(C) Maternal Mortality Rate and Infant Mortality Rate

JSY encourages institutional deliveries by providing cash incentives. The core objective behind promoting deliveries

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Ans :

(C) The United Nations (UN).
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015. They are part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future[cite: 14].

6. What is a key objective of improving the 'Ease of Doing Business' ranking for a state like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To increase the complexity of government regulations.
(B) To attract more private investment and stimulate economic activity.
(C) To reduce the number of businesses operating within the state.
(D) To impose higher taxes on new business ventures.

Ans :

(B) To attract more private investment and stimulate economic activity.
A higher rank in the Ease of Doing Business index signals a favorable regulatory environment, which can attract domestic and foreign investment. Simplifying procedures, reducing bureaucratic hurdles, and enhancing transparency make it easier for businesses to start, operate, and grow, thereby boosting economic activity and job creation.

7. Which dimensions are typically included when calculating the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?
(A) Political affiliation, religious beliefs, and travel history.
(B) Annual income, property ownership, and stock market investments.
(C) Health, education, and standard of living.
(D) Internet access speed, mobile phone ownership, and social media usage.

Ans :

(C) Health, education, and standard of living.
The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) uses indicators grouped under three main dimensions: Health (nutrition, child mortality), Education (years of schooling, school attendance), and Standard of Living (cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, assets). These capture acute poverty across different facets of life.

8. Which specific SDG focuses on ensuring access to affordable and clean energy?
(A) SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being).
(B) SDG 4 (Quality Education).
(C) SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy).
(D) SDG 13 (Climate Action).

Ans :

(C) SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy).
Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7) is dedicated to ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. This includes increasing the share of renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and expanding access to electricity and clean cooking fuels, which are relevant focuses for Madhya Pradesh.

9. Which of the following statements about Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is incorrect?
(A) The SDGs consist of 17 goals with specific targets.
(B) The SDGs were adopted by the United Nations in 2015.
(C) The SDGs are legally binding international treaties for all member states.
(D) The SDGs aim to achieve a sustainable future by 2030.

Ans :

(C) The SDGs are legally binding international treaties for all member states.
While the SDGs represent a global consensus and political commitment by UN member states, they are not legally binding international treaties. Countries are expected to establish their own national frameworks for achieving the SDGs, and progress is monitored voluntarily through national reviews and reporting mechanisms.

10. Which statement accurately reflects an initiative taken by Madhya Pradesh to improve the Ease of Doing Business?
(A) Increasing the number of mandatory licenses required for new businesses.
(B) Implementing complex and lengthy approval processes for construction.
(C) Introducing single window clearance systems for regulatory approvals.
(D) Reducing access to credit facilities for small and medium enterprises.

Ans :

(C) Introducing single window clearance systems for regulatory approvals.
Madhya Pradesh, like many other states aiming to improve their business environment, has focused on implementing reforms such as single window clearance systems. These systems aim to streamline the process for obtaining necessary permissions and licenses, reducing delays and complexities for businesses.

11. All of the following are key areas targeted by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) EXCEPT:
(A) Climate Action.
(B) Quality Education.
(C) International Space Exploration Leadership.
(D) Poverty Eradication.

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Ans :

(B) Better healthcare infrastructure generally leads to improved health indicators.
Healthcare infrastructure (facilities, personnel, resources) is the means through which health services are delivered. Improvements in infrastructure (e.g., more accessible PHCs, better-equipped hospitals) generally lead to better health outcomes, reflected in improved health indicators (e.g., lower mortality rates, higher life expectancy).

79. The syllabus for Chapter 19 covers all the following topics EXCEPT:
(A) Educational Infrastructure
(B) Major Health Schemes
(C) Industrial Policy and SEZs
(D) Skill Development Programs

Ans :

(C) Industrial Policy and SEZs
Chapter 19 focuses specifically on Education, Health, and Skill Development. While related to the overall economy, topics like Industrial Policy and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are typically covered under economic or industrial development chapters (like Chapter 18 in the provided syllabus).

80. Contrast the primary target group of CM Rise Schools with that of the MP Skill Development Mission.
(A) CM Rise targets university students; MP Skill Mission targets school children.
(B) CM Rise targets improving existing government schools; MP Skill Mission targets youth/adults for job skills.
(C) Both primarily target healthcare workers.
(D) CM Rise focuses on teachers' training; MP Skill Mission focuses on hospital administration.

Ans :

(B) CM Rise targets improving existing government schools; MP Skill Mission targets youth/adults for job skills.
CM Rise Schools are focused on enhancing the quality of education within the K-12 government school system. The MP Skill Development Mission, on the other hand, focuses on providing vocational and job-oriented skills, primarily targeting youth and adults outside or after the formal schooling phase to improve employability.

81. Assertion (A): The presence of ITIs and Polytechnics contributes to the industrial development of Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): These institutions supply technically skilled manpower required by various industries.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is correct; a skilled workforce is vital for industrial growth. Reason (R) provides the direct explanation: ITIs and Polytechnics fulfill this need by training individuals in technical trades, thus supplying the skilled labor that industries require for operation and expansion.

82. Consider these statements about Madhya Pradesh's initiatives:
1. Janani Suraksha Yojana provides incentives for institutional delivery.
2. Ayushman Bharat is a major skill development program.
3. CM Rise Schools aim to enhance the quality of higher education.
4. The MP Skill Development Mission coordinates vocational training.

Which combination consists of only correct statements?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 1 and 4
(C) 2 and 3
(D) 3 and 4

Ans :

(B) 1 and 4
Statement 1 is correct regarding JSY's purpose. Statement 2 is incorrect; Ayushman Bharat is a health scheme. Statement 3 is incorrect; CM Rise Schools target school education quality, not higher education. Statement 4 correctly describes the role of the MP Skill Development Mission. Thus, only 1 and 4 are correct.

83. Match the facility/program (Column I) with its sector (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	PHC	a.	Education
2.	University	b.	Skill Development
3.	ITI	c.	Health
4.	Ayushman Bharat	d.	Health

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a

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are longer (usually 3 or 4 years or more for postgraduate studies) and provide a broader academic foundation, often including research components.

96. Assertion (A): Janani Suraksha Yojana contributes to improving maternal health outcomes in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): The scheme incentivizes pregnant women to opt for institutional deliveries, which are generally safer.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is correct; JSY aims to improve maternal health. Reason (R) accurately describes the mechanism: encouraging deliveries in health facilities with access to skilled care reduces risks associated with childbirth, thus improving outcomes. R is the direct explanation for A.

97. Evaluate the following statements:
1. Health indicators measure factors like literacy and unemployment.
2. Polytechnics provide vocational training at the diploma level.
3. Ayushman Bharat is primarily an education quality improvement scheme.
4. PHCs form the basic unit of rural public healthcare.

Which combination contains only correct statements?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 2 and 4
(C) 1 and 2
(D) 3 and 4

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4
Statement 1 is incorrect; health indicators measure health status (e.g., mortality rates), not literacy or unemployment. Statement 2 is correct. Statement 3 is incorrect; Ayushman Bharat is a health insurance scheme. Statement 4 is correct. Therefore, only statements 2 and 4 are correct.

98. Match the concept (Column I) with its most relevant association (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Skill Development	a.	Hospitals, PHCs, CHCs
2.	Higher Education	b.	ITIs, Polytechnics, Employability
3.	Healthcare Infrastructure	c.	Literacy Rate, School Quality
4.	School Education	d.	Universities, Colleges, Degrees

Options:
(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(B) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a
(C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
(D) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
1. Skill Development is associated with ITIs, Polytechnics, and Employability (b).
2. Higher Education involves Universities, Colleges, and Degrees (d).
3. Healthcare Infrastructure comprises Hospitals, PHCs, CHCs (a).
4. School Education relates to Literacy Rate and School Quality (c).

The correct match is 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c.

99. Which pair correctly links a Madhya Pradesh initiative/institution with its primary domain?
(A) CM Rise Schools : Higher Education Research
(B) Janani Suraksha Yojana : Skill Development Training
(C) Ayushman Bharat : Public Healthcare Financing
(D) Polytechnic : Primary School Management

Ans :

(C) Ayushman Bharat : Public Healthcare Financing
Ayushman Bharat acts as a health insurance scheme, providing financial coverage for medical treatments, thus relating directly to healthcare financing. CM Rise Schools are for school education quality, JSY is for maternal health, and Polytechnics provide technical diplomas, not manage primary schools.

100. Identify the incorrectly matched pair:
(A) University : Higher Education
(B) ITI : Vocational Training
(C) PHC (Primary Health Centre) : Skill Development Centre
(D) Ayushman Bharat : Health Scheme

Ans :

(C) PHC (Primary Health Centre) : Skill Development Centre
A Primary Health Centre (PHC) is a fundamental unit of the healthcare delivery system, providing basic medical services. It is not a Skill Development Centre, which focuses on imparting job-related skills. The other pairs correctly match the institution/scheme with its domain.

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90. Which specific type of school is mentioned as a quality improvement initiative in Madhya Pradesh's education sector?
(A) Navodaya Vidyalayas
(B) Kendriya Vidyalayas
(C) CM Rise Schools
(D) Eklavya Model Residential Schools

Ans :

(C) CM Rise Schools
The syllabus for Chapter 19 explicitly cites "CM Rise chools" as an example under "Initiatives for Quality Improvement in Education" in Madhya Pradesh.

91. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the MP Skill Development Mission.
(A) It aims to enhance employability.
(B) It coordinates various skill training programs.
(C) It is primarily responsible for regulating university education.
(D) It likely works towards linking training with industry needs.

Ans :

(C) It is primarily responsible for regulating university education.
The MP Skill Development Mission focuses on vocational training and skill enhancement for employment. Regulation of university (higher) education typically falls under bodies like the University Grants Commission (UGC) and state higher education departments, not the skill development mission.

92. Which statement accurately describes the role of Polytechnics?
(A) They are the main providers of primary education in cities.
(B) They offer diploma-level technical and vocational education.
(C) They function as major research centers for theoretical physics.
(D) They are responsible for implementing the Ayushman Bharat scheme.

Ans :

(B) They offer diploma-level technical and vocational education.
Polytechnics are institutions specializing in providing technical education at the diploma level, post-secondary schooling. They prepare students for technical careers in engineering, technology, and various other vocational fields, bridging the gap between secondary education and industry requirements.

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93. Why is measuring the Literacy Rate considered important for assessing development?
(A) It directly indicates the number of universities.
(B) It reflects the basic educational attainment level crucial for workforce quality and social progress.
(C) It determines the budget allocation for healthcare.
(D) It correlates directly with the number of ITIs in the state.

Ans :

(B) It reflects the basic educational attainment level crucial for workforce quality and social progress.
Literacy is a foundational skill essential for individual empowerment, accessing further education or training, and participating effectively in the economy and society. A higher literacy rate generally indicates better human capital development, which is a cornerstone of overall socio-economic progress.

94. The healthcare infrastructure overview in the syllabus includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Status of Public Health Facilities (Hospitals, PHCs, CHCs)
(B) Major Health Schemes (Ayushman Bharat, JSY)
(C) Health Indicators
(D) Curriculum development for medical colleges

Ans :

(D) Curriculum development for medical colleges
While related to health, the specific details of curriculum development for medical colleges usually fall under higher education regulations and medical councils. The syllabus section focuses on the delivery infrastructure (facilities, schemes) and outcome measures (indicators).

95. Compare the typical duration and focus of education at an ITI versus a University.
(A) ITI: Long duration, broad academic focus; University: Short duration, specific trade focus.
(B) ITI: Short duration (1-2 yrs), specific trade skills; University: Longer duration (3+ yrs), broader academic degrees/research.
(C) Both offer short-term courses focused only on software development.
(D) ITI: Focuses on primary education; University: Focuses on secondary education.

Ans :

(B) ITI: Short duration (1-2 yrs), specific trade skills; University: Longer duration (3+ yrs), broader academic degrees/research.
ITI courses are typically shorter (often 1 or 2 years) and intensely focused on imparting practical skills for a specific trade. University degree programs (like Bachelor's)

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d

1. PHC (Primary Health Centre) belongs to the Health sector (c).
2. University belongs to the Education sector (a).
3. ITI (Industrial Training Institute) belongs to the Skill Development sector (b).
4. Ayushman Bharat is a scheme in the Health sector (d).

The correct match is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d.

84. Arrange the typical hierarchy of public health facilities from basic care to more specialized referral levels in rural/ semi-urban settings:

1. District Hospital
2. Primary Health Centre (PHC)
3. Community Health Centre (CHC)

Options:

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

Ans :

(C) 2, 3, 1

The typical referral pathway in public health starts with the most basic unit, the Primary Health Centre (PHC). Cases needing more care are referred to the Community Health Centre (CHC), which serves a larger population. More complex cases are then referred to the District Hospital, which offers more specialized services. The sequence is PHC -> CHC -> District Hospital.

85. The impact of skill development is assessed based on employment outcomes and what other factor mentioned in the syllabus?

(A) Literacy rates
(B) Health indicators
(C) Industry Linkages
(D) Student enrollment ratios

Ans :

(C) Industry Linkages

The syllabus specifically mentions assessing the "Impact of Skill Development on Employment and Industry Linkages". This highlights that besides tracking employment, evaluating the connection and relevance of training programs to industry needs is a key aspect.

86. What is the primary focus of higher educational institutions like universities?

(A) Providing primary schooling
(B) Offering vocational trade certificates
(C) Delivering advanced academic learning and research
(D) Managing public health centers

Ans :

(C) Delivering advanced academic learning and research

Universities and similar higher education institutions are at the apex of the education system. Their core functions include providing advanced academic programs (leading to Bachelor's, Master's, PhD degrees), fostering critical thinking, and conducting research across various disciplines.

87. Which scheme, Ayushman Bharat or Janani Suraksha Yojana, has a broader scope covering hospitalization for various illnesses for vulnerable families?

(A) Janani Suraksha Yojana
(B) Ayushman Bharat
(C) Both have equally broad scope
(D) Neither covers hospitalization

Ans :

(B) Ayushman Bharat

Recalling the functions, Janani Suraksha Yojana focuses specifically on incentivizing institutional deliveries. Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY) provides a much broader health insurance cover for secondary and tertiary hospitalization expenses across a wide range of medical conditions for eligible poor and vulnerable families.

88. What type of infrastructure includes schools, colleges, and universities?

(A) Health Infrastructure
(B) Transport Infrastructure
(C) Educational Infrastructure
(D) Industrial Infrastructure

Ans :

(C) Educational Infrastructure

Schools, colleges, and universities are the physical facilities and organizational structures that form the core of the educational system. Therefore, they constitute the Educational Infrastructure of a region or state.

89. The success of skill development programs often depends on their relevance to the needs of the...?

(A) Healthcare sector
(B) Agricultural sector only
(C) Job market and industries
(D) Primary education system

Ans :

(C) Job market and industries

For skill development programs to translate into employment, the skills imparted must be in demand. Therefore, aligning training with the current and future needs of the job market and various industries is crucial for their success.

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CHAPTER 20

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC INDICES

1. What are Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
   (A) Economic policies focused solely on industrial growth within a state.
   (B) A collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a blueprint for a better future for all.
   (C) Environmental regulations specific to Madhya Pradesh for pollution control.
   (D) A set of financial targets set by the state government for annual budgets.

   Ans :

   (B) A collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a blueprint for a better future for all.
   The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. They address global challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice[cite:14].

2. Which of the following is considered a major Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) relevant to Madhya Pradesh's development focus?
   (A) Establishing international space stations.
   (B) Poverty Eradication.
   (C) Developing advanced military technology.
   (D) Promoting luxury tourism exclusively.

   Ans :

   (B) Poverty Eradication.
   Poverty Eradication (SDG 1) is a primary focus area within the Sustainable Development Goals framework. Madhya Pradesh, like many regions, prioritizes efforts aimed at reducing poverty levels through various socio-economic development programs and policies, aligning with the national and global agenda.

3. What does the 'Ease of Doing Business' index measure?
   (A) The number of tourists visiting a state annually.
   (B) The complexity of tax regulations for individuals.
   (C) The regulatory environment and its impact on starting and operating a local firm.
   (D) The average income level of the state's population.

   Ans :

   (C) The regulatory environment and its impact on starting and operating a local firm.
   The Ease of Doing Business index evaluates regulations directly affecting businesses. It assesses aspects like starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency[cite: 14]. Improvements indicate a more business-friendly environment.

4. How does the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) differ from traditional income-based poverty measures?
   (A) MPI focuses only on urban poverty, unlike income measures.
   (B) MPI considers multiple deprivations in health, education, and living standards, not just income.
   (C) MPI is calculated annually, whereas income poverty is measured monthly.
   (D) MPI only applies to developed countries, while income measures are global.

   Ans :

   (B) MPI considers multiple deprivations in health, education, and living standards, not just income.
   The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) captures poverty in multiple dimensions beyond just income. It assesses deprivations individuals face simultaneously in areas such as health (nutrition, child mortality), education (years of schooling, school attendance), and standard of living (cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing, assets)[cite: 14, 15].

5. Which organization developed the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
   (A) The World Bank.
   (B) The International Monetary Fund (IMF).
   (C) The United Nations (UN).
   (D) The World Trade Organization (WTO).

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in health facilities under medical supervision is to reduce complications during childbirth, thereby lowering both maternal deaths (Maternal Mortality Rate) and deaths of newborns (Infant Mortality Rate).

72. Which body is identified in the syllabus as responsible for coordinating skill development efforts in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Education Board
(B) Ministry of Health
(C) MP Skill Development Mission
(D) University Grants Commission

Ans :

(C) MP Skill Development Mission
Recalling the syllabus content for Chapter 19, the "MP Skill Development Mission" is explicitly named as the entity overseeing and coordinating skill development programs within the state.

73. Improving the quality of education, as aimed by initiatives like CM Rise Schools, seeks to enhance:
(A) Student enrollment numbers only
(B) Teacher salaries exclusively
(C) Learning environment and outcomes
(D) Availability of sports facilities

Ans :

(C) Learning environment and outcomes
Quality improvement initiatives in education fundamentally aim to enhance the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process. This includes improving infrastructure, teaching methods, curriculum relevance, and ultimately, the knowledge and skills acquired by students (learning outcomes).

74. The three tiers of public health facilities often mentioned are Hospitals, CHCs, and what?
(A) Universities
(B) PHCs (Primary Health Centres)
(C) ITIs
(D) Anganwadis

Ans :

(B) PHCs (Primary Health Centres)
The common structure of public health delivery, particularly in rural and semi-urban areas, involves Primary Health Centres (PHCs) for basic care, Community Health Centres (CHCs) as referral units, and District/Civil Hospitals for more specialized care.

75. What is the full form of ITI in the context of skill development?
(A) Indian Technology Institute
(B) Institute of Technical Integration
(C) Industrial Training Institute
(D) International Trade Institute

Ans :

(C) Industrial Training Institute
ITI stands for Industrial Training Institute. These institutes are central to the vocational training system in India, providing training in various technical trades to create a skilled workforce for industries.

76. Which statement about higher education institutions is incorrect?
(A) They include universities and colleges.
(B) They award academic degrees.
(C) They focus primarily on primary literacy programs.
(D) They contribute to research and development.

Ans :

(C) They focus primarily on primary literacy programs.
Higher education institutions cater to advanced levels of learning beyond secondary school. Primary literacy programs are the domain of primary schools and adult literacy initiatives, not the main focus of universities and colleges.

77. Identify the correct statement regarding Ayushman Bharat in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) It is a scheme focused solely on improving school infrastructure.
(B) It provides financial assistance for skill development courses.
(C) It is a major health insurance scheme offering coverage for hospitalization.
(D) It aims to increase the number of Polytechnic institutes.

Ans :

(C) It is a major health insurance scheme offering coverage for hospitalization.
Ayushman Bharat (PM-JAY) is correctly identified as a major health scheme. Its primary function is to provide health insurance coverage, particularly for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization, to eligible vulnerable families across India, including Madhya Pradesh.

78. What is the conceptual link between 'Health Indicators' and 'Healthcare Infrastructure'?
(A) There is no link between them.
(B) Better healthcare infrastructure generally leads to improved health indicators.
(C) Improved health indicators lead to the development of healthcare infrastructure.
(D) Health indicators determine the type of skill development needed.

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Ans :

(C) International Space Exploration Leadership.
The Sustainable Development Goals focus on broad developmental challenges like poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, clean water, sanitation, energy, economic growth, industry, inequality, sustainable cities, consumption, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace, and justice. International space exploration leadership is not among the 17 core SDGs.

12. How does the focus of SDG 4 (Quality Education) contrast with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) within Madhya Pradesh's development strategy?
(A) SDG 4 aims at infrastructure, while SDG 3 focuses on agriculture.
(B) SDG 4 targets educational access and outcomes, whereas SDG 3 targets health services and well-being.
(C) SDG 4 is solely for urban areas, while SDG 3 is exclusively for rural regions.
(D) SDG 4 emphasizes vocational training only, while SDG 3 deals with infectious diseases only.

Ans :

(B) SDG 4 targets educational access and outcomes, whereas SDG 3 targets health services and well-being.
SDG 4 specifically aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, covering aspects from primary education to higher learning and skill development. SDG 3 focuses on ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages, encompassing healthcare access, disease prevention, and overall health outcomes. Both are crucial but distinct development areas for Madhya Pradesh.

13. Why is reducing multidimensional poverty considered crucial for achieving sustainable development in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It directly increases the state's international tourism revenue.
(B) Multidimensional poverty affects health, education, and living standards, hindering overall progress.
(C) It is the sole factor determining the state's Ease of Doing Business ranking.
(D) Reducing MPI automatically solves all environmental challenges faced by the state.

Ans :

(B) Multidimensional poverty affects health, education, and living standards, hindering overall progress.
Multidimensional poverty encompasses deprivations that limit human potential and capabilities across health, education, and basic living standards. Addressing these interconnected issues is fundamental to achieving sustainable development, as improvements in these areas lead to better human capital, enhanced productivity, and more inclusive growth, aligning with various SDG targets.

14. What does 'Single Window Clearance System' mean in the context of Ease of Doing Business?
(A) A system allowing businesses to operate with only one window in their office.
(B) A government mechanism providing a single point of contact for businesses to obtain multiple regulatory approvals.
(C) A software used for designing windows in commercial buildings.
(D) A tax rebate offered to businesses with large window displays.

Ans :

(B) A government mechanism providing a single point of contact for businesses to obtain multiple regulatory approvals.
A Single Window Clearance System is a trade facilitation idea where businesses can lodge standardized information and documents with a single entry point to fulfill all import-, export-, and transit-related regulatory requirements. This simplifies interactions with government agencies, reducing time and cost for businesses.

15. Which index specifically ranks states based on the business regulatory environment?
(A) Human Development Index (HDI).
(B) Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
(C) Ease of Doing Business Index.
(D) Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index.

Ans :

(C) Ease of Doing Business Index.
The Ease of Doing Business Index, often compiled by organizations like the World Bank or national bodies like the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) in India, specifically assesses and ranks regions or states based on the conduciveness of their regulatory environment for businesses.

16. What is the primary goal timeframe for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
(A) 2025
(B) 2030
(C) 2040
(D) 2050

Ans :

(B) 2030
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the 17 SDGs, was adopted by the UN in 2015 with a 15-year timeframe. The overarching goal is to achieve these targets by the year 2030, requiring concerted efforts

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from governments, civil society, and the private sector worldwide.

17. How might achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty) contribute to progress on SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Poverty reduction has no connection to health outcomes.
(B) Reducing poverty can improve access to nutritious food, sanitation, and healthcare services.
(C) Achieving SDG 1 automatically fulfills all requirements of SDG 3.
(D) Poverty reduction efforts often divert funds away from healthcare initiatives.

Ans :

(B) Reducing poverty can improve access to nutritious food, sanitation, and healthcare services.
Poverty and health are closely interlinked. Reducing poverty (SDG 1) often leads to better health outcomes (SDG 3) because improved economic status allows individuals and families better access to essential resources like nutritious food, clean water, sanitation facilities, and healthcare services, leading to reduced malnutrition and disease prevalence.

18. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures deprivations at which level?
(A) National level only.
(B) Global level only.
(C) Household and individual level.
(D) State level only.

Ans :

(C) Household and individual level.
The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) identifies deprivations at the household and individual level across its core dimensions of health, education, and standard of living. It assesses whether a person or household experiences multiple deprivations simultaneously, providing a more detailed picture of poverty beyond simple income measures.

19. What is the significance of Madhya Pradesh improving its rank in the Ease of Doing Business Index?
(A) It indicates a decline in the state's economic performance.
(B) It suggests the state is becoming less attractive for investors.
(C) It signifies improvements in the regulatory framework, making it easier to conduct business.
(D) It reflects an increase in bureaucratic hurdles for entrepreneurs.

Ans :

(C) It signifies improvements in the regulatory framework, making it easier to conduct business.
An improvement in the Ease of Doing Business ranking indicates that the state has successfully implemented reforms to simplify regulations, reduce procedural delays, and create a more transparent and efficient environment for businesses to operate. This generally enhances the state's attractiveness for investment and economic growth.

20. Which major SDG addresses the issue of climate change and its impacts?
(A) SDG 5 (Gender Equality).
(B) SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).
(C) SDG 13 (Climate Action).
(D) SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

Ans :

(C) SDG 13 (Climate Action).
Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13) explicitly calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. It involves integrating climate change measures into national policies, strengthening resilience to climate-related hazards, and improving education and awareness regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation.

21. What unit is typically used to express the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) value?
(A) Percentage of population.
(B) Monetary value (e.g., Rupees or Dollars).
(C) A composite index score (usually between 0 and 1).
(D) Number of hospital beds per capita.

Ans :

(C) A composite index score (usually between 0 and 1).
The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is typically expressed as a composite index score, ranging from 0 to 1. A higher MPI value indicates a greater proportion of the population experiencing multiple deprivations and a higher intensity of poverty among the poor. It reflects both the incidence and intensity of multidimensional poverty.

22. Which statement regarding the Ease of Doing Business reforms is likely incorrect?
(A) Reforms often include simplifying tax payment procedures.
(B) Reforms may involve speeding up the process for obtaining construction permits.
(C) Reforms aim to increase the complexity of enforcing contracts.
(D) Reforms can include measures to protect minority investors' rights.

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Ans :

(C) Reforms aim to increase the complexity of enforcing contracts.
Ease of Doing Business reforms aim to simplify and improve the efficiency of regulatory processes. Increasing the complexity of enforcing contracts would be counterproductive to this goal. Instead, reforms in this area typically focus on making contract enforcement faster, cheaper, and more reliable for businesses.

23. Which statement accurately describes a key aspect of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
(A) The SDGs focus exclusively on environmental protection, ignoring social issues.
(B) Achieving the SDGs is solely the responsibility of national governments, with no role for local bodies.
(C) The SDGs emphasize the interconnectedness of economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development.
(D) The SDGs were designed only for developing countries, not applicable to developed nations.

Ans :

(C) The SDGs emphasize the interconnectedness of economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development.
A fundamental principle of the SDGs is the recognition that economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection are interconnected and interdependent. Sustainable development requires balancing progress across all three dimensions, ensuring that development today does not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

24. Madhya Pradesh's efforts towards achieving SDGs include initiatives related to all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Improving Quality Education (SDG 4).
(B) Enhancing Clean Energy access (SDG 7).
(C) Establishing colonies on Mars (Not an SDG).
(D) Reducing Poverty (SDG 1).

Ans :

(C) Establishing colonies on Mars (Not an SDG).
Madhya Pradesh's development agenda aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals, focusing on critical areas like poverty reduction, education, health, clean energy, and climate action, as outlined in the syllabus. Establishing colonies on Mars is related to space exploration and is not part of the universally adopted SDG framework.

25. Contrast the primary focus of the Ease of Doing Business Index with the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
(A) Ease of Doing Business focuses on economic regulations for firms, while MPI focuses on individual/household deprivations.
(B) Both indices measure the exact same aspects of a state's economy.
(C) Ease of Doing Business measures health outcomes, while MPI measures business regulations.
(D) Ease of Doing Business is calculated globally, while MPI is only calculated for Madhya Pradesh.

Ans :

(A) Ease of Doing Business focuses on economic regulations for firms, while MPI focuses on individual/household deprivations.
The Ease of Doing Business Index assesses the regulatory environment affecting businesses (company formation, permits, taxes etc.). In contrast, the Multidimensional Poverty Index measures the various deprivations experienced by individuals and households in terms of health, education, and living standards, providing a measure of acute poverty.

26. Why are 'Future Prospects and Challenges' considered an important part of analyzing Madhya Pradesh's economy in the context of sustainable development?
(A) Because predicting the future guarantees economic success.
(B) To identify potential obstacles and opportunities for long-term, balanced growth.
(C) Because past economic performance is irrelevant for future planning.
(D) To focus solely on short-term economic gains regardless of sustainability.

Ans :

(B) To identify potential obstacles and opportunities for long-term, balanced growth.
Analyzing future prospects and challenges allows policymakers and stakeholders to anticipate potential hurdles (like climate change impacts, resource scarcity, skill gaps) and identify opportunities (like renewable energy potential, technological advancements) for achieving sustainable economic growth that balances economic, social, and environmental considerations for the long term.

27. In the context of economic indices, what does 'MPI' stand for?
(A) Major Planning Initiative.
(B) Monetary Policy Index.
(C) Multidimensional Poverty Index.
(D) Market Performance Indicator.

Ans :

(C) Multidimensional Poverty Index.
MPI stands for Multidimensional Poverty Index. It is a measure used to assess poverty beyond simple income

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(C) Actions focused on restricting market competition to favor specific companies.
(D) Regulations aimed at decreasing foreign investment in the state.

Ans :

(B) Measures taken by the government to simplify processes and reduce costs for businesses.
Business-friendly reforms typically refer to government actions aimed at creating a more conducive environment for businesses to start, operate, and grow. This often involves simplifying regulations, reducing bureaucratic delays, lowering compliance costs, improving infrastructure, and enhancing transparency.

60. Which specific indicator under the 'Education' dimension of MPI relates to children's enrollment?
(A) Adult literacy rate.
(B) Teacher-student ratio.
(C) School attendance.
(D) Availability of school libraries.

Ans :

(C) School attendance.
The Education dimension of the global MPI typically includes two indicators: 'Years of Schooling' (whether any household member aged 10 years or older has completed six years of schooling) and 'School Attendance' (whether any school-aged child is not attending school up to the age at which they would complete class 8).

61. What is a primary indicator used to measure progress towards SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)?
(A) The number of electric vehicles sold annually.
(B) The proportion of the population with access to electricity.
(C) The total amount of fossil fuels consumed by the state.
(D) The number of patents filed for new energy technologies.

Ans :

(B) The proportion of the population with access to electricity.
A key target under SDG 7 is ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services. Therefore, tracking the proportion of the population with access to electricity is a fundamental indicator used globally and nationally to monitor progress towards this goal.

62. Why is achieving SDG 13 (Climate Action) considered essential for the long-term economic prospects of an agriculture-dependent state like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Climate action directly increases the Ease of Doing Business ranking.
(B) Climate change poses significant risks to agricultural productivity through altered weather patterns.
(C) Climate action primarily benefits the industrial sector, not agriculture.
(D) Investing in climate action diverts funds from necessary agricultural subsidies.

Ans :

(B) Climate change poses significant risks to agricultural productivity through altered weather patterns.
Madhya Pradesh's economy relies significantly on agriculture, which is highly sensitive to climate variations. Climate change can lead to erratic monsoons, droughts, floods, and increased temperatures, severely impacting crop yields and rural livelihoods. Therefore, climate action (mitigation and adaptation) is crucial for ensuring agricultural sustainability and long-term economic stability.

63. The performance of states in India on the Ease of Doing Business is often assessed based on the implementation of a plan known as:
(A) State Development Action Plan (SDAP).
(B) Business Promotion Reform Action Plan (BPRAP).
(C) National Economic Growth Strategy (NEGS).
(D) Industrial Competitiveness Blueprint (ICB).

Ans :

(B) Business Promotion Reform Action Plan (BPRAP).
The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), Government of India, evaluates states based on their implementation of the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP). This plan outlines specific reforms aimed at improving the regulatory environment for businesses across various parameters.

64. What does a reduction in a state's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) score generally indicate?
(A) An increase in the number of people living in poverty.
(B) A worsening of living standards, health, and education.
(C) Progress in reducing the prevalence and intensity of poverty across multiple dimensions.
(D) A shift towards measuring poverty using only income criteria.

Ans :

(C) Progress in reducing the prevalence and intensity of poverty across multiple dimensions.
A lower MPI score signifies improvement. It indicates that fewer people are experiencing multiple deprivations simultaneously, and/or the average intensity of deprivation among the poor has decreased. Therefore, a reduction in

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The 'Starting a Business' indicator within the Ease of Doing Business framework typically measures the procedural steps, the time involved, the associated costs (including minimum capital requirements), that an entrepreneur must undertake to legally start and operate a standardized small to medium-sized limited liability company.

34. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was developed by which organizations?
(A) World Trade Organization (WTO) and International Labour Organization (ILO).
(B) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI).
(C) World Health Organization (WHO) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).
(D) International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank.

Ans :

(B) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI).
The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was developed and launched in 2010 by the Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) at the University of Oxford and the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

35. Which statement about Madhya Pradesh's economic prospects is likely incorrect based on sustainable development principles?
(A) Future growth depends partly on managing natural resources sustainably.
(B) Focusing solely on heavy industry without environmental checks is a viable long-term strategy.
(C) Investing in renewable energy aligns with sustainable development goals.
(D) Addressing skill gaps is crucial for future economic competitiveness.

Ans :

(B) Focusing solely on heavy industry without environmental checks is a viable long-term strategy.
Sustainable development emphasizes balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social equity. Pursuing industrial growth without considering environmental impacts (pollution, resource depletion) is unsustainable in the long run and contradicts the principles of sustainable development, potentially leading to severe ecological and social costs.

36. Which statement accurately reflects a policy priority for sustainable growth in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Prioritizing short-term profits over long-term environmental health.
(B) Discouraging the adoption of renewable energy sources.
(C) Promoting inclusive growth that benefits various sections of society.
(D) Reducing investment in education and healthcare infrastructure.

Ans :

(C) Promoting inclusive growth that benefits various sections of society.
A key aspect of sustainable development is ensuring that economic growth is inclusive, meaning its benefits are shared broadly across society, reducing inequality and poverty. Policy priorities for sustainable growth often include measures to enhance opportunities for marginalized groups, improve access to basic services, and ensure equitable distribution of resources.

37. Efforts to improve the Ease of Doing Business in Madhya Pradesh typically involve reforms in all these areas EXCEPT:
(A) Paying Taxes.
(B) Enforcing Contracts.
(C) Setting international diplomatic policy.
(D) Getting Construction Permits.

Ans :

(C) Setting international diplomatic policy.
Ease of Doing Business reforms focus on the domestic regulatory environment impacting businesses. This includes areas like tax administration, contract enforcement, property registration, obtaining permits, getting credit, etc. Setting international diplomatic policy falls under the purview of the central/national government's foreign affairs ministry, not state-level business regulation reforms.

38. How does SDG 7 (Clean Energy) differ in focus from SDG 13 (Climate Action) for Madhya Pradesh?
(A) SDG 7 focuses on energy access and renewables, while SDG 13 focuses on combating climate change impacts broadly.
(B) SDG 7 deals with energy efficiency only, while SDG 13 deals only with carbon taxes.
(C) SDG 7 is about fossil fuels, while SDG 13 is about nuclear energy.
(D) There is no difference; they address the exact same issues.

Ans :

(A) SDG 7 focuses on energy access and renewables, while SDG 13 focuses on combating climate change impacts broadly.

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levels, considering deprivations across health, education, and living standards to provide a more comprehensive view of poverty.

28. Which of these is a key indicator used within the 'Standard of Living' dimension of the MPI?
(A) Access to electricity.
(B) Number of political parties.
(C) Annual GDP growth rate.
(D) Literacy rate among adults.

Ans :

(A) Access to electricity.
The 'Standard of Living' dimension of the Multidimensional Poverty Index includes several indicators reflecting basic amenities and assets. Access to electricity is one of these key indicators, alongside others like access to clean drinking water, sanitation, cooking fuel, housing quality, and ownership of basic assets.

29. What is the primary aim of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
(A) To promote a single global currency.
(B) To achieve a better and more sustainable future for all people.
(C) To establish a world government under the UN.
(D) To exclusively fund space exploration programs.

Ans :

(B) To achieve a better and more sustainable future for all people.
The core purpose of the Sustainable Development Goals is to provide a shared blueprint for global peace and prosperity, addressing interconnected challenges like poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, and injustice, aiming for a sustainable future for everyone by 2030.

30. How can improvements in 'Ease of Doing Business' potentially impact poverty reduction efforts (related to MPI) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Improving business environment directly increases MPI scores.
(B) Better business environment can stimulate economic growth and job creation, potentially reducing income poverty and related deprivations.
(C) Ease of Doing Business focuses only on large corporations, having no impact on poverty.
(D) Simplifying regulations always leads to exploitation, thus increasing poverty levels.

Ans :

(B) Better business environment can stimulate economic growth and job creation, potentially reducing income poverty and related deprivations.
While Ease of Doing Business and MPI measure different things, improvements in the business climate can lead to increased investment, economic growth, and employment opportunities. This economic uplift can, in turn, contribute to reducing income poverty and improving living standards, thereby positively impacting MPI indicators over time.

31. How many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are there in total?
(A) 10
(B) 17
(C) 25
(D) 30

Ans :

(B) 17
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development features a total of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These goals cover a wide spectrum of social, economic, and environmental development issues, ranging from ending poverty and hunger to promoting peace and justice.

32. What is a common challenge faced by states like Madhya Pradesh in achieving Sustainable Development Goals?
(A) Lack of international interest in the SDGs.
(B) Insufficient financial resources and implementation capacity.
(C) Complete achievement of all goals ahead of schedule.
(D) Overabundance of skilled labor for required projects.

Ans :

(B) Insufficient financial resources and implementation capacity.
Achieving the ambitious targets set by the SDGs requires significant financial investment, robust institutional frameworks, effective monitoring, and skilled human resources. Many states and regions, including Madhya Pradesh, face challenges related to securing adequate funding, building administrative capacity, and ensuring effective implementation and coordination across various sectors.

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33. Which parameter is typically assessed under the 'Ease of Doing Business' related to starting a business?
(A) The average height of entrepreneurs.
(B) The number of procedures, time, and cost required to start a business.
(C) The political stability of the region.
(D) The quality of local cuisine available.

Ans :

(B) The number of procedures, time, and cost required to start a business.

43. Which of the following pairs correctly links an SDG with its goal?
(A) SDG 3 – Clean Water and Sanitation
(B) SDG 4 – Quality Education
(C) SDG 7 – Decent Work and Economic Growth
(D) SDG 13 – Zero Hunger

Ans :

(B) SDG 4 – Quality Education
SDG 4 specifically targets ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. SDG 3 is Good Health and Well-being, SDG 6 is Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 7 is Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 8 is Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 2 is Zero Hunger, and SDG 13 is Climate Action.

44. Which of the following pairs incorrectly matches an index/concept with its description?
(A) Ease of Doing Business – Measures regulatory hurdles for firms
(B) MPI – Measures poverty based solely on income level
(C) SDGs – Global goals for sustainable future by 2030
(D) Single Window System – Aims to simplify business approvals

Ans :

(B) MPI – Measures poverty based solely on income level
The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) explicitly measures poverty beyond income, incorporating deprivations in health, education, and living standards. Measuring poverty based solely on income level is the traditional approach, which MPI seeks to complement. The other pairs are correctly matched.

45. Arrange the following in the typical logical sequence of governmental action:
1. Monitoring progress using indices like MPI and SDG Index.
2. Implementing development programs and reforms (e.g., Ease of Doing Business initiatives, SDG-aligned schemes).
3. Identifying development challenges and setting goals (e.g., adopting SDGs, identifying high MPI areas).
4. Evaluating the impact of programs and adjusting strategies.

Options:
(A) 3, 2, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

Ans :

(A) 3, 2, 1, 4

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The logical policy cycle typically starts with identifying challenges and setting goals (3). Based on these goals, specific programs and reforms are implemented (2). Progress towards these goals is then monitored using relevant indicators and indices (1). Finally, the impact of these programs is evaluated, and strategies are adjusted based on the findings (4) before the cycle potentially repeats.

46. What is meant by 'Sustainable Development' in the context of state planning?
(A) Development that focuses only on economic growth, ignoring social factors.
(B) Rapid development achieved through maximum exploitation of natural resources.
(C) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
(D) Slowing down all development activities to preserve the environment completely.

Ans :

(C) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable development is a core principle guiding long-term planning. It emphasizes balancing economic progress, social equity, and environmental protection so that current development pathways do not deplete resources or damage ecosystems to the detriment of future generations.

47. The 'Vision for Economic Development and Sustainable Growth of Madhya Pradesh' primarily outlines:
(A) A detailed history of the state's past economic failures.
(B) Short-term political goals for the next election cycle only.
(C) Long-term strategies and priorities for achieving balanced economic progress.
(D) A comparison of Madhya Pradesh's economy with international economies only.

Ans :

(C) Long-term strategies and priorities for achieving balanced economic progress.
A state's economic vision document typically outlines its long-term goals, strategic priorities, and policy directions aimed at fostering sustainable and inclusive economic growth, addressing challenges, and leveraging opportunities across various sectors for the overall development of the state.

48. What is a key component of the 'Health' dimension in the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?
(A) Number of doctors per capita.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) measures the total monetary value of goods and services produced within a territory, indicating overall economic activity. The MPI, however, focuses directly on non-monetary deprivations faced by individuals/households in health, education, and living standards, offering a different perspective on well-being and poverty.

71. How can improving the state's performance on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) contribute to long-term sustainable economic growth?

(A) Higher MPI scores directly attract more foreign investment.

(B) Reducing deprivations in health and education improves human capital, boosting productivity.

(C) MPI improvements have no connection to economic growth potential.

(D) Focusing on MPI diverts resources from essential infrastructure development.

Ans :

(B) Reducing deprivations in health and education improves human capital, boosting productivity.

Reducing multidimensional poverty means improving health, nutrition, and education levels. A healthier and better-educated workforce (improved human capital) is more productive and adaptable, contributing significantly to long-term sustainable economic growth and innovation potential within the state.

72. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has implemented specific initiatives aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Reason (R): Achieving SDGs requires targeted government programs in areas like poverty reduction, health, education, and clean energy.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Governments, including Madhya Pradesh's, implement specific schemes and programs (Assertion A is true) precisely because achieving the broad and interconnected targets of the SDGs necessitates focused action and investment in the key areas outlined by the goals (Reason R is true and explains A). Examples include schemes for health (Ayushman Bharat), clean energy, poverty alleviation etc.

73. Consider the following statements regarding development indices in Madhya Pradesh:

1. The Ease of Doing Business index primarily measures social welfare levels.
2. The MPI calculation includes indicators like access to sanitation and cooking fuel.
3. Madhya Pradesh's progress on SDGs is tracked against the 2030 targets.
4. Improving the Ease of Doing Business ranking guarantees a reduction in MPI.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 4 only

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) 1, 2, and 3 only

(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only

Statement 1 is incorrect; Ease of Doing Business measures the regulatory environment for businesses. Statement 2 is correct; MPI's standard of living dimension includes indicators like sanitation and cooking fuel. Statement 3 is correct; the global timeframe for SDGs is 2030. Statement 4 is incorrect; while related, improving business ease doesn't automatically guarantee MPI reduction, as MPI measures different deprivations.

74. Match the SDG Goal Number (Column I) with its corresponding theme (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	SDG 3	a.	Quality Education
2.	SDG 4	b.	Climate Action
3.	SDG 7	c.	Good Health and Well-being
4.	SDG 13	d.	Affordable and Clean Energy

Options:

(A) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b

(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

(C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans :

(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

SDG 3 focuses on Good Health and Well-being (1-c). SDG 4 focuses on Quality Education (2-a). SDG 7 focuses on Affordable and Clean Energy (3-d). SDG 13 focuses on Climate Action (4-b). Thus, the correct matching is 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b.

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(B) It prioritizes short-term economic gains over long-term well-being.
(C) It aims to meet present needs without compromising future generations.
(D) Achieving SDGs is a key component of pursuing sustainable development.

Ans :

(B) It prioritizes short-term economic gains over long-term well-being.
Sustainable development explicitly aims to balance present needs with the needs of the future, considering long-term well-being. Prioritizing short-term economic gains at the expense of environmental health or soial equity is contrary to the core principles of sustainability.

55. Which statement accurately describes a challenge for Madhya Pradesh in achieving its sustainable development vision?
(A) The state faces no significant environmental challenges.
(B) Ensuring equitable distribution of development benefits across regions and social groups.
(C) There is an oversupply of financial resources for development projects.
(D) All SDG targets have already been met ahead of the 2030 deadline.

Ans :

(B) Ensuring equitable distribution of development benefits across regions and social groups.
Like many large and diverse states, Madhya Pradesh faces the challenge of ensuring that economic growth and development initiatives benefit all regions and communities, including marginalized and vulnerable groups. Achieving inclusive growth and reducing regional disparities remain significant policy challenges for sustainable development.

56. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) methodology considers deprivations in all the following dimensions EXCEPT:
(A) Education.
(B) Political Participation.
(C) Health.
(D) Standard of Living.

Ans :

(B) Political Participation.
The standard global MPI focuses on deprivations in three core dimensions: Health (nutrition, child mortality), Education (years of schooling, school attendance), and Standard of Living (assets, housing, water, sanitation, electricity, cooking fuel). Political participation, while important for development, is not explicitly included as a dimension in the MPI calculation itself.

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57. Contrast the goal of SDG 4 (Quality Education) with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).
(A) SDG 4 focuses on skills and learning, while SDG 8 focuses on employment and economic output.
(B) SDG 4 aims for environmental protection, while SDG 8 aims for industrial innovation.
(C) Both SDG 4 and SDG 8 primarily target healthcare improvements.
(D) SDG 4 is about infrastructure, while SDG 8 is about agricultural productivity.

Ans :

(A) SDG 4 focuses on skills and learning, while SDG 8 focuses on employment and economic output.
SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and quality education and promote lifelong learning, building human capital. SDG 8 promotes sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. While linked (education improves employability), their primary focuses are distinct – one on learning, the other on work and growth.

58. How can effective implementation of Single Window Clearance systems contribute to achieving SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure)?
(A) By making it harder for industries to obtain necessary permits.
(B) By simplifying regulations, encouraging investment in infrastructure and industrial development.
(C) By directly funding research and development activities within industries.
(D) By focusing exclusively on agricultural development rather than industry.

Ans :

(B) By simplifying regulations, encouraging investment in infrastructure and industrial development.
SDG 9 aims to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation. Single Window Systems, by reducing bureaucratic hurdles and improving the Ease of Doing Business, can attract investment in industrial projects and infrastructure development, thus contributing directly to the goals of SDG 9.

59. What does the term 'Business-friendly Reforms' generally imply in the context of state policy?
(A) Policies designed to increase taxes and regulations on businesses.
(B) Measures taken by the government to simplify processes and reduce costs for businesses.

(B) Access to private health insurance.
(C) Child mortality and nutrition indicators.
(D) Annual government spending on healthcare.

Ans :

(C) Child mortality and nutrition indicators.
The Health dimension of the global MPI typically includes indicators directly reflecting health outcomes and risks at the household level, such as child mortality (whether any child under 5 has died in the household) and nutrition (whether any adult or child is malnourished).

49. How does the concept of 'Ease of Doing Business' relate to the broader goal of 'Sustainable Development'?
(A) They are opposing concepts; improving business ease harms sustainability.
(B) Ease of Doing Business is irrelevant to sustainable development goals.
(C) A better business environment can foster economic growth (part of sustainability), but must be balanced with social and environmental goals.
(D) Achieving a high Ease of Doing Business rank automatically ensures full sustainable development.

Ans :

(C) A better business environment can foster economic growth (part of sustainability), but must be balanced with social and environmental goals.
Ease of Doing Business focuses primarily on the economic pillar of sustainable development by fostering growth and investment. However, true sustainable development requires that this economic progress does not come at the cost of social equity (e.g., labor rights, inequality) or environmental health (e.g., pollution, resource depletion). Therefore, business reforms must be aligned with broader sustainability goals.

50. Which global agenda includes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
(A) The Kyoto Protocol.
(B) The Paris Agreement.
(C) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
(D) The Bretton Woods Agreement.

Ans :

(C) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the core component of the "2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015. This agenda provides a comprehensive framework for global development efforts up to the year 2030.

51. Which index provides a comparative measure of regulatory performance concerning the business environment across different states or countries?
(A) Consumer Price Index (CPI).
(B) Human Development Index (HDI).
(C) Ease of Doing Business Index.
(D) Global Hunger Index (GHI).

Ans :

(C) Ease of Doing Business Index.
The Ease of Doing Business Index is specifically designed to measure and compare the regulatory environment affecting businesses. It assesses aspects like starting a business, obtaining permits, paying taxes, and enforcing contracts, allowing for comparisons of business-friendliness across different jurisdictions like states within India.

52. What does SDG 1 (No Poverty) aim to achieve by 2030?
(A) Reduce poverty by half in all its dimensions.
(B) Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.
(C) Provide universal basic income globally.
(D) Focus poverty reduction efforts solely on urban areas.

Ans :

(B) Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere.
The primary target of SDG 1 is to eradicate extreme poverty, currently measured as people living on less than $1.90 a day, for all people everywhere by 2030. It also aims to reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

53. What does the 'intensity' component of the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measure?
(A) The percentage of the population identified as multidimensionally poor.
(B) The average share of weighted indicators in which poor people are deprived.
(C) The total number of poor people in a country.
(D) The speed at which poverty is being reduced.

Ans :

(B) The average share of weighted indicators in which poor people are deprived.
The MPI is calculated as the product of the incidence of poverty (headcount ratio, H) and the intensity of poverty (A). Intensity (A) reflects the average proportion of weighted deprivations that each poor person experiences, indicating the severity of poverty among the poor population.

54. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding sustainable development?
(A) It integrates economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

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the MPI reflects positive progress in poverty alleviation efforts.

65. Sustainable Development Goal 5 specifically aims to achieve what?
(A) Reduced Inequalities (within and among countries).
(B) Gender Equality.
(C) Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.
(D) Responsible Consumption and Production.
Ans :

(B) Gender Equality.
Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG 5) is dedicated to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls. Its targets address issues like discrimination, violence against women, harmful practices (like child marriage), unpaid care work, participation in leadership, and reproductive health rights.

66. Which of these is a typical 'reform' suggested under Ease of Doing Business guidelines related to 'Paying Taxes'?
(A) Increasing the number of tax payments required per year.
(B) Making the process of filing and paying taxes simpler and online.
(C) Introducing new types of complex taxes frequently.
(D) Reducing transparency in tax assessment procedures.
Ans :

(B) Making the process of filing and paying taxes simpler and online.
Reforms under the 'Paying Taxes' parameter of Ease of Doing Business typically focus on reducing the burden on businesses. This includes simplifying tax structures, reducing the number of payments, lowering the total tax rate, and facilitating online filing and payment processes to save time and effort.

67. Which statement about the future economic challenges for Madhya Pradesh is likely incorrect?
(A) Ensuring sustainable use of water resources will be important.
(B) Upgrading infrastructure remains a key requirement for growth.
(C) Relying solely on traditional agriculture without diversification is sufficient for future prosperity.
(D) Enhancing human capital through education and skill development is crucial.
Ans :

(C) Relying solely on traditional agriculture without diversification is sufficient for future prosperity.
While agriculture is important, relying solely on traditional practices without diversification into higher-value crops, agro-processing, or other sectors poses risks due to climate change and market fluctuations. Future prosperity likely depends on agricultural modernization, diversification, and growth in secondary and tertiary sectors alongside agriculture.

68. Which statement accurately reflects a policy priority for Madhya Pradesh's sustainable future?
(A) Maximizing coal extraction without investing in clean energy alternatives.
(B) Promoting balanced regional development to reduce disparities.
(C) Discouraging private sector participation in infrastructure projects.
(D) Reducing expenditure on public health and sanitation programs.
Ans :

(B) Promoting balanced regional development to reduce disparities.
Achieving sustainable and inclusive growth requires addressing regional imbalances. Promoting development in less developed regions, improving connectivity, and ensuring equitable access to opportunities across the state are often key policy priorities for sustainable development in Madhya Pradesh.

69. Madhya Pradesh's efforts towards sustainable development likely include focusing on all the following SDGs EXCEPT:
(A) SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).
(B) SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).
(C) SDG 14 (Life Below Water - focused on oceans).
(D) SDG 15 (Life on Land - focused on forests, biodiversity).
Ans :

(C) SDG 14 (Life Below Water - focused on oceans).
SDG 14 specifically addresses the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources. As Madhya Pradesh is a landlocked state, its direct focus would be less on SDG 14 compared to goals related to land ecosystems (SDG 15), water resources (SDG 6), or sustainable urban development (SDG 11).

70. Contrast the measurement approach of GDP/GSDP growth with the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).
(A) GDP/GSDP measures overall economic output, while MPI measures specific human deprivations.
(B) GDP/GSDP is measured at the household level, while MPI is measured at the national level only.
(C) Both measure exactly the same aspects of well-being.
(D) GDP/GSDP focuses on environmental quality, while MPI focuses on business regulations.
Ans :

(A) GDP/GSDP measures overall economic output, while MPI measures specific human deprivations.

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SDG 7 specifically targets ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy, including promoting renewable energy sources. SDG 13 takes a broader approach, calling for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, encompassing mitigation efforts (reducing emissions), adaptation strategies (coping with impacts), and integrating climate measures into policies. While related, their primary focuses differ.

39. Why is monitoring the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) important for policymaking in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It helps identify the richest individuals in the state for taxation purposes.
(B) It provides specific information on which deprivations (health, education, living standards) are most prevalent and where.
(C) It is the only factor considered for allocating international aid.
(D) Monitoring MPI guarantees automatic improvement in Ease of Doing Business rankings.

Ans :

(B) It provides specific information on which deprivations (health, education, living standards) are most prevalent and where.
Monitoring the MPI allows policymakers to understand the nature and concentration of poverty beyond just income levels. By highlighting specific deprivations (e.g., lack of sanitation, poor school attendance) and their geographical distribution, it helps in designing targeted interventions and allocating resources more effectively to address the root causes of poverty.

40. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh aims to improve its ranking in the Ease of Doing Business index.
Reason (R): A better ranking attracts investment, boosts industrial activity, and creates employment opportunities.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
States actively work to improve their Ease of Doing Business rankings (Assertion A is true) precisely because a more favorable business environment, indicated by a higher ranking, is known to attract investment, stimulate industrial and commercial activities, and consequently lead to job creation (Reason R is true and explains A).

41. Consider the following statements regarding Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Madhya Pradesh:
1. SDG 4 focuses on achieving gender equality.
2. SDG 7 aims to ensure access to affordable and clean energy.
3. Madhya Pradesh has fully achieved all 17 SDG targets as of 2023.
4. Reducing multidimensional poverty aligns with achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty).

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; SDG 5 focuses on gender equality, while SDG 4 is Quality Education. Statement 2 is correct as SDG 7 is about Affordable and Clean Energy. Statement 3 is incorrect; achieving all SDGs by 2023 is highly unlikely for any region, the target year is 2030. Statement 4 is correct; MPI reduction contributes directly to SDG 1 (No Poverty). Therefore, only statements 2 and 4 are correct.

42. Match the Index/Concept (Column I) with its primary focus (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	SDG	a.	Business Regulatory Environment
2.	Ease of Doing Business	b.	Deprivations in Health, Education, Living Standards
3.	MPI	c.	Poverty Eradication
4.	SDG	d.	Climate Action

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
SDG 1 focuses on No Poverty/Poverty Eradication (1-c). Ease of Doing Business assesses the Business Regulatory Environment (2-a). The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures Deprivations in Health, Education, Living Standards (3-b). SDG 13 focuses on Climate Action (4-d). Thus, the correct matching is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d.

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75. Which pair correctly links an aspect of Ease of Doing Business with its description?
(A) Enforcing Contracts – Measures the time and cost to resolve a commercial dispute.
(B) Getting Electricity – Measures the quality of primary education.
(C) Paying Taxes – Measures access to healthcare facilities.
(D) Starting a Business – Measures the level of air pollution.

Ans :

(A) Enforcing Contracts – Measures the time and cost to resolve a commercial dispute.
The 'Enforcing Contracts' indicator within Ease of Doing Business specifically assesses the efficiency of the judicial system in resolving a standardized commercial dispute, considering the time, cost, and quality of judicial processes involved. The other pairs incorrectly link the EODB aspects with unrelated descriptions.

76. Which pair incorrectly matches an MPI dimension indicator with its dimension?
(A) Nutrition – Health Dimension
(B) Years of Schooling – Education Dimension
(C) Access to Electricity – Standard of Living Dimension
(D) Unemployment Rate – Health Dimension

Ans :

(D) Unemployment Rate – Health Dimension
Unemployment Rate is an economic indicator related to livelihoods and employment (often linked to SDG 8), not a direct indicator within the Health dimension of the Multidimensional Poverty Index. The Health dimension typically includes Nutrition and Child Mortality. The other pairs correctly match indicators to their respective MPI dimensions.

77. Arrange the following global development agendas/goals chronologically by their adoption year:
1. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
2. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
3. Agenda 21 (from Rio Earth Summit)

Options:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 1, 2

Ans :

(B) 3, 2, 1
Agenda 21 was adopted at the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 (3). The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were established following the Millennium Summit in 2000 (2). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015 as the successor framework to the MDGs (1). Therefore, the correct chronological order is 3, 2, 1.

78. In the context of Madhya Pradesh's economy, what does 'Policy Priorities' refer to?
(A) A list of historical economic events.
(B) The areas where the government intends to focus its efforts and resources for future development.
(C) A ranking of the state's districts based on population density.
(D) The specific regulations businesses must follow to operate legally.

Ans :

(B) The areas where the government intends to focus its efforts and resources for future development.
Policy priorities signify the key sectors or objectives that a government identifies as crucial for achieving its broader development goals. These priorities guide the allocation of budget, design of schemes, and administrative focus to drive progress in targeted areas like infrastructure, agriculture, health, or sustainable growth.

79. Which indicator is part of the 'Standard of Living' dimension in the MPI and relates to household assets?
(A) Access to improved sanitation.
(B) Ownership of items like a radio, TV, telephone, or bicycle.
(C) Access to safe drinking water.
(D) Type of cooking fuel used by the household.

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Ans :

(B) Ownership of items like a radio, TV, telephone, or bicycle.
Besides housing, water, sanitation, electricity, and cooking fuel, the 'Standard of Living' dimension of the MPI also includes an 'Assets' indicator. A household is considered deprived in assets if it does not own more than one small item (like a radio, TV, telephone, bike, motorbike etc.) or does not own a car/truck.

80. What is the fundamental principle behind the 'Ease of Doing Business' initiative?
(A) To increase government control over all private enterprises.
(B) To make regulatory compliance simpler, faster, and cheaper for businesses.
(C) To eliminate all regulations affecting businesses entirely.
(D) To promote state-owned enterprises over private businesses.

Ans :

(B) To make regulatory compliance simpler, faster, and cheaper for businesses.

CHAPTER 21

TRIBAL POPULATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

1. What does the term 'Scheduled Tribe' primarily refer to within the Indian constitutional framework?
   (A) Communities listed in specific schedules based on historical disadvantage.
   (B) Any community residing in forested areas of India.
   (C) Groups identified solely by their unique linguistic characteristics.
   (D) Migrant communities recently settled in scheduled areas.

   Ans :

   (A) Communities listed in specific schedules based on historical disadvantage.
   The term 'Scheduled Tribe' refers to specific indigenous communities whose status is acknowledged under the Constitution of India through official schedules. These communities are recognized based on criteria like historical isolation, distinct culture, geographical seclusion, and socio-economic backwardness, qualifying them for special protections and benefits.

2. Which article of the Indian Constitution specifies the procedure for declaring a community as a Scheduled Tribe?
   (A) Article 340
   (B) Article 342
   (C) Article 244
   (D) Article 338A

   Ans :

   (B) Article 342
   Article 342 of the Indian Constitution empowers the President of India to specify the tribes or tribal communities, or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities, which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or Union territory, after consultation with the Governor where the State is concerned.

3. Identify a district in Madhya Pradesh known for a high concentration of the tribal population.
   (A) Bhopal
   (B) Gwalior
   (C) Jhabua
   (D) Indore

   Ans :

   (C) Jhabua
   Jhabua district, along with Alirajpur, Dhar, Mandla, and Dindori, is explicitly mentioned as a region with a high concentration and dominance of tribal populations in Madhya Pradesh. These districts have historically been home to significant Bhil and other tribal communities, reflecting their demographic importance in the state.

4. According to the provided syllabus context, which schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes?
   (A) Third Schedule
   (B) Fourth Schedule
   (C) Fifth Schedule
   (D) Seventh Schedule

   Ans :

   (C) Fifth Schedule
   The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India contains provisions relating to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. It provides a framework for protecting tribal interests and autonomy in these specific areas.

5. What is a primary characteristic used to identify tribal communities for scheduling under the Constitution?
   (A) High literacy rates
   (B) Urban settlement patterns
   (C) Distinct socio-cultural characteristics
   (D) Integration with mainstream economic activities

   Ans :

   (C) Distinct socio-cultural characteristics
   Distinctive culture, along with geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and economic backwardness, are key characteristics considered when identifying communities for inclusion as Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution. These unique cultural aspects often set them apart from the mainstream population.

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The SDGs cover a broad range of interconnected social, economic, and environmental issues aimed at achieving sustainable development, peace, and justice. They do not focus on military alliances or defense spending; SDG 16 addresses peace, justice, and strong institutions, but from a governance and societal perspective.

87. Which statement accurately describes Madhya Pradesh's efforts regarding the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?
(A) The state completely ignores MPI data in its policy planning.
(B) Madhya Pradesh aims to increase its MPI score significantly by 2030.
(C) The state utilizes MPI data to target interventions for poverty reduction effectively.
(D) Madhya Pradesh has already achieved an MPI score of zero across all districts.

Ans :

(C) The state utilizes MPI data to target interventions for poverty reduction effectively.
Governments, including Madhya Pradesh, often use MPI data alongside other indicators to understand the nuances of poverty. This allows for better targeting of specific deprivations (like lack of sanitation or school attendance) and geographical areas where poverty is most acute, making poverty reduction efforts more effective.

88. Achieving sustainable economic growth in Madhya Pradesh requires addressing challenges in all the following areas EXCEPT:
(A) Improving infrastructure (transport, energy).
(B) Enhancing the skill levels of the workforce.
(C) Promoting sustainable agricultural practices.
(D) Focusing solely on importing finished goods.

Ans :

(D) Focusing solely on importing finished goods.
Sustainable economic growth typically involves strengthening domestic production capabilities, promoting local industries, enhancing value addition, and fostering innovation. Relying solely on importing finished goods without developing local economic capacity would not lead to sustainable or self-reliant growth.

89. Compare the scope of the Ease of Doing Business Index with the scope of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
(A) Ease of Doing Business has a broader scope covering all aspects of human life, unlike SDGs.
(B) SDGs have a much broader scope covering social, economic, and environmental dimensions, while Ease of Doing Business focuses on business regulation.
(C) Both indices cover the exact same set of indicators and have identical scopes.
(D) Ease of Doing Business focuses on environmental sustainability, while SDGs focus on economic regulations.

Ans :

(B) SDGs have a much broader scope covering social, economic, and environmental dimensions, while Ease of Doing Business focuses on business regulation.
The SDGs encompass 17 goals addressing a wide array of global challenges across all three pillars of sustainable development. The Ease of Doing Business Index has a narrower focus, specifically measuring the regulatory environment impacting the lifecycle of domestic small and medium-sized firms.

90. Why is a 'Vision' document important for guiding Madhya Pradesh's sustainable development efforts?
(A) It guarantees that all outlined goals will be achieved automatically.
(B) It provides a long-term perspective and strategic direction for policy and planning.
(C) It replaces the need for annual budgets and financial planning.
(D) It primarily serves as a marketing tool with no real policy impact.

Ans :

(B) It provides a long-term perspective and strategic direction for policy and planning.
A vision document serves as a roadmap, outlining the desired future state and the strategic path to achieve it. For sustainable development, it helps align various policies, programs, and investments towards common long-term goals, ensuring coherence and sustained effort beyond short-term political cycles.

91. Assertion (A): Reducing multidimensional poverty requires interventions beyond just income support.
Reason (R): MPI reflects deprivations in health, education, and living standards, which may persist even if income increases slightly.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

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Which part specifically relates to the provisions of the Fifth Schedule?
(A) Article 244(1)
(B) Article 244(2)
(C) Both Article 244(1) and 244(2)
(D) Neither part relates to the Fifth Schedule

Ans :

(A) Article 244(1)
Article 244(1) explicitly states that the provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State other than the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram[cite: 15]. Article 244(2) pertains to the Sixth Schedule.

24. Compare the focus of Article 342 and Article 244 regarding Scheduled Tribes.
(A) Article 342 defines tribal culture, while Article 244 defines tribal administration.
(B) Article 342 deals with specifying STs, while Article 244 deals with administering areas where they live.
(C) Article 342 provides financial grants, while Article 244 sets up commissions.
(D) Both articles deal exclusively with reservation policies for Scheduled Tribes.

Ans :

(B) Article 342 deals with specifying STs, while Article 244 deals with administering areas where they live.
Article 342 outlines the constitutional process for identifying and notifying which communities are considered Scheduled Tribes. Article 244, along with the Fifth and Sixth Schedules it refers to, deals with the special administrative frameworks required for the areas predominantly inhabited by these specified tribes.

25. What is a 'Tribes Advisory Council' as per the Fifth Schedule?
(A) A national body advising the President on tribal matters.
(B) A council established in states with Scheduled Areas to advise the Governor.
(C) An inter-state council coordinating tribal welfare schemes.
(D) A village-level committee managing local tribal affairs.

Ans :

(B) A council established in states with Scheduled Areas to advise the Governor.
The Fifth Schedule mandates the establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) in each state having Scheduled Areas, and also, if the President directs, in any state having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas. The TAC advises the Governor on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.

26. Under the Constitution, who has the final authority to include or exclude a community from the list of Scheduled Tribes?
(A) The State Legislature
(B) The Parliament of India
(C) The Governor of the State
(D) The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

Ans :

(B) The Parliament of India
While the President, after consultation with the Governor, initially specifies the Scheduled Tribes list for a state via a public notification (Article 342(1)), any subsequent inclusion in or exclusion from the list of Scheduled Tribes can only be done by an Act of Parliament (Article 342(2)).

27. Which district, known for its Bhil population, is situated in the western part of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Anuppur
(B) Sidhi
(C) Dhar
(D) Dindori

Ans :

(C) Dhar
Dhar, along with Jhabua and Alirajpur, is located in the western region of Madhya Pradesh and is known for having a significant concentration of the Bhil tribal community. Anuppur and Sidhi are in the east, while Dindori is in the south/southeast.

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28. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established by amending which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 338
(B) Article 340
(C) Article 342
(D) Article 244

Ans :

(A) Article 338
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was established by amending Article 338 and inserting a new Article 338A in the Constitution through the 89th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003. Prior to this, there was a single combined commission for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Article 338.

29. What aspect of tribal life does the 'Demographic Profile' section of the syllabus primarily focus on?
(A) Tribal art forms and crafts.

3. Aggregating the data into the MPI score (Incidence x Intensity).
4. Selecting dimensions and indicators.
5. Calculating the weighted deprivation score for each household/person.

Options:
(A) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 5, 3
(C) 4, 5, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 5, 3

Ans :

(A) 4, 2, 5, 1, 3
The MPI calculation process starts with selecting dimensions and indicators (4). Then, deprivation cutoffs are set for each indicator (2). Based on these, a weighted deprivation score is calculated for each household/person (5). Individuals/households exceeding a certain poverty line (deprivation score cutoff) are identified as poor (1). Finally, the data is aggregated into the overall MPI score using incidence and intensity (3).

97. What does 'Single Window Clearance' aim to reduce for businesses?
(A) Profits and market share.
(B) The need for skilled employees.
(C) Interaction points and procedural delays in obtaining government approvals.
(D) Compliance with environmental regulations.

Ans :

(C) Interaction points and procedural delays in obtaining government approvals.
The core objective of a single window system is to streamline the process for businesses seeking various government permits and licenses. By providing a single point of interaction, it aims to reduce the time, cost, and complexity associated with navigating multiple agencies and procedures.

98. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a direct indicator within the standard global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?
(A) Access to sanitation.
(B) Years of schooling completed.
(C) Per capita income.
(D) Child mortality rate.

Ans :

(C) Per capita income.
The MPI is specifically designed to measure non-income dimensions of poverty. While income is related to poverty, per capita income itself is not used as a direct indicator within the MPI framework, which focuses on deprivations in health, education, and living standards through specific non-monetary indicators.

99. What is the ultimate goal of striving for 'Sustainable Development'?
(A) Achieving the highest possible economic growth rate immediately.
(B) Ensuring long-term well-being for both people and the planet.
(C) Returning society to a pre-industrial state.
(D) Establishing dominance over global trade routes.

Ans :

(B) Ensuring long-term well-being for both people and the planet.
Sustainable development seeks to create a balance between economic progress, social equity, and environmental protection. Its ultimate goal is to ensure a high quality of life and well-being for current generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs, thus sustaining both human prosperity and ecological health.

100. How do the 'Future Prospects and Challenges' for Madhya Pradesh's economy link to the implementation of SDGs?
(A) Future economic prospects are entirely independent of SDG implementation.
(B) Addressing economic challenges (like unemployment, inequality) and leveraging prospects (like renewable energy potential) are integral to achieving various SDG targets.
(C) Focusing on future prospects requires abandoning the SDG framework.
(D) Economic challenges listed in vision documents are usually unrelated to SDG indicators.

Ans :

(B) Addressing economic challenges (like unemployment, inequality) and leveraging prospects (like renewable energy potential) are integral to achieving various SDG targets.
The economic challenges and future prospects identified for Madhya Pradesh are often directly related to specific SDG targets. For example, tackling unemployment relates to SDG 8 (Decent Work), reducing inequality relates to SDG 10, and harnessing renewable energy potential relates to SDG 7 (Clean Energy). Therefore, the state's economic vision and its SDG implementation efforts are intrinsically linked.

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Assertion (A) is true because multidimensional poverty encompasses non-income deprivations. Reason (R) correctly explains this by stating that the MPI measures these specific deprivations (health, education, living standards), which are not automatically resolved by small income changes alone, thus requiring targeted interventions in these specific areas.

92. Consider the following statements about development priorities in Madhya Pradesh:

1. Improving Ease of Doing Business aims to simplify tax procedures.
2. SDG 13 focuses exclusively on protecting marine ecosystems.
3. Reducing MPI involves improving access to safe drinking water.
4. Sustainable development prioritizes economic growth above all else.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(A) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct; simplifying tax payment is a component of EODB reforms. Statement 2 is incorrect; SDG 13 is Climate Action, while SDG 14 covers marine ecosystems. Statement 3 is correct; safe drinking water is an indicator in MPI's standard of living dimension. Statement 4 is incorrect; sustainable development balances economic, social, and environmental aspects, not prioritizing growth above all else.

93. Match the concept (Column I) with its primary area of assessment (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Ease of Doing Business	a.	Deprivations in basic human needs/ capabilities
2.	SDG Index	b.	Efficiency of business regulations
3.	Multidimensional Poverty Index	c.	Long-term balance of economy, society, environment
4.	Sustainable Development	d.	Progress across a wide range of socio-economic & environmental goals

Options:

(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
Ease of Doing Business assesses the efficiency of business regulations (1-b). An SDG Index tracks progress across the wide range of SDG goals (2-d). MPI measures deprivations in basic human needs/capabilities (3-a). Sustainable Development is the overarching concept of balancing economy, society, and environment (4-c).

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94. Which pair correctly links a development challenge with a relevant SDG?

(A) Lack of quality infrastructure – SDG 3 (Good Health)
(B) Gender inequality – SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
(C) High child mortality – SDG 4 (Quality Education)
(D) Deforestation – SDG 7 (Clean Energy)

Ans :

(B) Gender inequality – SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
SDG 5 is specifically dedicated to achieving Gender Equality. Lack of infrastructure relates more to SDG 9, high child mortality to SDG 3, and deforestation primarily to SDG 15 (Life on Land), although also linked to SDG 13 (Climate Action).

95. Which pair incorrectly links a reform area with the Ease of Doing Business index?

(A) Starting a Business – Number of procedures, time, cost
(B) Getting Credit – Strength of legal rights for borrowers/ lenders
(C) Protecting Minority Investors – Regulations on political campaigning
(D) Trading Across Borders – Time and cost for import/ export procedures

Ans :

(C) Protecting Minority Investors – Regulations on political campaigning
The 'Protecting Minority Investors' indicator within Ease of Doing Business assesses the strength of corporate governance rules and protections against misuse of corporate assets by directors for personal gain. It is not related to regulations on political campaigning. The other pairs correctly describe aspects measured by EODB.

96. Arrange the following steps involved in calculating the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in the correct order:

1. Identifying who is poor (based on weighted deprivation score cutoff).
2. Setting deprivation cutoffs for each indicator.

6. Which constitutional article provides for the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram?
(A) Article 243
(B) Article 244A
(C) Sixth Schedule
(D) Article 371

Ans :

(C) Sixth Schedule
While the Fifth Schedule applies to many states, the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution provides specific provisions for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram, allowing for the creation of Autonomous District Councils with greater self-governance powers.

7. Name one of the tribal-dominated districts mentioned in the syllabus for Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Rewa
(B) Satna
(C) Mandla
(D) Sagar

Ans :

(C) Mandla
The syllabus explicitly lists Mandla as one of the tribal-dominated regions and districts in Madhya Pradesh, alongside others like Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dindori, Shahdol, etc. These districts have significant populations belonging to various Scheduled Tribes, particularly the Gonds in the Mandla region.

8. Which of the following statements regarding the geographical spread of tribes in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect based on the syllabus information?
(A) Tribal populations are concentrated in specific districts like Jhabua and Dhar.
(B) Districts like Shahdol and Umaria are identified as tribal-dominated.
(C) The northern plains near Gwalior have the highest tribal concentration.
(D) The southern and eastern parts of the state have significant tribal populations.

Ans :

(C) The northern plains near Gwalior have the highest tribal concentration.
The syllabus indicates that tribal populations are primarily concentrated in the western (Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar), southern (Mandla, Dindori), and eastern (Shahdol, Anuppur, Umaria, Sidhi) districts of Madhya Pradesh. The northern plains around Gwalior are not typically cited as having the highest concentration compared to these regions.

9. Select the correct statement about the constitutional provisions for Scheduled Tribes.
(A) The Sixth Schedule applies to all states with tribal populations in India.
(B) Article 342 allows state legislatures to declare any community as a Scheduled Tribe.
(C) Reservation policies are a key constitutional safeguard for Scheduled Tribes.
(D) The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has only advisory functions.

Ans :

(C) Reservation policies are a key constitutional safeguard for Scheduled Tribes.
The Constitution provides several safeguards for Scheduled Tribes, including reservation policies in government jobs, educational institutions, and political representation (like seats in legislatures) to ensure their adequate representation and upliftment. These are mandatory provisions, not merely advisory.

10. What is the underlying principle behind providing special constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes?
(A) To encourage rapid assimilation into mainstream society.
(B) To provide temporary relief measures during economic downturns.
(C) To protect their distinct identities and promote their socio-economic development.
(D) To establish separate administrative units independent of the state government.

Ans :

(C) To protect their distinct identities and promote their socio-economic development.
The special constitutional provisions aim to safeguard the unique cultural identities, traditional rights, and socio-economic interests of Scheduled Tribes, protecting them from exploitation and discrimination while promoting their holistic development and ensuring their participation in the national framework.

11. All of the following are listed as tribal-dominated districts in Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Alirajpur
(B) Dindori
(C) Sidhi
(D) Ujjain

Ans :

(D) Ujjain

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The core idea behind Ease of Doing Business is to improve the efficiency and reduce the burden of government regulations on businesses. This involves streamlining procedures, reducing paperwork, leveraging technology, and enhancing transparency to make it easier for firms to comply with necessary rules.

81. Why is progress on SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) crucial for improving MPI scores in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Access to water and sanitation has no impact on MPI.
(B) Clean water and sanitation are key indicators within the MPI's 'Standard of Living' dimension.
(C) SDG 6 primarily focuses on industrial water usage, not household access.
(D) Improving sanitation automatically improves the Ease of Doing Business ranking.

Ans :

(B) Clean water and sanitation are key indicators within the MPI's 'Standard of Living' dimension.
Access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation facilities are two specific indicators measured under the 'Standard of Living' dimension of the Multidimensional Poverty Index. Lack of access to these basic services constitutes a deprivation, directly contributing to higher MPI scores. Progress on SDG 6 thus directly helps reduce multidimensional poverty.

82. Which SDG number is associated with 'Climate Action'?
(A) SDG 11
(B) SDG 12
(C) SDG 13
(D) SDG 14

Ans :

(C) SDG 13
Sustainable Development Goal 13 (SDG 13) is explicitly titled 'Climate Action'. It calls for urgent measures to combat climate change and its impacts, integrating these efforts into national policies and planning.

83. What is a common method used by governments to implement 'Single Window Clearance'?
(A) Requiring businesses to visit multiple government offices sequentially.
(B) Establishing complex paper-based application forms for each approval.
(C) Developing an integrated online portal for submitting applications and tracking status.
(D) Increasing the number of approvals needed for starting a business.

Ans :

(C) Developing an integrated online portal for submitting applications and tracking status.
A key feature of modern Single Window Systems is often the creation of a unified digital platform or online portal. This allows businesses to submit applications for various licenses and clearances electronically, track their progress, and interact with relevant agencies through a single interface, significantly improving efficiency.

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84. What are the three main dimensions measured by the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)?
(A) Income, Wealth, and Employment.
(B) Politics, Culture, and Environment.
(C) Health, Education, and Standard of Living.
(D) Infrastructure, Agriculture, and Industry.

Ans :

(C) Health, Education, and Standard of Living.
The global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is structured around three fundamental dimensions of human well-being: Health (measured by nutrition and child mortality), Education (measured by years of schooling and school attendance), and Standard of Living (measured by access to cooking fuel, sanitation, water, electricity, housing, and assets).

85. Which international organization often publishes comparative reports on 'Ease of Doing Business' across countries?
(A) UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization).
(B) The World Bank Group.
(C) WHO (World Health Organization).
(D) UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund).

Ans :

(B) The World Bank Group.
The World Bank Group historically published the flagship "Doing Business" report, which provided objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 190 economies, including subnational reports for countries like India, ranking cities or states.

86. Which statement about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is incorrect?
(A) They apply to all countries, regardless of development status.
(B) They include targets related to environmental sustainability.
(C) They are primarily focused on military alliances and defense spending.
(D) They succeeded the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Ans :

(C) They are primarily focused on military alliances and defense spending.

(C) Establishing industrial zones.
(D) Redrawing state boundaries.

Ans :

(B) Targeting development and welfare schemes effectively.
Identifying districts with high tribal concentrations allows governments to better focus and tailor development initiatives, welfare programs, and administrative attention to address the specific needs and challenges faced by the tribal populations residing in those areas, ensuring resources are directed where they are most needed.

18. The provisions of the Fifth Schedule are applicable to which type of areas?
(A) All rural areas in India
(B) Areas designated as 'Scheduled Areas'
(C) Only the northeastern states
(D) Urban agglomerations with tribal populations

Ans :

(B) Areas designated as 'Scheduled Areas'
The Fifth Schedule specifically applies to the administration and control of 'Scheduled Areas' and Scheduled Tribes residing therein, in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. These areas are designated by the President due to their significant tribal population and need for special administrative focus.

19. Which of these is mentioned as a specific tribal-dominated district in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Jhabua
(B) Dhar
(C) Shahdol
(D) Mandla

Ans :

(C) Shahdol
The syllabus lists Shahdol, along with Anuppur, Umaria, and Sidhi, as tribal-dominated districts located in the eastern region of Madhya Pradesh. Jhabua and Dhar are in the west, while Mandla is more towards the south/southeast.

20. Identify the incorrect statement regarding constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes.
(A) Article 330 provides for reservation of seats for STs in the Lok Sabha.
(B) Article 332 provides for reservation of seats for STs in State Legislative Assemblies.
(C) The President must consult the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes before scheduling a community.
(D) The Fifth Schedule mandates the establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council in states having Scheduled Areas.

Ans :

(C) The President must consult the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes before scheduling a community.
Article 342 states the President specifies Scheduled Tribes after consultation with the Governor of the concerned State, not necessarily the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. While the Commission plays a vital role in tribal welfare, the initial scheduling process involves the President and the Governor.

21. Which statement accurately reflects the role of the Governor in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule?
(A) The Governor has no special powers concerning Scheduled Areas.
(B) The Governor can direct that a central or state law shall not apply to a Scheduled Area.
(C) The Governor appoints members of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
(D) The Governor is responsible for the day-to-day administration of Autonomous District Councils.

Ans :

(B) The Governor can direct that a central or state law shall not apply to a Scheduled Area.
Under the Fifth Schedule, the Governor has significant powers concerning Scheduled Areas. They can direct, by public notification, that any particular Act of Parliament or the State Legislature shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or shall apply subject to specified exceptions or modifications, ensuring laws are suitable for the tribal context.

22. What is the significance of 'political representation' as a constitutional safeguard for Scheduled Tribes?
(A) It guarantees tribal communities control over national foreign policy.
(B) It ensures their voices and interests are considered in legislative bodies.
(C) It provides funding for tribal political parties exclusively.
(D) It limits their participation to local governance only.

Ans :

(B) It ensures their voices and interests are considered in legislative bodies.
Political representation, primarily through reserved seats in the Lok Sabha (Article 330) and State Assemblies (Article 332), ensures that members from Scheduled Tribes are present in the highest law-making bodies. This allows them to articulate the specific needs, concerns, and perspectives of their communities during policy formulation and debate.

23. Article 244 of the Constitution deals with the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas.

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The syllabus lists Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Mandla, Dindori, Shahdol, Anuppur, Umaria, and Sidhi as tribal-dominated districts or regions. Ujjain, while historically significant and having some tribal population, is not typically classified among the districts with the highest concentration or dominance.

12. How does the Fifth Schedule differ primarily from the Sixth Schedule regarding tribal administration?
(A) The Fifth Schedule provides more autonomy than the Sixth Schedule.
(B) The Sixth Schedule applies specifically to northeastern states, while the Fifth applies elsewhere.
(C) Only the Fifth Schedule allows for the creation of Tribes Advisory Councils.
(D) The Sixth Schedule deals only with financial matters, unlike the Fifth Schedule.

Ans :

(B) The Sixth Schedule applies specifically to northeastern states, while the Fifth applies elsewhere.
The key distinction lies in their geographical application. The Sixth Schedule provides a framework for autonomous district councils with greater legislative and judicial powers in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram, whereas the Fifth Schedule applies to Scheduled Areas in other states, focusing on protective administration and the role of Tribes Advisory Councils.

13. What is meant by the 'demographic profile' of tribal communities?
(A) A list of their traditional occupations.
(B) Statistical data relating to their population size, growth, density, and distribution.
(C) An account of their historical migrations and settlements.
(D) A description of their political representation in local bodies.

Ans :

(B) Statistical data relating to their population size, growth, density, and distribution.
The demographic profile refers to the statistical study of the tribal population, encompassing aspects like total numbers, geographical distribution across regions, population density in specific areas, rate of population growth over time, and other related statistical characteristics.

14. Which body is primarily responsible for overseeing the implementation of safeguards provided for Scheduled Tribes at the national level?
(A) The State Scheduled Tribes Commission
(B) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs
(C) The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
(D) The Planning Commission (NITI Aayog)

Ans :

(C) The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), established under Article 338A, is the primary constitutional body responsible for monitoring the implementation of constitutional safeguards, investigating specific complaints, advising on planning processes, and making recommendations for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes across India.

15. What is a key function of the State Scheduled Tribes Commission?
(A) To declare new communities as Scheduled Tribes within the state.
(B) To directly administer the Scheduled Areas in the state.
(C) To monitor the implementation of tribal welfare programs within the state.
(D) To appoint officials for tribal development projects.

Ans :

(C) To monitor the implementation of tribal welfare programs within the state.
The State Scheduled Tribes Commission functions at the state level to oversee the working of various safeguards provided for STs under the Constitution or any other law, monitor the implementation of tribal welfare programmes, investigate specific complaints, and advise the state government on tribal matters.

16. Which article of the Constitution deals with Grants from the Union to certain States, often used for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes or raising the level of administration of Scheduled Areas?
(A) Article 275
(B) Article 244
(C) Article 330
(D) Article 335

Ans :

(A) Article 275
Article 275(1) of the Constitution provides for grants-in-aid from the Consolidated Fund of India to states that are in need of assistance. Provisos under this article specifically mention grants for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in a state or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein.

17. The identification of tribal-dominated districts helps primarily in:
(A) Promoting tourism in those areas.
(B) Targeting development and welfare schemes effectively.

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(B) Population statistics and trends.
(C) Traditional governance systems.
(D) Linguistic diversity among tribes.

Ans :

(B) Population statistics and trends.
The 'Demographic Profile' section is concerned with quantitative aspects of the tribal population, such as its size, geographical distribution, density, growth rate over time, and related socio-economic statistical characteristics, providing a numerical overview of the tribal communities.

30. Which part of the Constitution specifically mentions the 'Fifth Schedule' and 'Sixth Schedule'?
(A) Part III (Fundamental Rights)
(B) Part IV (Directive Principles)
(C) Part X (The Scheduled and Tribal Areas)
(D) Part XVI (Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes)

Ans :

(C) Part X (The Scheduled and Tribal Areas)
Part X of the Constitution, titled "The Scheduled and Tribal Areas," consists of Article 244 and Article 244A. Article 244 directly references the application of the Fifth and Sixth Schedules for the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas respectively.

31. Umaria is listed as a tribal-dominated district in which geographical region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Western Region
(B) Northern Region
(C) Southern Region
(D) Eastern Region

Ans :

(D) Eastern Region
The syllabus places Umaria, along with Shahdol, Anuppur, and Sidhi, within the group of tribal-dominated districts located in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh. These districts are known for significant populations of Gond, Kol, and Baiga tribes, among others.

32. Assertion (A): The Governor of a state has special powers regarding the applicability of laws in Scheduled Areas.
Reason (R): The Fifth Schedule aims to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes by allowing modifications to general laws.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true as the Governor can modify or exclude the application of Parliamentary or State laws in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule. Reason (R) is also true, as the primary purpose of these powers and the Fifth Schedule itself is to safeguard tribal interests, culture, and land by adapting laws to their specific context, thus explaining why the Governor holds these special powers.

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33. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional status of Scheduled Tribes:
1. Article 342 empowers the President to specify Scheduled Tribes.
2. The Sixth Schedule applies to Scheduled Areas in Madhya Pradesh.
3. Reservation in political representation is a constitutional safeguard.
4. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct as per Article 342. Statement 3 is correct as reservations are provided under Articles 330 and 332. Statement 2 is incorrect; the Fifth Schedule applies to Madhya Pradesh. Statement 4 is incorrect; the NCST is a constitutional body established under Article 338A, not a statutory body.

34. Match the Constitutional Provision (Column I) with its subject matter (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Article 342	a.	Administration of Scheduled Areas
2.	Article 244	b.	National Commission for STs
3.	Article 338A	c.	Specification of Scheduled Tribes
4.	Fifth Schedule	d.	Application of Fifth Schedule Provisions

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

58. Identify the correct statement regarding the powers related to Scheduled Tribes.
(A) State governments can add any tribe to the ST list through notification.
(B) The Fifth Schedule applies uniformly to all tribal groups across India.
(C) The National Commission for STs has a role in the planning process for tribal development.
(D) Tribes Advisory Councils have the power to legislate for Scheduled Areas.

Ans :

(C) The National Commission for STs has a role in the planning process for tribal development.
According to Article 338A(5)(c), one of the functions of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is to participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State.

59. What distinguishes 'Scheduled Areas' from other areas with tribal populations?
(A) Only Scheduled Tribes are allowed to reside there.
(B) They are subject to a special administrative regime under the Fifth Schedule.
(C) They are directly administered by the Central Government.
(D) All laws applicable in the state are automatically void in these areas.

Ans :

(B) They are subject to a special administrative regime under the Fifth Schedule.
The defining feature of 'Scheduled Areas' is that they are officially designated areas (predominantly tribal) where the special administrative provisions of the Fifth Schedule apply. This allows for greater protection of tribal interests through specific governance mechanisms, including the Governor's special powers.

60. Constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes include provisions related to all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Reservation in government services (Article 335)
(B) Representation in legislatures (Articles 330, 332)
(C) Establishment of a separate judicial system for tribes
(D) Protection from social injustice and exploitation (Article 46)

Ans :

(C) Establishment of a separate judicial system for tribes
While the Constitution provides extensive safeguards including reservations, political representation, and protection from exploitation (directed by Article 46 and enforced via specific laws and commissions), it does not mandate a completely separate judicial system exclusively for Scheduled Tribes within the mainstream legal framework, although traditional systems might be recognized locally.

61. Contrast the role of the National Commission for STs (NCST) with the State ST Commission.
(A) NCST operates nationally, while State Commissions focus on specific state issues.
(B) Only the NCST can investigate atrocities against STs.
(C) State Commissions have constitutional status, unlike the NCST.
(D) NCST deals only with policy, while State Commissions handle individual complaints.

Ans :

(A) NCST operates nationally, while State Commissions focus on specific state issues.
The primary difference lies in their jurisdiction and scope. The NCST (a constitutional body) operates at the national level, overseeing safeguards across India, while State ST Commissions (often statutory bodies) focus on monitoring implementation and addressing issues specific to their respective states. Both can investigate issues, but their mandate's geographical scope differs.

62. What does 'Socio-economic characteristics' of tribal communities typically include?
(A) Only their traditional religious beliefs.
(B) Their population density and growth rate.
(C) Aspects like livelihood patterns, income levels, education, health status.
(D) Their voting patterns in national elections.

Ans :

(C) Aspects like livelihood patterns, income levels, education, health status.
Socio-economic characteristics encompass a wide range of social and economic indicators used to describe a community's status. For tribes, this includes their primary means of livelihood (agriculture, forest produce collection), poverty levels, educational attainment, health indicators, access to basic amenities, and overall economic standing.

63. Which Article empowers the Governor to make regulations for peace and good government in Scheduled Areas, particularly concerning land transfer and money lending?
(A) Article 244(1)
(B) Article 338A
(C) Paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule
(D) Article 342

Ans :

(C) Paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule

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Governor. The Governor considers the advice but is not constitutionally obligated to follow it strictly. Statements A, B, and D accurately reflect provisions regarding the TAC's establishment, composition, and representation.

41. The term 'Scheduled Tribes' first appeared formally in which Act?
(A) Government of India Act, 1919
(B) Government of India Act, 1935
(C) Indian Independence Act, 1947
(D) The Constitution of India, 1950

Ans :

(B) Government of India Act, 1935
While tribal communities were recognized earlier, the term 'Scheduled Tribes' was formally introduced and listed in the Government of India Act, 1935. This marked the beginning of formal constitutional recognition which was later elaborated upon in the Constitution of India, 1950.

42. Which schedule provides for the creation of Autonomous District Councils?
(A) Fourth Schedule
(B) Fifth Schedule
(C) Sixth Schedule
(D) Tenth Schedule

Ans :

(C) Sixth Schedule
The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution specifically provides for the formation of Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) and Autonomous Regional Councils within the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. These councils have legislative, administrative, and judicial powers.

43. What is the primary meaning of 'Political Representation' for STs in the constitutional context?
(A) The right to form separate tribal states.
(B) Reserved seats in legislatures and local bodies.
(C) Funding allocated for tribal political activities.
(D) Representation through nominated tribal chiefs only.

Ans :

(B) Reserved seats in legislatures and local bodies.
In the constitutional framework, political representation for Scheduled Tribes primarily refers to the reservation of seats for members of these communities in the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the Legislative Assemblies of the States (Vidhan Sabhas), as mandated by Articles 330 and 332, respectively, ensuring their participation in law-making.

44. Which district is NOT listed among the tribal-dominated districts in the provided syllabus text?
(A) Dindori
(B) Anuppur
(C) Raisen
(D) Sidhi

Ans :

(C) Raisen
The provided text lists Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Mandla, Dindori, Shahdol, Anuppur, Umaria, and Sidhi as tribal-dominated districts. Raisen, while having some tribal population, is not explicitly mentioned in this specific list within the chapter overview.

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45. Select the correct statement regarding the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST).
(A) It has the powers of a civil court while investigating matters.
(B) It is headed by the Union Minister for Tribal Affairs.
(C) Its recommendations are binding on the government.
(D) It was established under the Government of India Act, 1935.

Ans :

(A) It has the powers of a civil court while investigating matters.
Article 338A(8) grants the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes the powers of a civil court while investigating any matter referred to it or inquiring into any complaint. This includes summoning persons, requiring discovery of documents, receiving evidence on affidavits, etc.. The Chairperson is appointed by the President, its recommendations are advisory, and it was established via the 89th Amendment, 2003.

46. The concept of 'Scheduled Areas' under the Fifth Schedule primarily aims to:
(A) Promote industrial development in tribal regions.
(B) Provide a protective administrative mechanism for tribal populations.
(C) Facilitate the acquisition of tribal land for national projects.
(D) Encourage the migration of non-tribals into these areas.

Ans :

(B) Provide a protective administrative mechanism for tribal populations.
The designation of 'Scheduled Areas' under the Fifth Schedule is intended to provide a special administrative framework focused on protecting the land, culture, and economic interests of the resident Scheduled Tribes from exploitation and to allow for governance more suited to their specific needs and conditions.

47. The powers of the Governor under the Fifth Schedule include all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Modifying the application of state laws to Scheduled Areas.
(B) Making regulations for peace and good government in Scheduled Areas.
(C) Prohibiting or restricting the transfer of land by tribals.
(D) Appointing the Chairman of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

Ans :

(D) Appointing the Chairman of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.
The Governor has powers related to law application, making regulations (especially concerning land transfer and money lending), and overseeing the Tribes Advisory Council within the state's Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule. However, the appointment of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and Members of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is done by the President of India.

48. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
1. Enactment of the Constitution of India.
2. Establishment of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) as a separate body.
3. Inclusion of the term 'Scheduled Tribes' in the Government of India Act, 1935.
4. 89th Constitutional Amendment Act.

Options:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

Ans :

(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The term 'Scheduled Tribes' was included in the Government of India Act, 1935 (3). The Constitution of India was enacted in 1950 (1). The 89th Amendment Act was passed in 2003 (4), which led to the establishment of the NCST as a separate body under Article 338A, bifurcating it from the previous combined commission (2) effective from 2004.

49. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has several districts designated as having high tribal concentrations.
Reason (R): The state has a significant overall tribal population belonging to diverse groups like Gonds and Bhils.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true, as districts like Jhabua, Mandla, Dhar etc., are known tribal concentration areas. Reason (R) is also true; Madhya Pradesh has one of the largest tribal populations in India, with major groups like Bhils and Gonds contributing significantly to this demographic. The large and diverse overall tribal population naturally leads to high concentrations in certain districts, making R the correct explanation for A.

50. Identify the correct statements regarding the constitutional framework for tribes:
1. Article 244 deals with the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas.
2. The Governor submits an annual report to the President regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas.
3. The Sixth Schedule grants more autonomy to tribal areas compared to the Fifth Schedule.
4. All tribal communities residing in India are automatically listed as Scheduled Tribes.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is correct; the Governor is required to submit an annual report (or whenever required by the President) to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State. Statement 3 is correct; the Autonomous District Councils under the Sixth Schedule generally have greater legislative and judicial powers than the framework under the Fifth Schedule. Statement 4 is incorrect; only communities specified by the President under Article 342 and subsequently modified by Parliament are listed as Scheduled Tribes.

51. Which region of Madhya Pradesh, according to the syllabus, includes the tribal-dominated districts of Mandla and Dindori?
(A) Northern Plains
(B) Malwa Plateau
(C) Southern/Southeastern Region
(D) Bundelkhand Region

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Ans :

(C) Southern/Southeastern Region
Mandla and Dindori districts, known for significant Gond and Baiga populations, are geographically located in the southern and southeastern parts of Madhya Pradesh, bordering the Satpura and Maikal ranges. This region is distinctly identified as having a high tribal concentration.

52. What is the primary objective of reserving seats for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) To ensure financial autonomy for tribal villages.
(B) To promote traditional tribal governance systems exclusively.
(C) To ensure their participation in local self-governance.
(D) To limit the powers of the State Election Commission.

Ans :

(C) To ensure their participation in local self-governance.
Reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats (at all three levels) is mandated by the Constitution (Article 243D) to ensure that tribal communities have representation and can participate effectively in decision-making processes at the local level, addressing their specific needs and concerns within the framework of local self-government.

53. Which specific constitutional schedule is mentioned in Article 244(1)?
(A) Fourth Schedule
(B) Fifth Schedule
(C) Sixth Schedule
(D) Seventh Schedule

Ans :

(B) Fifth Schedule
Article 244(1) explicitly states that the provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in states other than Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. It directly links this article to the Fifth Schedule's framework.

54. The "Protection of Rights" for Scheduled Tribes, as mentioned in the syllabus, primarily involves safeguarding them from what?
(A) International conflicts
(B) Natural disasters
(C) Social discrimination and economic exploitation
(D) Mandatory military service

Ans :

(C) Social discrimination and economic exploitation
Constitutional safeguards and protective laws aim primarily to shield Scheduled Tribes from various forms of social injustice, discrimination (like untouchability, though more associated with SCs, STs also face discrimination), and economic exploitation, including land alienation, unfair labor practices, and indebtedness.

55. How many members should constitute the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) according to the Fifth Schedule?
(A) Exactly 10 members
(B) Not more than 20 members
(C) Between 25 and 30 members
(D) A minimum of 50 members

Ans :

(B) Not more than 20 members
Paragraph 4(2) of the Fifth Schedule specifies that the Tribes Advisory Council shall consist of not more than twenty members. This provision sets an upper limit on the size of the council, ensuring it remains a functional advisory body.

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56. Alirajpur is identified as a tribal-dominated district located in which part of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Eastern MP
(B) Northern MP
(C) Western MP
(D) Central MP

Ans :

(C) Western MP
Alirajpur, formerly part of Jhabua district, is located in the westernmost part of Madhya Pradesh. It is specifically listed in the syllabus as a district with a very high concentration of tribal population, predominantly Bhils and Bhilalas.

57. Which of the following statements about the demographic profile of tribes in MP is likely incorrect based on general knowledge?
(A) Tribal populations show variations in literacy rates across different groups.
(B) The sex ratio among tribal communities might differ from the state average.
(C) Tribal population growth rates are uniformly lower than the non-tribal population.
(D) Socio-economic characteristics vary significantly among different tribal groups.

Ans :

(C) Tribal population growth rates are uniformly lower than the non-tribal population.
While specific data varies, it's not accurate to assume tribal population growth rates are uniformly lower. Historically, some tribal groups might have had higher growth rates due to various socio-economic factors, although overall development trends can influence this. Uniformly lower rates is an unlikely generalization.

80. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding tribal geography and the Constitution:
(A) Jhabua District - Western MP Tribal Concentration
(B) Fifth Schedule - Applicable to Madhya Pradesh
(C) Sixth Schedule - Applicable to Madhya Pradesh
(D) Article 342 - Constitutional basis for identifying STs

Ans :

(C) Sixth Schedule - Applicable to Madhya Pradesh
The Sixth Schedule, dealing with administration of tribal areas through Autonomous District Councils, is applicable only to specific northeastern states (Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram) and not to Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh falls under the purview of the Fifth Schedule regarding Scheduled Areas.

81. Arrange the following constitutional mechanisms related to STs in the order they typically function or were established:
1. Specification of a community as ST by the President.
2. Establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council in a state with Scheduled Areas.
3. Monitoring of safeguards by the National Commission for STs.
4. Application of Fifth Schedule provisions to a designated Scheduled Area.

Options:
(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 4, 1, 3, 2
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

Ans :

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
First, a community needs to be specified as an ST (1). Then, an area predominantly inhabited by them might be designated a Scheduled Area, bringing Fifth Schedule provisions into play (4). If a state has Scheduled Areas, a TAC must be established (2). The NCST then monitors the working of all these safeguards (3).

82. The functions of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes include:
(A) Directly implementing welfare schemes.
(B) Appointing tribal chiefs.
(C) Investigating complaints regarding deprivation of rights.
(D) Allocating funds for state tribal departments.

Ans :

(C) Investigating complaints regarding deprivation of rights.
As per Article 338A(5)(b), a key function of the NCST is to inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguards of the Scheduled Tribes. While it advises on planning and evaluates development, direct implementation and fund allocation are typically governmental functions.

83. Which body determines the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and Members of the NCST?
(A) The Parliament
(B) The Prime Minister's Office
(C) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs
(D) The President of India

Ans :

(D) The President of India
Article 338A(2) explicitly states that the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members so appointed shall be such as the President may by rule determine. This power is vested in the President.

84. The constitution mandates the establishment of a Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) in states having what?
(A) Any tribal population
(B) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
(C) Scheduled Areas
(D) Sixth Schedule status

Ans :

(C) Scheduled Areas
Paragraph 4(1) of the Fifth Schedule mandates that "There shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein and, if the President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas therein, a Tribes Advisory Council..." The primary requirement is the presence of Scheduled Areas.

85. The existence of diverse tribal groups like Gonds, Bhils, Baigas, Sahariyas, and Korkus points to Madhya Pradesh's:
(A) Uniform tribal culture
(B) Rich tribal diversity
(C) Lack of constitutional protection
(D) Recent tribal migrations

Ans :

(B) Rich tribal diversity
The presence of multiple distinct major tribal communities, each with its own history, language, social structure, and cultural practices (as indicated by listing Gonds, Bhils, Baigas, Sahariyas, Korkus etc. in Chapter 22 context), highlights the significant ethnic and cultural diversity among the tribal population of Madhya Pradesh.

86. Article 338A establishing the NCST was inserted by which Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) 42nd Amendment Act

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Paragraph 5 of the Fifth Schedule specifically grants the Governor the power to make regulations for the peace and good government of any Scheduled Area. This includes regulations prohibiting or restricting the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes and regulating the allotment of land and the business of money-lending.

64. The concentration of tribes in districts like Jhabua and Alirajpur highlights the importance of which tribal group in western Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gond
(B) Baiga
(C) Korku
(D) Bhil

Ans :

(D) Bhil
The western districts of Madhya Pradesh, particularly Jhabua and Alirajpur (and also Dhar, Khargone, Barwani), are predominantly inhabited by the Bhil tribe and related groups like Bhilalas and Pateliyas. Their high concentration defines the tribal demography of this region.

65. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes submits its annual report to whom?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Parliament
(C) The President of India
(D) The Chief Justice of India

Ans :

(C) The President of India
Article 338A(5)(d) specifies that it shall be the duty of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes to present to the President, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards provided for STs. The President then causes these reports to be laid before Parliament.

66. What is a key purpose of identifying tribal dominated regions in a state like Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To create exclusive zones barred for non-tribals.
(B) To facilitate targeted anthropological research.
(C) To allocate resources and plan development specific to tribal needs.
(D) To establish military bases in strategic locations.

Ans :

(C) To allocate resources and plan development specific to tribal needs.
Identifying regions with high tribal populations allows for focused developmental planning and resource allocation. This ensures that government schemes for education, health, livelihood, and infrastructure are effectively implemented to address the specific socio-economic conditions and needs of the tribal communities in those areas.

67. The provisions of the Fifth Schedule apply to Scheduled Areas in all Indian states EXCEPT:
(A) Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Jharkhand
(B) Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra
(C) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
(D) Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh

Ans :

(C) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram
Article 244(1) explicitly states that the Fifth Schedule applies to Scheduled Areas and STs in any state other than the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. These four northeastern states are covered under the provisions of the Sixth Schedule (Article 244(2)).

68. The geographical spread of tribes across Madhya Pradesh means they are found in which types of areas?
(A) Only in the major cities
(B) Exclusively along the Narmada river valley
(C) Concentrated primarily in the northern plains
(D) Distributed across various districts, with higher concentrations in specific regions

Ans :

(D) Distributed across various districts, with higher concentrations in specific regions
The syllabus indicates tribes are spread geographically but with notable concentrations in specific districts and regions (western, southern, eastern). This implies a wide distribution across the state, not confinement to just cities, a single river valley, or one specific geographical zone.

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69. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the constitutional framework for Scheduled Tribes.
(A) Article 46 directs the State to promote the educational and economic interests of STs.
(B) Special grants under Article 275 can be given for tribal welfare.
(C) The Sixth Schedule establishes Tribes Advisory Councils in Northeastern states.
(D) Reservation for STs in Lok Sabha is provided under Article 330.

Ans :

(C) The Sixth Schedule establishes Tribes Advisory Councils in Northeastern states.
The Sixth Schedule establishes Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) and Regional Councils in the specified Northeastern states, not Tribes Advisory Councils (TACs). TACs are a feature associated with the Fifth Schedule, applicable in states having Scheduled Areas (or STs if directed by the President).

70. Which statement accurately describes a function of the State Scheduled Tribes Commission?
(A) It has the power to amend the list of Scheduled Tribes for the state.
(B) It oversees the administration of Scheduled Areas directly.
(C) It investigates matters relating to deprivation of rights of STs within the state.
(D) It appoints the Governor for the state.

Ans :

(C) It investigates matters relating to deprivation of rights of STs within the state.
State ST Commissions are typically empowered to inquire into specific complaints regarding the violation of rights and safeguards provided to Scheduled Tribes within their respective states and recommend remedial actions to the state government. They act as state-level monitoring and grievance redressal bodies.

71. Why are 'Reservation Policies' considered a crucial safeguard for Scheduled Tribes?
(A) They guarantee higher income levels for all tribal members.
(B) They aim to ensure adequate representation in education, employment, and politics.
(C) They provide separate electorates for tribal communities.
(D) They exempt Scheduled Tribes from all forms of taxation.

Ans :

(B) They aim to ensure adequate representation in education, employment, and politics.
Reservation policies are designed to counteract historical disadvantages and ensure that Scheduled Tribes, who have faced exclusion, get fair opportunities and adequate representation in government jobs, admissions to educational institutions, and seats in legislative bodies, thereby promoting their integration and upliftment.

72. The Constitution provides special provisions for Scheduled Tribes related to all of the following aspects EXCEPT:
(A) Political representation
(B) Land rights protection
(C) Representation in international bodies
(D) Socio-economic development

Ans :

(C) Representation in international bodies
While the Constitution provides extensive safeguards concerning political representation within India (legislatures, local bodies), protection of land rights (especially in Scheduled Areas), and promotion of socio-economic development (through various articles and schemes), it does not explicitly mandate or guarantee representation for Indian STs in international organizations or bodies.

73. How does the process of specifying STs (Art 342) differ from designating Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule, Para 6)?
(A) ST specification is done by Parliament, Scheduled Area designation by the President.
(B) ST specification involves community identification, Scheduled Area designation involves territory identification.
(C) ST specification requires Governor consultation, Scheduled Area designation does not.
(D) ST specification applies nationwide, Scheduled Area designation is state-specific.

Ans :

(B) ST specification involves community identification, Scheduled Area designation involves territory identification.
Article 342 deals with identifying and notifying specific tribal communities that meet the criteria for ST status. Paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule deals with identifying and declaring specific geographical territories (usually with tribal predominance) as Scheduled Areas, which then come under the special administrative provisions of that Schedule.

74. What are 'Constitutional Provisions and Safeguards' in the context of Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Traditional laws followed by tribal communities.
(B) Specific articles, schedules, and laws within the Indian Constitution designed to protect and promote tribal interests.
(C) Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for welfare schemes.
(D) Resolutions passed by the United Nations regarding indigenous peoples.

Ans :

(B) Specific articles, schedules, and laws within the Indian Constitution designed to protect and promote tribal interests.
Constitutional provisions and safeguards refer to the legally enforceable articles (like 342, 244, 330, 332, 335, 46, 275) and schedules (Fifth and Sixth) embedded within the Constitution of India itself, which grant special status, rights, reservations, and protective measures to Scheduled Tribes.

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75. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) consists of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and how many other Members?
(A) One other Member
(B) Three other Members
(C) Five other Members
(D) Seven other Members

Ans :

(B) Three other Members
According to Article 338A(2), the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes shall consist of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson, and three other Members. The conditions of service and tenure of office are determined by the President.

76. Assertion (A): The Fifth Schedule grants significant legislative powers to the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC).
Reason (R): The TAC's primary role is to advise the Governor on tribal welfare matters.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is false but R is true.
(D) Both A and R are false.

Ans :

(C) A is false but R is true.
Assertion (A) is false; the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) under the Fifth Schedule does not possess legislative powers. Its function is primarily advisory. Reason (R) is true; the main role of the TAC is indeed to advise the Governor on matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the state.

77. Consider the following regarding the administration of tribal areas:
1. Article 244(1) pertains to the Fifth Schedule.
2. Autonomous District Councils are established under the Fifth Schedule.
3. The Governor can modify central laws for Scheduled Areas.
4. Tribes Advisory Councils must have a majority of non-tribal members.

Which statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1 and 4 only

Ans :

(A) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct. Statement 3 is correct, as the Governor can direct that Acts of Parliament shall apply with modifications or not apply at all. Statement 2 is incorrect; ADCs are under the Sixth Schedule. Statement 4 is incorrect; the Fifth Schedule requires about three-fourths of TAC members to be ST representatives in the State Assembly.

78. Match the entity (Column I) with its primary function/ characteristic (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	President of India	a.	Advise Governor on Tribal Welfare
2.	Governor	b.	Specify Scheduled Tribes (Initial Notification)
3.	National Commission for STs	c.	Monitor Constitutional Safeguards Nationally
4.	Tribes Advisory Council	d.	Make regulations for peace in Scheduled Areas

Options:
(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(C) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
The President issues the initial notification specifying Scheduled Tribes (1-b). The Governor makes regulations for peace and good government in Scheduled Areas (2-d). The National Commission for STs monitors safeguards nationally (3-c). The Tribes Advisory Council advises the Governor on tribal welfare (4-a).

79. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding constitutional articles and their content concerning STs:
(A) Article 330 - Reservation for STs in State Assemblies
(B) Article 335 - Claims of SCs and STs to services and posts
(C) Article 342 - Establishment of National Commission for STs
(D) Article 244 - Grants from Union to States for ST welfare

Ans :

(B) Article 335 - Claims of SCs and STs to services and posts
Article 335 correctly relates to considering the claims of SCs and STs in appointments to services and posts, consistent with administrative efficiency. Article 330 is for Lok Sabha reservations (not State Assemblies - that's Art 332). Article 342 is for specifying STs (NCST is Art 338A). Article 244 deals with administration (Grants are under Art 275).

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Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
Article 342 deals with the Specification of Scheduled Tribes (1-c). Article 244(1) mandates the Application of Fifth Schedule Provisions (2-d). Article 338A establishes the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (3-b). The Fifth Schedule itself contains provisions for the Administration of Scheduled Areas (4-a).

35. Identify the correctly matched pair relating to tribal concentration in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Mandla - Primarily Bhil Population
(B) Jhabua - Primarily Gond Population
(C) Shahdol - Eastern Tribal Belt
(D) Dhar - Northern Tribal Belt

Ans :

(C) Shahdol - Eastern Tribal Belt
Shahdol is correctly identified as being part of the eastern tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh. Mandla is known more for Gonds, Jhabua for Bhils, and Dhar is in the western belt, not northern.

36. Identify the incorrectly matched pair regarding Constitutional Schedules and their scope:
(A) Fifth Schedule - Administration of Scheduled Areas in most states
(B) Sixth Schedule - Administration of Tribal Areas in specific Northeastern states
(C) Article 244(1) - Refers to the Sixth Schedule
(D) Article 244(2) - Refers to the Sixth Schedule

Ans :

(C) Article 244(1) - Refers to the Sixth Schedule
Article 244(1) refers to the application of the Fifth Schedule, not the Sixth. Article 244(2) refers to the application of the Sixth Schedule. The descriptions for the Fifth and Sixth Schedules themselves are generally correct in options A and B.

37. Why is geographical isolation often considered a characteristic of Scheduled Tribes?
(A) It facilitates easier administration by the government.
(B) It has historically limited their interaction with mainstream society, preserving distinct cultures.
(C) It ensures they have exclusive access to forest resources.
(D) It prevents them from participating in national elections.

Ans :

(B) It has historically limited their interaction with mainstream society, preserving distinct cultures.
Geographical isolation, often in hilly or forested terrains, has historically limited contact between tribal communities and the wider population. This isolation contributes to the preservation of their unique social structures, cultural practices, languages, and economic systems, distinguishing them from mainstream society.

38. Which constitutional body monitors safeguards and reports on the working of constitutional provisions for STs?
(A) State Human Rights Commission
(B) National Human Rights Commission
(C) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
(D) Law Commission of India

Ans :

(C) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
A key function of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), as outlined under Article 338A, is to monitor all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution or any other law and to report to the President upon the working of those safeguards annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit.

39. The power to declare an area as a 'Scheduled Area' rests with whom?
(A) The Governor of the State
(B) The State Legislature
(C) The President of India
(D) The Parliament of India

Ans :

(C) The President of India
According to paragraph 6 of the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution, the President of India is empowered to declare any area as a Scheduled Area or direct that any part or whole of a Scheduled Area cease to be one. The President can also alter the boundaries of Scheduled Areas after consultation with the Governor of the concerned state.

40. Which statement about the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) is incorrect?
(A) It must be established in every state having Scheduled Areas.
(B) It consists of not more than twenty members.
(C) The Governor must act according to the advice of the TAC.
(D) About three-fourths of TAC members should be ST representatives from the State Assembly.

Ans :

(C) The Governor must act according to the advice of the TAC.
While the Tribes Advisory Council's role is to advise the Governor on matters concerning the welfare and advancement of Scheduled Tribes, its advice is generally considered advisory and not binding on the

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(B) 44th Amendment Act
(C) 89th Amendment Act
(D) 91st Amendment Act

Ans :

(C) 89th Amendment Act
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was given separate constitutional status by bifurcating the earlier combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. This was achieved through the Constitution (Eighty-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2003, which inserted the new Article 338A.

87. Which commission at the national level is constitutionally mandated to look after the interests of Scheduled Tribes?
(A) National Human Rights Commission
(B) National Commission for Minorities
(C) National Commission for Women
(D) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

Ans :

(D) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), established under Article 338A of the Constitution, is the specific constitutional body mandated to safeguard the rights and interests, monitor implementation of protections, and advise on the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes across India.

88. Which of the following statements regarding the Fifth Schedule is incorrect?
(A) It allows the Governor to regulate money-lending affecting STs in Scheduled Areas.
(B) It mandates that all members of the TAC must be Scheduled Tribe members.
(C) It requires the Governor to submit reports on Scheduled Area administration to the President.
(D) It applies to states like Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, and Odisha.

Ans :

(B) It mandates that all members of the TAC must be Scheduled Tribe members.
The Fifth Schedule (Para 4(2)) states that three-fourths of the members of the Tribes Advisory Council shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State. It does not mandate that all members must be from Scheduled Tribes; there can be other members up to one-fourth.

89. Identify the correct statement about tribal demography in Madhya Pradesh based on the syllabus context.
(A) The tribal population is evenly distributed across all districts.
(B) Population density is uniformly high in all tribal areas.
(C) There are specific districts identified with higher concentrations of tribal populations.
(D) The tribal population growth rate is stagnant across the state.

Ans :

(C) There are specific districts identified with higher concentrations of tribal populations.
The syllabus explicitly mentions the geographical spread involves concentrations in specific districts like Jhabua, Mandla, Shahdol, etc., indicating an uneven distribution rather than an even spread. This concentration in certain areas is a key demographic feature.

90. The inclusion of 'Scheduled Tribes' under the Constitution primarily reflects a policy of:
(A) Assimilation
(B) Segregation
(C) Protective discrimination and integration
(D) Non-interference

Ans :

(C) Protective discrimination and integration
The constitutional provisions for STs represent a policy of 'protective discrimination' or affirmative action, providing special safeguards and benefits to counteract historical disadvantages and ensure their protection. The ultimate aim is their integration into the national mainstream while respecting their distinct identity and promoting their development.

91. The powers of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) under Article 338A(8) are akin to those of a civil court for all the following purposes EXCEPT:
(A) Summoning and enforcing attendance of any person
(B) Receiving evidence on affidavits
(C) Issuing commissions for examination of witnesses
(D) Awarding criminal punishments like imprisonment

Ans :

(D) Awarding criminal punishments like imprisonment
While the NCST has powers equivalent to a civil court for investigation and inquiry purposes (summoning witnesses, examining documents, receiving evidence), it does not have the power to adjudicate criminal cases or award punishments like imprisonment, which are functions of the criminal judiciary.

92. Compare the constitutional status of the National Commission for STs (NCST) and a typical State ST Commission.
(A) Both are constitutional bodies established under Article 338A.
(B) NCST is constitutional (Art 338A), while State Commissions are often statutory or executive bodies.

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33. Assertion (A): The Government of India identifies certain tribal groups as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
Reason (R): These groups face higher levels of socio-economic vulnerability compared to other Scheduled Tribes, necessitating focused interventions.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; the government does classify certain tribes as PVTGs. Reason (R) is also true, as these groups exhibit characteristics like declining population, low literacy, and economic backwardness, indicating greater vulnerability. Reason (R) directly explains why the government created the PVTG category – to acknowledge this heightened vulnerability and target interventions accordingly.

34. Consider the following statements regarding tribal welfare in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Eklavya Model Residential Schools aim to provide quality education to ST students.
2. The Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana focuses solely on healthcare for tribes.
3. Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya are classified as PVTGs in the state.
4. SCA to TSS funds are primarily used for cultural promotion activities.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(A) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct; EMRS provides quality residential education. Statement 3 is correct; Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya are the PVTGs in MP. Statement 2 is incorrect; VKY aims for holistic development, not just healthcare. Statement 4 is incorrect; SCA to TSS primarily funds income generation and critical infrastructure gaps, not mainly cultural promotion. Thus, only statements 1 and 3 are correct.

35. Match the Tribe (Column I) with its associated characteristic or primary location (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Bhil	a.	Patalkot Valley, PVTG
2.	Gond	b.	Shifting Cultivation (Bewar)
3.	Baiga	c.	Largest Tribe, Western MP
4.	Bharia	d.	Eastern/Southeastern MP

Choose the correct code:
(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
1. Bhil is the largest tribe and concentrated in Western MP (1-c).
2. Gond is primarily found in Eastern/Southeastern MP (2-d).
3. Baiga is traditionally associated with Bewar or shifting cultivation (3-b).
4. Bharia is a PVTG notably found in the Patalkot Valley (4-a).

Therefore, the correct matching is 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a.

36. What is meant by 'Cultural Practices' in the study of tribal communities?
(A) Only the economic transactions within the tribe.
(B) The established ways of thinking, behaving, rituals, ceremonies, and artistic expressions unique to a group.
(C) The formal political structure and leadership roles.
(D) The methods used for constructing houses and settlements.

Ans :

(B) The established ways of thinking, behaving, rituals, ceremonies, and artistic expressions unique to a group.
Cultural practices encompass the wide range of activities, beliefs, values, customs, and expressive forms that characterize a particular social group, such as a tribe. This includes their rituals, ceremonies (related to birth, marriage, death), festivals, religious beliefs, social etiquette, language, music, dance, art, folklore, and traditional knowledge systems, which collectively define their unique way of life.

37. Besides Baiga and Bharia, which other tribe is recognized as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gond
(B) Bhil

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by the Governor of the state, who also frames the rules for its functioning, as per the Fifth Schedule provisions.

99. Which Article of the Constitution provides the basis for specifying a community as a Scheduled Tribe?
(A) Article 244
(B) Article 330
(C) Article 342
(D) Article 338

Ans :

(C) Article 342
Article 342 is the specific constitutional provision that empowers the President (in consultation with the Governor) to specify, by public notification, the tribes or tribal communities which shall be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution in relation to a particular State or Union Territory.

100. The overall purpose of Chapter 21, focusing on Tribal Population and Constitutional Provisions, is to understand:
(A) Only the geographical location of tribes in MP.
(B) The demographic profile and the special legal/ administrative framework for STs.
(C) The history of tribal revolts against British rule.
(D) The process of electing tribal representatives to Parliament.

Ans :

(B) The demographic profile and the special legal/ administrative framework for STs.
Chapter 21 aims to cover the distribution and population characteristics (demography) of tribes in MP, alongside the crucial constitutional provisions (like Articles 342, 244, Fifth Schedule) and safeguards (reservations, commissions) designed specifically for the protection and welfare of these communities within the Indian legal and administrative system.

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Sahariya, Korku, Kol, Bharia, Halba, and Pardhan as the major tribes focused upon for Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, Munda is the exception in this specific list.

12. How does the geographical concentration of the Bhil tribe primarily differ from that of the Gond tribe in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhils are concentrated in the east, while Gonds are in the west.
(B) Bhils are concentrated in the west, while Gonds are in the east/southeast.
(C) Both Bhils and Gonds are primarily found in the northern districts.
(D) Both Bhils and Gonds are primarily found in the Satpura region.

Ans :

(B) Bhils are concentrated in the west, while Gonds are in the east/southeast.
There is a distinct geographical distribution difference between the two largest tribes of Madhya Pradesh. The Bhil tribe predominantly inhabits the western districts (Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, etc.), often bordering Gujarat and Rajasthan. In contrast, the Gond tribe is mainly concentrated in the eastern and southeastern districts (Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Chhindwara, etc.).

13. The Pardhan tribe is traditionally associated with which major tribal group, often serving as their priests and bards?
(A) Bhil
(B) Korku
(C) Gond
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(C) Gond
The Pardhan tribe has a traditional association with the Gond tribe. Historically, they served as the priests, genealogists, musicians, and bards for the Gonds, preserving their myths, legends, and history through oral traditions and music. They are considered a sub-group or closely affiliated community within the larger Gond social structure.

14. Which tribal group in Madhya Pradesh, residing mainly around Rewa, Satna, and Sidhi districts, shares its name with a major river tributary?
(A) Korku
(B) Kol
(C) Bharia
(D) Halba

Ans :

(B) Kol
The Kol tribe is primarily found in the northeastern districts of Madhya Pradesh, including Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, and Shahdol. Their name is similar to the 'Kolar' river, although the primary association is their distinct tribal identity and geographical location within the state.

15. What aspect of tribal life does 'Social Structure' primarily refer to in the context of studying major tribes like Gonds and Bhils?
(A) Their traditional economic activities and occupations.
(B) Their systems of kinship, clan organization, marriage rules, and social hierarchy.
(C) Their religious beliefs, rituals, and practices.
(D) Their forms of artistic expression like painting and dance.

Ans :

(B) Their systems of kinship, clan organization, marriage rules, and social hierarchy.
Social structure refers to the patterned social arrangements in society that are both emergent from and determinant of the actions of individuals. In the context of tribal studies, this includes examining their kinship systems (how lineage is traced), clan organization (Gotra system), rules governing marriage (endogamy/exogamy), family structures, and any existing social stratification or hierarchy within the community.

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16. What are some common issues and challenges faced by Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) like Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Lack of political representation and over-reliance on technology.
(B) High literacy rates and easy access to urban markets.
(C) Poor health indicators, educational backwardness, livelihood insecurity, and potential displacement.
(D) Excessive land ownership and conflicts arising from surplus resources.

Ans :

(C) Poor health indicators, educational backwardness, livelihood insecurity, and potential displacement.
PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh face a multitude of interconnected challenges. These often include poor health outcomes due to malnutrition and limited healthcare access, low levels of literacy and educational attainment, economic vulnerability stemming from dependence on forest resources or marginal agriculture, and threats of displacement due to development projects or land alienation.

17. The Halba tribe is primarily found in which district of Madhya Pradesh, known for its association with weaving traditions?

6. The Korku tribe, known for their distinct language and settlement patterns, primarily inhabit which region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Northern plains (Gwalior-Chambal region)
(B) Eastern plateau (Baghelkhand region)
(C) Southern parts, particularly the Satpura range districts
(D) Western Malwa region

Ans :

(C) Southern parts, particularly the Satpura range districts
The Korku tribe is primarily found in the southern districts of Madhya Pradesh, especially those encompassing the Satpura mountain range. This includes districts like Khandwa, Burhanpur, Betul, and Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram). They have unique cultural practices and speak the Korku language, which belongs to the Munda language family.

7. The Sahariya tribe, one of the PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh, is mainly concentrated in which geographical region of the state?
(A) Nimar Plains
(B) Bundelkhand Region
(C) North-Western Districts (Gwalior-Chambal Division)
(D) Malwa Plateau

Ans :

(C) North-Western Districts (Gwalior-Chambal Division)
The Sahariya tribe, classified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG), resides predominantly in the north-western districts of Madhya Pradesh. Their main concentration is found in the Gwalior and Chambal divisions, including districts like Sheopur, Shivpuri, Guna, and Morena. They often face significant challenges related to health and livelihood.

8. Which of the following statements accurately describes the status of the Bharia tribe in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They are the largest tribal group in the state.
(B) They are primarily located in the Malwa region.
(C) They are recognized as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).
(D) They are known for their expertise in metalworking.

Ans :

(C) They are recognized as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).
The Bharia tribe is officially designated as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) in Madhya Pradesh. A significant population resides in the Patalkot valley of Chhindwara district. They are known for their unique lifestyle and dependence on forest resources, facing challenges common to PVTGs.

9. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the major tribes of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The Bhils are the most populous tribe in the state.
(B) The Gonds have several sub-tribes like Pardhan and Agaria.
(C) The Baiga tribe traditionally practiced settled agriculture extensively.
(D) The Korku tribe is mainly found in the Satpura region.

Ans :

(C) The Baiga tribe traditionally practiced settled agriculture extensively.
The incorrect statement is that the Baiga tribe traditionally practiced settled agriculture extensively. Historically, the Baiga practiced 'Bewar' or shifting cultivation and were reluctant to use the plough. While many now engage in agriculture, their tradition is strongly linked to shifting cultivation. The other statements regarding Bhils, Gonds, and Korkus are generally accurate.

10. The classification of certain tribes as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) primarily emphasizes their need for what?
(A) Political representation in the state legislature.
(B) Preferential treatment in urban employment schemes.
(C) Special conservation efforts for their traditional art forms.
(D) Targeted development interventions due to higher socio-economic fragility.

Ans :

(D) Targeted development interventions due to higher socio-economic fragility.
The designation of PVTG highlights the specific and heightened socio-economic vulnerabilities faced by these groups, such as extreme poverty, low health indicators, declining populations, and reliance on pre-agricultural technologies. This classification underscores the necessity for specially designed and focused welfare programs and development interventions to address their unique challenges and promote their well-being.

11. Which of the following is NOT listed as one of the major tribes of Madhya Pradesh in the provided syllabus context?
(A) Gond
(B) Bhil
(C) Munda
(D) Kol

Ans :

(C) Munda
While the Munda tribe is a significant tribal group in India, particularly in Jharkhand and Odisha, the provided syllabus context for Chapter 22 lists Gond, Bhil, Baiga,

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(C) State Commissions have more powers than the NCST.
(D) Both derive their powers directly from the Fifth Schedule.

Ans :

(B) NCST is constitutional (Art 338A), while State Commissions are often statutory or executive bodies.
The NCST has a clear constitutional status derived directly from Article 338A. State-level commissions for Scheduled Tribes, while important, are often established through state legislation (making them statutory bodies) or government resolutions (executive bodies), lacking the same direct constitutional entrenchment as the NCST.

93. What does 'Geographical Spread' refer to in the context of tribal populations?
(A) The total land area owned by tribal communities.
(B) The pattern of distribution of tribal communities across different regions and districts.
(C) The altitude at which most tribal communities reside.
(D) The migratory routes followed by nomadic tribal groups.

Ans :

(B) The pattern of distribution of tribal communities across different regions and districts.
'Geographical Spread' refers to how the tribal population is distributed spatially within a given area, such as a state. It describes which regions, districts, or geographical zones have higher or lower concentrations of these communities, outlining their location patterns.

94. Which schedule allows the Parliament to amend its provisions by a simple majority, not requiring a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368?
(A) Fifth Schedule
(B) Sixth Schedule
(C) Both Fifth and Sixth Schedules
(D) Neither Fifth nor Sixth Schedule

Ans :

(C) Both Fifth and Sixth Schedules
Paragraph 7 of the Fifth Schedule and Paragraph 21 of the Sixth Schedule explicitly state that Parliament may amend any of their provisions by law, and such an amendment shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for the purposes of Article 368. This allows for flexibility in adapting administrative structures.

95. The identification of districts like Shahdol and Anuppur relates to tribal concentrations in which part of MP?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Nimar Region
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Eastern Madhya Pradesh

Ans :

(D) Eastern Madhya Pradesh
Shahdol, Anuppur, Umaria, and Sidhi are explicitly listed in the syllabus as tribal-dominated districts located in the eastern region of Madhya Pradesh, bordering states like Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh.

96. Protection of rights for Scheduled Tribes includes safeguarding their rights over traditional resources like:
(A) Urban real estate
(B) Industrial patents
(C) Forest produce and land
(D) Offshore oil reserves

Ans :

(C) Forest produce and land
A crucial aspect of protecting tribal rights involves safeguarding their traditional access to and control over land, water, and forests, including minor forest produce, which are often integral to their livelihoods and culture. Laws like the Forest Rights Act, 2006, address this.

97. The existence of National and State Scheduled Tribes Commissions primarily serves the purpose of:
(A) Conducting tribal census operations.
(B) Providing a dedicated mechanism to protect tribal rights and monitor welfare.
(C) Managing tribal museums and cultural centers.
(D) Organizing national tribal sports events.

Ans :

(B) Providing a dedicated mechanism to protect tribal rights and monitor welfare.
The core mandate of both the National and State ST Commissions is to act as watchdog bodies, ensuring that constitutional and legal safeguards for Scheduled Tribes are properly implemented, investigating violations, and advising the government on welfare and development measures.

98. Who appoints the members of the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC)?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Governor of the State
(C) The Chief Minister of the State
(D) The State Legislative Assembly

Ans :

(B) The Governor of the State
While the composition regarding ST representation from the assembly is specified, the actual appointment of the members of the Tribes Advisory Council is typically done

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(A) Jhabua
(B) Mandla
(C) Balaghat
(D) Shivpuri

Ans :

(C) Balaghat
While present in other areas, the Halba tribe has a significant concentration in the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh, bordering Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh. They are known for their historical association with military service and, in some areas, weaving. Balaghat's location facilitates their presence in this region.

18. Which government scheme specifically aims to provide quality education through residential schools for Scheduled Tribe students, including those in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana
(B) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)
(C) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes (SCA to TSS)
(D) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)

Ans :

(B) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)
The Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) scheme focuses on establishing quality residential schools for Scheduled Tribe (ST) students in remote areas across India, including Madhya Pradesh. The objective is to provide holistic education, bridging the gap in educational access and quality for tribal children, thereby enabling them to pursue higher education and employment opportunities.

19. Which statement about tribal welfare programmes in Madhya Pradesh is potentially incorrect based on general objectives?
(A) They aim to improve educational outcomes among tribal children.
(B) They focus on enhancing healthcare access and nutritional status.
(C) They seek to preserve traditional occupations without promoting skill diversification.
(D) They include initiatives for providing housing and basic amenities.

Ans :

(C) They seek to preserve traditional occupations without promoting skill diversification.
While preserving cultural heritage is important, tribal welfare programmes generally aim to enhance livelihood security which often involves skill development and diversification beyond purely traditional occupations. Relying solely on traditional methods may not always be sustainable or sufficient for economic upliftment. Therefore, programmes often include components for skill training relevant to modern job markets alongside supporting traditional crafts.

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20. The implementation and impact analysis of tribal development programs primarily aims to assess what?
(A) The total number of tribal individuals residing in the state.
(B) The effectiveness of the programs in achieving their stated socio-economic objectives.
(C) The popularity of the programs among non-tribal populations.
(D) The amount of funding allocated compared to other government sectors.

Ans :

(B) The effectiveness of the programs in achieving their stated socio-economic objectives.
Analyzing the implementation and impact of tribal development programs involves evaluating how well these initiatives are being executed on the ground and whether they are actually leading to the desired outcomes. This means assessing improvements in areas like education, health, income levels, infrastructure, and overall quality of life for the targeted tribal communities, as outlined in the program's objectives.

21. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a major tribe of Madhya Pradesh with its primary area of concentration?
(A) Korku - Bundelkhand Region
(B) Sahariya - Nimar Plains
(C) Bhil - Western Madhya Pradesh (Jhabua, Alirajpur)
(D) Gond - Chambal Valley

Ans :

(C) Bhil - Western Madhya Pradesh (Jhabua, Alirajpur)
This pair is correct. The Bhil tribe, the largest in Madhya Pradesh, is predominantly found in the western districts of the state, such as Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, and Khargone. Korkus are mainly in the Satpura region, Sahariyas in the north-west (Gwalior-Chambal), and Gonds in the east/ southeast.

22. Identify the incorrect pair concerning a tribe and its characteristic/location in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Baiga - Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)
(B) Bharia - Patalkot Valley (Chhindwara)
(C) Kol - Primarily found in Malwa Plateau
(D) Gond - Second largest tribal group in MP

Ans :

(C) Kol - Primarily found in Malwa Plateau

This pair is incorrect. The Kol tribe is primarily concentrated in the northeastern districts of Madhya Pradesh, such as Rewa, Satna, and Sidhi. The Malwa Plateau is located in the western part of the state. Baiga and Bharia are correctly identified as PVTGs, with Bharia notably found in Patalkot, and Gonds are indeed the second largest tribe.

23. In the context of tribal welfare, what does 'Livelihood Security' encompass?
(A) Only the preservation of traditional tribal dances and music.
(B) Ensuring tribes have access to political power and representation.
(C) Guaranteeing consistent access to adequate food, income, and resources for sustenance.
(D) Documenting tribal languages and dialects for academic purposes.

Ans :

(C) Guaranteeing consistent access to adequate food, income, and resources for sustenance.
Livelihood security refers to the ability of individuals or households to reliably access sufficient food, income, and resources to meet basic needs and cope with shocks and stresses without compromising their long-term well-being. For tribal communities, this involves addressing challenges related to agriculture, forest dependency, employment opportunities, and access to markets, ensuring their economic stability and sustenance.

24. The 'Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana' is a government initiative primarily focused on what?
(A) Promoting urban infrastructure development.
(B) Providing universal healthcare coverage.
(C) The holistic development of tribal areas and populations.
(D) Encouraging industrial investment in the state.

Ans :

(C) The holistic development of tribal areas and populations.
The Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) is a central government scheme aimed at the holistic development of tribal communities and tribal areas across India, including Madhya Pradesh. It focuses on converging resources and efforts to improve various aspects of tribal life, including education, health, livelihoods, infrastructure, and the protection of tribal culture and rights, ensuring integrated development.

25. Displacement, often listed as a challenge for PVTGs, primarily occurs due to which reasons?
(A) Voluntary migration to urban centers for better jobs.
(B) Establishment of large development projects like dams, mines, or wildlife sanctuaries.
(C) Internal tribal conflicts over land ownership.
(D) Government policies encouraging relocation to integrated townships.

Ans :

(B) Establishment of large development projects like dams, mines, or wildlife sanctuaries.
Displacement is a significant issue faced by many tribal communities, including PVTGs, often resulting from the establishment of large-scale development projects. These projects, such as dams, mining operations, industrial plants, and the creation of national parks or sanctuaries, frequently require land acquisition in tribal habitats, leading to involuntary resettlement and loss of traditional livelihoods and cultural connections to the land.

26. What fundamental challenge related to land do many tribal communities, including those in Madhya Pradesh, often face?
(A) Lack of government schemes for agricultural improvement.
(B) Overabundance of fertile land leading to low productivity.
(C) Issues related to land alienation and lack of formal land titles.
(D) Resistance to adopting modern farming techniques.

Ans :

(C) Issues related to land alienation and lack of formal land titles.
Land alienation, the process through which tribal communities lose possession or control over their traditional lands, is a critical issue. This can happen due to various factors, including indebtedness, fraudulent transfers, inadequate legal protection, and acquisition for development projects. Lack of formal land records or titles (pattas) further exacerbates their vulnerability and insecurity.

27. Which PVTG in Madhya Pradesh is particularly known for its traditional knowledge of herbs and medicinal plants, residing mainly in the Patalkot region?
(A) Baiga
(B) Sahariya
(C) Bharia
(D) Korku

Ans :

(C) Bharia
The Bharia tribe, especially those residing in the geographically isolated Patalkot valley in the Chhindwara district, is renowned for its extensive traditional knowledge

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of medicinal plants and herbs found in the region. This ethnobotanical knowledge has been passed down through generations and forms a crucial part of their healthcare system and cultural identity.

28. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes (SCA to TSS) provides funding for what purpose?
(A) To support cultural festivals in tribal areas.
(B) To provide direct cash transfers to all tribal families.
(C) To fill critical gaps in development projects for tribal areas, focusing on income generation.
(D) To fund the establishment of tribal museums across the state.

Ans :

(C) To fill critical gaps in development projects for tribal areas, focusing on income generation.
Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes (SCA to TSS) is an additive fund provided by the central government to the states. Its primary purpose is to fill critical gaps in funding for tribal development, focusing particularly on family-oriented income-generating schemes, infrastructure development in tribal areas, and enhancing the skills and capacities of tribal communities.

29. Why is analyzing the implementation of tribal welfare schemes considered crucial for their success?
(A) To ensure funds are allocated equally among all tribes.
(B) To identify bottlenecks, inefficiencies, and ensure benefits reach the intended recipients.
(C) To compare the performance of Madhya Pradesh with other states.
(D) To decide which schemes should be discontinued immediately.

Ans :

(B) To identify bottlenecks, inefficiencies, and ensure benefits reach the intended recipients.
Implementation analysis is vital because even well-designed schemes can fail if not executed effectively. It helps in understanding the ground realities, identifying challenges like delays, corruption, lack of awareness, or logistical issues, and ensuring that the scheme's intended benefits actually reach the targeted tribal population in a timely and efficient manner, maximizing the program's positive impact.

30. The Gond tribe is known for its elaborate system of social organization based on what?
(A) Age-sets and warrior groups.
(B) Matriarchal lineage systems.
(C) Phratries and clans (Gotras).
(D) Occupational guilds.

Ans :

(C) Phratries and clans (Gotras).
Gond society is traditionally organized into distinct social divisions. A key feature is the presence of phratries (larger kinship groups, often associated with the number of gods they worship) and numerous exogamous clans (Gotras). These divisions play a significant role in regulating marriage alliances and social interactions within the Gond community.

31. Which of the following is generally NOT considered a primary component of the 'Lifestyle' of a tribal community?
(A) Traditional housing patterns and settlement types.
(B) Dietary habits and food gathering techniques.
(C) National political affiliations and voting patterns.
(D) Daily routines, division of labor, and economic activities.

Ans :

(C) National political affiliations and voting patterns.
While political participation exists, national political affiliations are generally considered external influences rather than a core, defining component of a tribe's intrinsic lifestyle. Lifestyle typically encompasses the fundamental aspects of daily living rooted in their culture and environment, such as housing, food, economic sustenance, social customs, and daily routines.

32. Compare the Baiga and Gond tribes regarding their historical primary subsistence strategy.
(A) Both primarily relied on settled agriculture with advanced irrigation.
(B) Baigas focused on shifting cultivation, while Gonds practiced more settled agriculture alongside hunting/gathering.
(C) Gonds were primarily pastoralists, while Baigas were hunter-gatherers.
(D) Both were exclusively hunter-gatherers with no agricultural practices.

Ans :

(B) Baigas focused on shifting cultivation, while Gonds practiced more settled agriculture alongside hunting/gathering.
There's a historical distinction in primary subsistence strategies. The Baiga are strongly associated with 'Bewar' (shifting cultivation) and were traditionally hesitant towards plough agriculture. While Gonds also utilized forest resources, many Gond groups adopted settled agriculture earlier and more widely, alongside hunting and gathering, exhibiting a more diverse subsistence base compared to the traditional Baiga focus.

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CHAPTER 22

MAJOR TRIBES AND TRIBAL WELFARE PROGRAMMES OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. Which term is used to categorize certain tribal groups that exhibit greater vulnerability compared to other Scheduled Tribes, characterized by declining or stagnant population, low literacy, pre-agricultural technology, and economic backwardness?
   (A) Scheduled Tribes (STs)
   (B) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
   (C) Denotified Tribes (DNTs)
   (D) Nomadic Tribes (NTs)

   Ans :

   (B) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
   Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are a sub-classification within Scheduled Tribes identified by the Government of India based on specific criteria indicating higher vulnerability. These criteria include a pre-agricultural level of technology, low literacy rates, economic backwardness, and a declining or stagnant population. Madhya Pradesh is home to three such groups: Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya.

2. Which of the following is considered the largest tribal group in Madhya Pradesh based on population size?
   (A) Gond
   (B) Bhil
   (C) Baiga
   (D) Korku

   Ans :

   (B) Bhil
   The Bhil tribe constitutes the largest tribal group in Madhya Pradesh in terms of population. They are primarily concentrated in the western districts of the state, such as Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, and Khargone. The Gonds are the second largest tribal group in the state.

3. The Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya tribes in Madhya Pradesh are officially recognized under which specific category due to their distinct vulnerabilities?
   (A) Major Tribal Groups
   (B) Primitive Tribal Groups
   (C) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
   (D) Nomadic Pastoralists

   Ans :

   (C) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
   The Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya tribes are designated as Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Madhya Pradesh. This classification acknowledges their specific socio-economic challenges, including reliance on traditional subsistence methods, low literacy levels, and relative isolation, necessitating special attention and targeted welfare programs.

4. What is the primary traditional occupation often associated with the Baiga tribe, particularly their historical reluctance towards plough agriculture?
   (A) Settled agriculture
   (B) Bewar or shifting cultivation
   (C) Hunting and gathering
   (D) Metal craftsmanship

   Ans :

   (B) Bewar or shifting cultivation
   The Baiga tribe has historically been associated with 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya', a form of shifting cultivation. They traditionally considered it taboo to lacerate the bosom of Mother Earth with a plough, preferring this slash-and-burn method. While government policies have discouraged shifting cultivation, it remains a significant part of their cultural identity and historical livelihood strategy.

5. Which major tribe of Madhya Pradesh is predominantly found in the eastern and southeastern districts like Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, and Chhindwara?
   (A) Bhil
   (B) Gond
   (C) Sahariya
   (D) Korku

   Ans :

   (B) Gond
   The Gond tribe, the second largest tribal group in Madhya Pradesh, is mainly concentrated in the eastern and southeastern parts of the state. Districts such as Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Seoni, and Shahdol have significant Gond populations. They have a rich cultural heritage and diverse sub-groups.

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(C) Korku
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(D) Sahariya
Madhya Pradesh has three officially recognized Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs): Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya. The Sahariya tribe, primarily found in the northern districts like Sheopur and Shivpuri, faces significant socio-economic challenges that qualify them for this specific categorization and targeted welfare support.

38. What is a common health challenge frequently observed among PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Lifestyle diseases due to excessive consumption.
(B) High rates of literacy leading to mental stress.
(C) Malnutrition and susceptibility to infectious diseases.
(D) Over-dependence on modern allopathic medicine.

Ans :

(C) Malnutrition and susceptibility to infectious diseases.
Due to factors like poverty, food insecurity, limited access to clean water and sanitation, and inadequate healthcare facilities, PVTGs often suffer from high rates of malnutrition (both undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies). This weakens their immune systems, making them more susceptible to infectious diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, and water-borne illnesses, contributing to poor health indicators.

39. What is the primary objective of analyzing the impact of tribal development programs?
(A) To increase the budget allocation for the next fiscal year.
(B) To determine if the programs are causing positive changes in the lives of the beneficiaries.
(C) To publish academic papers on tribal welfare strategies.
(D) To identify officials responsible for program implementation.

Ans :

(B) To determine if the programs are causing positive changes in the lives of the beneficiaries.
Impact analysis goes beyond just tracking expenditure or implementation processes; it seeks to measure the actual outcomes and changes resulting from a program. The primary objective is to assess whether the development interventions have led to tangible improvements in the socio-economic conditions, health, education, and overall well-being of the targeted tribal population, thus evaluating the program's effectiveness.

40. The social structure of many tribes in Madhya Pradesh, including Gonds and Bhils, often involves exogamous clans. What does 'exogamous' mean in this context?
(A) Marriage is preferred only within the same clan.
(B) Marriage must take place outside one's own clan.
(C) Marriage is restricted based on economic status.
(D) Marriage requires approval from the village council.

Ans :

(B) Marriage must take place outside one's own clan.
Exogamy is a social arrangement where marriage is allowed only outside a specific social group, typically one's own clan, lineage, or totem group. This practice is common among many tribal societies, including Gonds and Bhils in Madhya Pradesh, and serves to maintain social networks and prevent close interbreeding by ensuring individuals marry into different clans (Gotras).

41. Which of the following welfare schemes provides financial assistance directly aimed at supporting tribal families and enhancing their income-generating capacity?
(A) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)
(B) Mid-Day Meal Scheme
(C) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes (SCA to TSS)
(D) National Health Mission (NHM)

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Ans :

(C) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes (SCA to TSS)
While EMRS focuses on education and NHM on health, SCA to TSS is specifically designed as an additive fund to support state efforts in tribal development, with a significant focus on family-oriented income-generating schemes. It aims to provide financial assistance for activities that can directly enhance the economic status and livelihood security of tribal families.

42. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the challenges faced by PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) They often experience low literacy rates compared to the state average.
(B) Access to quality healthcare facilities can be limited in their remote habitations.
(C) Their populations are rapidly increasing due to high birth rates.
(D) Livelihood often depends heavily on forest resources and marginal agriculture.

Ans :

(C) Their populations are rapidly increasing due to high birth rates.
One of the defining criteria for PVTG status is often a stagnant or declining population, not a rapidly increasing

one. While birth rates might be relatively high in some cases, factors like high infant and child mortality rates, malnutrition, and poor healthcare access often lead to low overall population growth or even decline among these vulnerable groups. The other statements accurately reflect common challenges.

43. Why is understanding the specific 'Social Structure' of different tribes like Gond, Bhil, or Baiga important for implementing welfare programs?
(A) It helps in organizing cultural festivals more effectively.
(B) It allows for designing interventions that are culturally appropriate and respect traditional hierarchies or kinship systems.
(C) It determines the primary language to be used in program communication materials.
(D) It dictates the amount of financial aid each family should receive.

Ans :

(B) It allows for designing interventions that are culturally appropriate and respect traditional hierarchies or kinship systems.
Understanding the social structure – including clan relationships, leadership patterns, family organization, and gender roles – is crucial for designing development interventions that are sensitive to the community's social fabric. Ignoring these structures can lead to programs being ineffective, resisted, or causing unintended negative social consequences. Culturally appropriate design enhances acceptance and participation.

44. Which statement accurately reflects a key aspect of the Kol tribe's presence in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They are primarily known for their nomadic lifestyle across the state.
(B) They constitute the largest Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).
(C) They have a significant concentration in the northeastern districts like Rewa and Satna.
(D) They traditionally specialized in iron smelting.

Ans :

(C) They have a significant concentration in the northeastern districts like Rewa and Satna.
The Kol tribe is one of the major tribes listed for Madhya Pradesh, and their primary area of concentration is the northeastern part of the state. Districts such as Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Panna, and Shahdol have notable Kol populations. They are not PVTGs, nor primarily nomadic, nor specifically known for iron smelting in the same way as the Agaria sub-group of Gonds.

45. Arrange the following general steps in the context of tribal welfare program management in a logical sequence:
1. Impact Assessment
2. Program Implementation
3. Identification of Needs and Target Group
4. Program Design and Planning

Options:
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

Ans :

(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
The logical sequence for managing a welfare program starts with identifying the needs of the target group (like specific challenges faced by PVTGs). Based on these needs, the program is designed and planned (objectives, activities, budget). Then, the program is implemented on the ground. Finally, an impact assessment is conducted to evaluate the effectiveness and outcomes of the program.

46. In the context of tribal livelihoods, what does 'displacement' refer to?
(A) Seasonal migration for employment opportunities.
(B) The process of adopting new agricultural techniques.
(C) The forced or involuntary removal of communities from their traditional lands and habitats.
(D) The social stratification within a tribal community.

Ans :

(C) The forced or involuntary removal of communities from their traditional lands and habitats.
Displacement, in the context of tribal issues, typically refers to the involuntary resettlement of communities from their ancestral lands, often due to large-scale development projects like dams, mining, industries, or the creation of protected areas. This process disrupts their socio-economic systems, cultural practices, and connection to their environment, often leading to impoverishment and marginalization.

47. Which major tribe of Madhya Pradesh is divided into subgroups like Raj Gond, Dhur Gond, and Maria Gond?
(A) Bhil
(B) Baiga
(C) Gond
(D) Korku

Ans :

(C) Gond
The Gond tribe, known for its vast population and geographical spread, exhibits significant internal diversity and is divided into numerous subgroups or classifications.

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These divisions, such as Raj Gond (often associated with ruling lineages), Dhur Gond (commoners), and Maria Gond (known for specific cultural traits like the Ghotul system, though more prominent in neighboring Chhattisgarh), reflect social stratification and regional variations within the larger Gond community.

48. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) are established to cater specifically to the educational needs of which group?
(A) All rural children
(B) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) only
(C) Scheduled Tribe (ST) students
(D) Urban slum dwellers

Ans :

(C) Scheduled Tribe (ST) students
The Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) scheme is specifically targeted towards providing quality education to Scheduled Tribe (ST) students across India, aiming to bring them at par with others. While PVTG students would be included within the broader ST category, the scheme is meant for all eligible ST children, not exclusively PVTGs.

49. What is a primary aim of the various tribal welfare programmes implemented by the government in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To encourage assimilation into the mainstream non-tribal culture.
(B) To document tribal languages before they disappear.
(C) To improve the socio-economic conditions and overall well-being of tribal communities.
(D) To promote tribal tourism as a major revenue source.

Ans :

(C) To improve the socio-economic conditions and overall well-being of tribal communities.
The overarching goal of most government tribal welfare programmes is socio-economic upliftment. This involves addressing key development deficits in areas like education, health, nutrition, livelihood security, infrastructure (housing, roads, electricity, water), and protecting their rights, aiming to reduce poverty and improve the overall quality of life for tribal populations, including PVTGs.

50. The lifestyle of the Sahariya tribe, a PVTG in Madhya Pradesh, has traditionally been closely linked to what?
(A) Maritime trade and fishing.
(B) Large-scale settled agriculture in fertile plains.
(C) Forest-based livelihoods, including collection of minor forest produce and labor.
(D) Metal craftsmanship and weapon making.

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Ans :

(C) Forest-based livelihoods, including collection of minor forest produce and labor.
The Sahariya tribe, primarily inhabiting the forested areas of northern Madhya Pradesh, has traditionally relied heavily on forest resources for their subsistence. Their livelihood strategies historically included hunting, gathering minor forest produce (like tendu leaves, honey, medicinal herbs), and working as agricultural or forest laborers. This dependence on forests makes them particularly vulnerable to deforestation and restrictions on forest access.

51. How does the traditional lifestyle of the Bhil tribe generally differ from that of the Baiga tribe in terms of primary interaction with forests?
(A) Bhils were primarily agriculturalists with limited forest use, while Baigas relied solely on hunting.
(B) Bhils often combined settled agriculture with hunting/gathering, while Baigas were more deeply integrated with forest ecosystems, practicing shifting cultivation.
(C) Both tribes relied exclusively on collecting minor forest produce without any cultivation.
(D) Baigas focused on metalworking found in forests, while Bhils were expert woodcarvers.

Ans :

(B) Bhils often combined settled agriculture with hunting/gathering, while Baigas were more deeply integrated with forest ecosystems, practicing shifting cultivation.
While both tribes utilize forest resources, there's a difference in emphasis. Many Bhil communities adopted settled agriculture relatively early, supplementing it with hunting and gathering. The Baiga tribe, particularly traditionally, had a deeper reliance on the forest, famously practicing 'Bewar' (shifting cultivation) and possessing extensive knowledge of forest flora and fauna, considering themselves intrinsically linked to the forest ecosystem.

52. Assertion (A): Effective implementation of tribal welfare schemes requires understanding the specific cultural practices of the target communities.
Reason (R): Welfare schemes designed without considering cultural norms may face resistance or prove ineffective in achieving desired outcomes.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

community, incorporating their knowledge, and planning for alternative livelihoods if traditional access is restricted.

62. The 'Halba' tribe of Madhya Pradesh, found significantly in Balaghat, has historical associations with which activity besides agriculture?
(A) Ritualistic painting
(B) Long-distance trade
(C) Weaving and military service
(D) Nomadic herding

Ans :

(C) Weaving and military service
While primarily agriculturalists now, the Halba tribe has historical links to both weaving (particularly tussar silk in some regions) and military service in the armies of local kingdoms. Their presence in Balaghat connects them to regions where these activities were historically significant.

63. Which of the following is a major challenge specifically highlighted for PVTGs concerning healthcare access?
(A) Overcrowding in urban hospitals.
(B) Preference for traditional healers leading to complete rejection of modern medicine.
(C) Geographical remoteness and lack of healthcare facilities and personnel in their areas.
(D) High cost of generic medicines.

Ans :

(C) Geographical remoteness and lack of healthcare facilities and personnel in their areas.
PVTGs often inhabit remote and inaccessible areas. This geographical isolation poses a significant barrier to accessing healthcare, characterized by a lack of nearby primary health centers, hospitals, doctors, and paramedics. Transport difficulties further exacerbate the problem, leading to delays in receiving timely medical attention, contributing to poor health indicators.

64. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the implementation of tribal welfare schemes.
(A) Convergence with other government schemes is often encouraged for holistic development.
(B) Community participation can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of programs.
(C) Monitoring and evaluation are essential components for assessing progress and making corrections.
(D) Schemes are always designed and implemented solely by central government agencies without state involvement.

Ans :

(D) Schemes are always designed and implemented solely by central government agencies without state involvement.
This statement is incorrect. While the central government funds and formulates many schemes (like VKY, EMRS, SCA to TSS), their implementation is typically carried out by state government agencies and departments. Effective implementation relies heavily on coordination between central, state, and local administrative bodies, as well as community involvement.

65. Why is addressing land alienation a critical component of tribal welfare?
(A) Because it encourages tribes to sell their land for profit.
(B) Because land is often the primary source of livelihood and cultural identity for tribal communities.
(C) Because it simplifies the process of land acquisition for industries.
(D) Because tribal communities prefer to live in urban areas.

Ans :

(B) Because land is often the primary source of livelihood and cultural identity for tribal communities.
For most tribal communities, land is not just an economic asset but is intrinsically linked to their social structure, cultural practices, religious beliefs, and overall identity. Loss of land (alienation) often leads to loss of livelihood, displacement, food insecurity, and cultural disruption. Therefore, protecting tribal land rights is fundamental to their welfare and survival as distinct communities.

66. What does 'Social Structure' primarily examine within a tribal context?
(A) The types of crops grown and agricultural techniques used.
(B) The network of relationships, roles, statuses, and group formations within the society.
(C) The architectural styles of traditional houses and community buildings.
(D) The patterns of migration and settlement over historical periods.

Ans :

(B) The network of relationships, roles, statuses, and group formations within the society.
Social structure refers to the underlying framework of social relationships and institutions that shape a society. In a tribal context, it involves studying kinship systems (family, lineage, clan), marriage rules, age groups, gender roles, leadership patterns (traditional councils, headmen), property inheritance rules, and any forms of social stratification or hierarchy that organize social life and interactions.

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2. Renaming of PTGs to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
3. Establishment of specific schemes targeting PVTGs' development needs.
4. Initial recognition of certain tribal communities requiring special attention post-independence.

Options:
(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

Ans :

(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
The logical chronological sequence is: First, after independence, there was a general recognition that some tribal groups needed special focus (4). Later, based on recommendations (like the Dhebar Commission), specific criteria were developed to formally identify the most vulnerable groups, initially termed "Primitive Tribal Groups" or PTGs (1). Much later, the nomenclature was changed from PTG to PVTG (2). Following identification and renaming, specific schemes and focused interventions were progressively established and refined to address their unique development needs (3).

58. What does 'Impact Analysis' of tribal development programs entail?
(A) Counting the number of officials involved in the program.
(B) Assessing the long-term changes and outcomes attributable to the program's interventions.
(C) Documenting the history of tribal communities in the region.
(D) Calculating the total expenditure incurred on the program.

Ans :

(B) Assessing the long-term changes and outcomes attributable to the program's interventions.
Impact analysis or evaluation goes beyond simply monitoring activities or expenditure. It involves systematically assessing the effects and changes – both intended and unintended, positive and negative – that have occurred as a result of a specific development program or intervention. For tribal welfare, this means measuring improvements in well-being, income, health, education etc., that can be reasonably attributed to the program. Factual Recall

59. The Korku language belongs to which major language family?
(A) Dravidian
(B) Indo-Aryan
(C) Austroasiatic (Munda branch)
(D) Sino-Tibetan

Ans :

(C) Austroasiatic (Munda branch)
The Korku language, spoken by the Korku tribe primarily in the Satpura region of Madhya Pradesh and parts of Maharashtra, is classified under the Munda branch of the Austroasiatic language family. This distinguishes it linguistically from the Dravidian languages spoken by Gonds and the Indo-Aryan languages prevalent in much of North and Central India.

60. Besides education, health, and livelihood, what is another critical area often addressed by tribal welfare programmes?
(A) International relations
(B) Urban planning
(C) Provision of basic infrastructure (housing, water, electricity)
(D) Space exploration

Ans :

(C) Provision of basic infrastructure (housing, water, electricity)
Improving living conditions through the provision of basic infrastructure is a key component of tribal welfare. Many programs focus on constructing houses (like under PMAY-G), ensuring access to safe drinking water (Jal Jeevan Mission), providing electricity connections (Saubhagya scheme), and building all-weather roads to improve connectivity for tribal habitations, complementing efforts in health, education, and livelihoods.

61. What is the significance of understanding the traditional 'Lifestyle' of tribes like the Bhil or Gond when planning conservation projects in their areas?
(A) It helps determine the best locations for building tourist resorts.
(B) It allows planners to incorporate traditional ecological knowledge and ensure livelihood alternatives.
(C) It is irrelevant as conservation focuses only on flora and fauna.
(D) It helps in estimating the population density for infrastructure planning.

Ans :

(B) It allows planners to incorporate traditional ecological knowledge and ensure livelihood alternatives.
Tribal lifestyles are often deeply intertwined with their natural environment. Understanding their traditional resource use patterns, ecological knowledge, and dependence on the forest is crucial for designing conservation projects (like national parks or sanctuaries) that minimize negative impacts. It helps in involving the

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Assertion (A) is true; cultural understanding is vital for effective implementation. Reason (R) is also true and directly explains why (A) is important. Schemes that clash with cultural beliefs, social structures, or traditional practices are less likely to be accepted or utilized by the community, thus failing to achieve their objectives. Therefore, R provides the correct rationale for A.

53. Consider the following statements about PVTGs in Madhya Pradesh:

1. The Sahariya tribe is primarily located in the southern districts.
2. Lack of access to quality education is a major challenge for PVTGs.
3. The Bharia tribe is known for inhabiting the Patalkot valley.
4. PVTGs generally have higher socio-economic indicators than other STs.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; Sahariyas are in the north-western districts. Statement 2 is correct; educational backwardness is a key issue. Statement 3 is correct; Patalkot is famously associated with the Bharia tribe. Statement 4 is incorrect; PVTGs are identified precisely because they have lower socio-economic indicators and greater vulnerability than other STs. Therefore, only statements 2 and 3 are correct.

54. Match the Tribal Welfare Initiative (Column I) with its primary focus (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Eklavya Model Residential Schools	a.	Filling critical funding gaps, income generation
2.	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana	b.	Quality residential education for ST students
3.	SCA to TSS	c.	Holistic development of tribal areas/population
4.	Health programs for PVTGs	d.	Addressing malnutrition and disease burden

Choose the correct code:

(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
(B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
(C) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d

1. EMRS focuses on providing quality residential education to ST students (1-b).
2. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana aims for the holistic development of tribal populations and areas (2-c).
3. SCA to TSS provides additional central funds to fill critical gaps, often focusing on income generation (3-a).
4. Specific health programs for PVTGs target their unique health challenges like malnutrition and higher disease susceptibility (4-d).

Therefore, the correct matching is 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d.

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55. Which pair correctly links a tribe with a specific cultural practice or traditional role?

(A) Korku - Bewar (Shifting Cultivation)
(B) Pardhan - Priests and Bards for Gonds
(C) Bhil - Primarily Iron Smelting
(D) Sahariya - Elaborate Temple Construction

Ans :

(B) Pardhan - Priests and Bards for Gonds
This pair is correct. The Pardhan tribe holds a traditional role as musicians, bards, genealogists, and priests for the Gond community, preserving their myths and histories. Korkus are not primarily associated with Bewar (that's the Baiga). Bhils have diverse occupations but aren't primarily defined by iron smelting (that's more Agaria Gonds). Sahariyas are not known for elaborate temple construction.

56. Identify the incorrect pair concerning a PVTG in Madhya Pradesh and a related aspect.

(A) Baiga - Resistance to plough agriculture (Traditional)
(B) Bharia - High literacy rates
(C) Sahariya - Concentration in North-Western MP
(D) PVTGs - Need for targeted health interventions

Ans :

(B) Bharia - High literacy rates
This pair is incorrect. Low literacy rates are one of the defining characteristics and significant challenges faced by PVTGs, including the Bharia tribe. High literacy rates would contradict their PVTG status. The traditional Baiga resistance to the plough, Sahariya location, and the general need for health interventions for PVTGs are correctly stated aspects.

57. Arrange the following stages related to the recognition and welfare of PVTGs in India chronologically (earliest to latest):

1. Identification of "Primitive Tribal Groups" (PTGs) based on specific criteria.

67. Which scheme specifically focuses on the educational, health, and livelihood development within selected tribal villages or clusters for integrated development?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
(B) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)
(C) Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)
(D) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

Ans :

(B) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)
The Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) adopts a strategic approach focusing on converging resources and activities within specific geographical areas (tribal villages or blocks) to ensure integrated and holistic development. It aims to improve outcomes across multiple sectors, including education, health, nutrition, livelihoods, and infrastructure, rather than focusing on a single sector like the other options listed.

68. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a part of the 'Cultural Practices' of a tribe?
(A) Rituals associated with birth and death.
(B) Methods of electing representatives to the State Legislative Assembly.
(C) Traditional forms of music and dance performed during festivals.
(D) Rules governing marriage alliances between clans.

Ans :

(B) Methods of electing representatives to the State Legislative Assembly.
Electing representatives to the State Legislative Assembly is part of the modern democratic political process imposed externally, not an intrinsic traditional cultural practice of a tribe. Cultural practices refer to the established customs, traditions, rituals, arts, and social norms originating within the community's own social system and worldview.

69. What specific vulnerability related to documentation often affects PVTGs and other tribal groups?
(A) Lack of traditional scripts for their languages.
(B) Difficulty in accessing government offices for essential documents like caste certificates or ration cards.
(C) Over-documentation leading to bureaucratic delays.
(D) Refusal to participate in census surveys.

Ans :

(B) Difficulty in accessing government offices for essential documents like caste certificates or ration cards.
Due to factors like remoteness, low literacy, lack of awareness, and complex procedures, tribal populations, especially PVTGs, often face significant difficulties in obtaining essential identity documents, caste certificates, land records, ration cards, voter IDs, and Aadhaar cards. This lack of documentation can severely hinder their access to various government welfare schemes and entitlements.

70. The Pardhan tribe, traditionally linked with Gonds, are best known for their skills in which art form?
(A) Pottery and Terracotta
(B) Mural painting on house walls
(C) Oral storytelling, music, and epic singing
(D) Bamboo craft and basket weaving

Ans :

(C) Oral storytelling, music, and epic singing
The Pardhans have a rich tradition as musicians and bards for the Gond community. They are masters of oral traditions, preserving and performing Gond myths, legends, genealogies, and epics through song and music, often using traditional instruments like the Bana fiddle. This role was crucial for maintaining Gond cultural identity and history.

71. What is a primary reason for the government designating certain tribes as PVTGs?
(A) To promote tourism based on their unique cultures.
(B) To provide them with exclusive rights over mineral resources.
(C) To acknowledge their greater vulnerability and channel focused development efforts.
(D) To encourage their rapid assimilation into mainstream society.

Ans :

(C) To acknowledge their greater vulnerability and channel focused development efforts.
The PVTG classification stems from the recognition that these specific tribal groups face more acute socio-economic and developmental challenges compared to other Scheduled Tribes. The designation aims to highlight their specific needs and ensure that development planning and resources are more effectively targeted towards addressing their unique vulnerabilities and improving their quality of life.

72. Which statement about the major tribes of Madhya Pradesh is likely incorrect?
(A) The Bhil tribe has distinct sub-divisions like Bhilala, Patelia.
(B) Gond art, particularly paintings, has gained international recognition.
(C) The Korku tribe speaks a language belonging to the Dravidian family.
(D) The Baiga tribe has extensive traditional knowledge of forest flora.

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Ans :

(C) The Korku tribe speaks a language belonging to the Dravidian family.
This statement is incorrect. The Korku language belongs to the Munda branch of the Austroasiatic language family, not the Dravidian family (which includes Gondi). The other statements are generally correct: Bhils have sub-divisions, Gond art is famous, and Baigas possess significant traditional ecological knowledge.

73. The concept of 'holistic development' in tribal welfare programmes like Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana implies what?
(A) Focusing resources exclusively on one sector, like education.
(B) Addressing multiple dimensions of development (health, education, livelihood, infrastructure) simultaneously.
(C) Implementing identical programs in every tribal village regardless of specific needs.
(D) Prioritizing development for tribal elites only.

Ans :

(B) Addressing multiple dimensions of development (health, education, livelihood, infrastructure) simultaneously.
Holistic development refers to an integrated approach that recognizes the interconnectedness of various aspects of human well-being. In the context of tribal welfare, it means designing and implementing programs that address not just one issue in isolation, but simultaneously tackle challenges across multiple sectors like health, nutrition, education, skills, employment, housing, sanitation, and cultural preservation for overall community upliftment.

74. Identify the correct pair matching a tribe with a region of significant presence in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Sahariya - Baghelkhand Plateau
(B) Kol - Satpura Range
(C) Korku - Betul-Khandwa region
(D) Bharia - Malwa Plateau

Ans :

(C) Korku - Betul-Khandwa region
This pair is correct. The Korku tribe is primarily concentrated in the southern districts of Madhya Pradesh within the Satpura range, including areas like Betul, Khandwa (East Nimar), and Burhanpur. Sahariyas are in the north-west, Kols in the north-east, and Bharias notably in the Patalkot area of Chhindwara (also part of the Satpura foothills region, but Malwa is incorrect).

75. Identify the incorrect pair regarding a tribe and its commonly associated feature or status in MP.
(A) Gond - Second most populous tribe
(B) Bhil - Largest tribal group
(C) Baiga - Not classified as PVTG
(D) Sahariya - Classified as PVTG

Ans :

(C) Baiga - Not classified as PVTG
This statement is incorrect. The Baiga tribe IS classified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) in Madhya Pradesh, along with the Bharia and Sahariya tribes. Gonds being the second largest and Bhils the largest are correct, as is the PVTG status of Sahariyas.

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76. Assertion (A): Displacement due to development projects often poses a severe threat to the livelihoods of PVTGs.
Reason (R): PVTGs usually have strong traditional ties to their land and forest resources, which are lost upon displacement.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true, as displacement is a major challenge for PVTGs. Reason (R) is also true; their livelihoods and cultural identity are deeply rooted in their specific ancestral lands and forest environment. Reason (R) correctly explains why displacement is so devastating for them – it severs these crucial ties, leading to loss of livelihood and cultural disruption.

77. Consider the following statements related to tribal welfare schemes:
1. Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Schemes (TSS) is solely funded by the state government.
2. Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) aim to provide non-residential coaching.
3. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY) promotes an integrated approach to tribal development.
4. Health interventions for PVTGs often focus on combating malnutrition.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

Ans :

(B) 3 and 4 only

Statement 1 is incorrect; SCA to TSS is central assistance. Statement 2 is incorrect; EMRS are residential schools. Statement 3 is correct; VKY aims for holistic/integrated development. Statement 4 is correct; malnutrition is a key health issue addressed for PVTGs. Therefore, only statements 3 and 4 are correct.

78. Match the Tribe (Column I) with a district where they have a significant presence (Column II) in Madhya Pradesh:

	Column I		Column II
1.	Bhil	a.	Mandla
2.	Gond	b.	Sheopur
3.	Sahariya	c.	Jhabua
4.	Baiga	d.	Dindori

Choose the correct code:
(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-c, 4-d

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
1. Bhils are predominantly in western MP, including Jhabua (1-c).
2. Gonds have a large presence in eastern/southeastern MP, including Mandla (2-a).
3. Sahariyas are concentrated in the north-west, including Sheopur (3-b).
4. Baigas are found in eastern districts like Dindori and Mandla (4-d).

Therefore, the correct matching is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d.

79. What aspect of tribal society does 'Lifestyle' primarily encompass?
(A) Only the religious beliefs and rituals practiced.
(B) The typical way of life of the group, including their livelihood, housing, food habits, and daily activities.
(C) The historical origins and migration patterns of the tribe.
(D) The political structure and relationship with the state administration.

Ans :

(B) The typical way of life of the group, including their livelihood, housing, food habits, and daily activities.
Lifestyle refers to the characteristic manner in which a person or group lives. For a tribe, this encompasses the integrated pattern of their daily existence – how they secure food and shelter (livelihood, housing), what they eat (food habits), their routines, social interactions, and the material culture associated with their way of living, reflecting their adaptation to their environment and cultural values.

80. The Patalkot region, known for the Bharia tribe, is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Betul
(B) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
(C) Chhindwara
(D) Mandla

Ans :

(C) Chhindwara
Patalkot is a unique, deep valley located in the Tamia tehsil of the Chhindwara district in Madhya Pradesh. It is renowned for its geographical isolation and as the traditional habitat of the Bharia tribe, one of the state's PVTGs, known for their knowledge of medicinal plants.

81. Government initiatives focusing on tribal health often prioritize addressing which major issue common among PVTGs?
(A) Urban pollution related ailments
(B) Sports injuries
(C) Malnutrition and associated diseases
(D) Age-related degenerative disorders

Ans :

(C) Malnutrition and associated diseases
Malnutrition (including undernutrition, anaemia, and micronutrient deficiencies) is a pervasive and critical health issue among PVTGs, stemming from poverty, food insecurity, and poor access to diverse diets. This makes them vulnerable to infections and contributes significantly to high morbidity and mortality rates, making it a priority area for health interventions.

82. What fundamental right, often precarious for tribal communities, is essential for their livelihood and cultural survival?
(A) Right to information
(B) Right to freedom of speech
(C) Rights over traditional lands and forest resources
(D) Right to form political parties

Ans :

(C) Rights over traditional lands and forest resources
For most tribal communities, particularly PVTGs, access to and control over their traditional lands, forests, and natural resources are fundamental not only for their economic subsistence (agriculture, gathering forest produce) but also intrinsically linked to their cultural practices, social identity, and spiritual beliefs. Securing these rights (e.g., through the Forest Rights Act) is crucial for their survival and well-being.

83. Which major tribe, predominantly found in western Madhya Pradesh, is known for the 'Bhagoria' festival, a significant cultural event?

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(A) Gond
(B) Baiga
(C) Korku
(D) Bhil

Ans :

(D) Bhil
The Bhagoria Haat is a famous and vibrant festival celebrated with great enthusiasm primarily by the Bhil tribe and their sub-groups (like Bhilala, Patelia) in the western districts of Madhya Pradesh (Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Khargone, Barwani) preceding the festival of Holi. It serves as a traditional marriage market alongside being a major social and cultural gathering.

84. The implementation analysis of a tribal welfare program helps identify what?
(A) The historical origins of the beneficiary tribe.
(B) The total population of the state.
(C) Successes, failures, and bottlenecks in the program's delivery process.
(D) The favourite colours of the program officials.

Ans :

(C) Successes, failures, and bottlenecks in the program's delivery process.
Implementation analysis focuses on how a program is actually being executed on the ground. It aims to identify what is working well (successes), what is not working (failures), and what obstacles or difficulties (bottlenecks) are hindering the effective delivery of services or benefits to the intended recipients, allowing for corrective measures.

85. Why is it important to consider the 'Social Structure' (e.g., clan system) when addressing issues like land rights within a tribe?
(A) Because clan membership determines eligibility for government jobs.
(B) Because traditional land ownership and usage rights are often tied to kinship groups like clans or lineages.
(C) Because different clans prefer different types of agricultural crops.
(D) Because the clan system dictates the architectural style of houses.

Ans :

(B) Because traditional land ownership and usage rights are often tied to kinship groups like clans or lineages.
In many tribal societies, land tenure systems are traditionally community-based, with ownership or access rights vested in or regulated by kinship groups such as clans or lineages, rather than solely individual ownership. Understanding this social structure is crucial when dealing with land rights issues, formalizing titles, or resolving disputes, as individual claims may be embedded within broader community or clan rights.

86. Which of the following is NOT one of the three designated Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Baiga
(B) Bharia
(C) Sahariya
(D) Gond

Ans :

(D) Gond
While Gonds are a major and significant Scheduled Tribe in Madhya Pradesh, they are not classified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG). The three designated PVTGs in the state are Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya, identified based on specific criteria indicating higher vulnerability.

87. Contrast the geographical concentration of the Sahariya tribe with that of the Korku tribe in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Both are primarily found in the Malwa region.
(B) Sahariyas are in the north-west, while Korkus are in the south (Satpura region).
(C) Sahariyas are in the east, while Korkus are in the west.
(D) Both are concentrated in the Bundelkhand region.

Ans :

(B) Sahariyas are in the north-west, while Korkus are in the south (Satpura region).
There is a distinct geographical separation between these two tribes in Madhya Pradesh. The Sahariya tribe is predominantly located in the northwestern districts, particularly in the Gwalior and Chambal divisions (Sheopur, Shivpuri etc.). In contrast, the Korku tribe is mainly found in the southern districts associated with the Satpura range (Khandwa, Betul, Burhanpur etc.).

88. Which tribal group's name is associated with the 'Baiga Chak' (Baiga Belt), an area where they have historically been concentrated?
(A) Bhil
(B) Gond
(C) Baiga
(D) Korku

Ans :

(C) Baiga
The term 'Baiga Chak' refers to a specific region, primarily encompassing parts of Mandla, Dindori, and Balaghat districts in eastern Madhya Pradesh, which is considered the traditional heartland of the Baiga tribe. This area was historically reserved to allow the Baigas to practice their

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traditional lifestyle, including Bewar cultivation, with minimal external interference.

89. Tribal welfare programmes focusing on education often aim to overcome what specific barrier for tribal children?
(A) Lack of interest in traditional arts.
(B) Over-emphasis on sports activities.
(C) Issues of access, retention, and quality of education in remote areas.
(D) Resistance to learning the Hindi language.

Ans :

(C) Issues of access, retention, and quality of education in remote areas.
Key challenges in tribal education include ensuring physical access to schools (distance, transport), keeping children enrolled (reducing dropout rates, addressing socio-economic barriers), and providing quality education that is relevant and effective. Programs like EMRS or Ashram schools aim to address these issues through residential facilities, targeted curriculum, and supportive learning environments.

90. What does the term 'Tribal Sub-Scheme' (TSS) or 'Tribal Sub-Plan' (TSP) generally refer to in the context of government planning?
(A) A plan exclusively for promoting tribal handicrafts.
(B) A strategy to ensure proportional allocation of funds from various sectors for tribal development.
(C) A scheme to relocate tribal populations to urban areas.
(D) A sub-component focusing only on PVTGs within a larger scheme.

Ans :

(B) A strategy to ensure proportional allocation of funds from various sectors for tribal development.
The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) approach is a strategy mandated by the government requiring states and central ministries to earmark a proportion of their plan funds (generally in proportion to the ST population) specifically for the development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes. The goal is to bridge the development gap by ensuring adequate financial resources flow to tribal areas and beneficiaries across various sectors.

91. The Agaria sub-group, often associated with the Gonds, traditionally specialized in which occupation?
(A) Pottery making
(B) Iron smelting and blacksmithing
(C) Weaving cloth
(D) Cattle herding

Ans :

(B) Iron smelting and blacksmithing
The Agaria are a community, often considered a sub-group of the Gonds, who traditionally specialized in the craft of iron smelting using indigenous techniques and working as blacksmiths. They were known for their skills in extracting iron from ore found locally and crafting tools and implements, playing an important economic role in the region.

92. Which factor often contributes significantly to the 'displacement' challenge faced by tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Voluntary migration for higher education.
(B) Establishment of large mining projects or irrigation dams.
(C) Government incentives for urban resettlement.
(D) Desire to live closer to national highways.

Ans :

(B) Establishment of large mining projects or irrigation dams.
Large-scale development projects, particularly mining operations (due to MP's rich mineral resources) and major irrigation dams (like those on the Narmada), often require vast tracts of land, frequently located in tribal-dominated areas. Land acquisition for these projects is a primary driver of involuntary displacement among tribal communities, leading to significant socio-economic disruption.

93. Which statement regarding the social structure or lifestyle of major MP tribes is likely incorrect?
(A) Bhil society includes various clans and patriarchal lineage.
(B) Gond society traditionally had divisions like Raj Gonds and Dhur Gonds.
(C) The Baiga traditionally practiced settled agriculture as their primary occupation.
(D) Korku settlements often feature houses built in rows or clusters.

Ans :

(C) The Baiga traditionally practiced settled agriculture as their primary occupation.
This statement is incorrect. The Baiga are historically and culturally renowned for their practice of 'Bewar' or shifting cultivation and traditional reluctance towards using the plough for settled agriculture, viewing it as harming Mother Earth. While many Baigas now practice settled agriculture, it wasn't their primary traditional occupation.

94. The 'Impact Analysis' of the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) scheme would primarily focus on assessing what?
(A) The number of schools built and teachers employed.
(B) The improvement in educational attainment, retention rates, and future prospects of ST students enrolled.

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CHAPTER 23

TRIBAL CULTURE, LANGUAGE, AND LITERATURE

1. What term best describes the traditional system of community decision-making often found in tribal societies of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Misl
   (B) Goti
   (C) Panchayat
   (D) Khel

   Ans :

   (C) Panchayat
   Tribal societies in Madhya Pradesh, like many traditional communities, often utilize a Panchayat system for governance and community decision-making. This council, typically composed of elders or respected community members, adjudicates disputes, manages community resources, and upholds social customs, ensuring collective harmony and adherence to traditional norms within the tribe.

2. Which of the following represents a primary traditional livelihood for many tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Software Development
   (B) Agriculture and Forest Produce Collection
   (C) Large-scale Industrial Manufacturing
   (D) Financial Services and Banking

   Ans :

   (B) Agriculture and Forest Produce Collection
   Historically and traditionally, many tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh have depended heavily on agriculture (often subsistence farming) and the collection of forest produce for their livelihoods. This includes activities like gathering timber, medicinal plants, fruits, and other resources from the forests, which are integral to their economy and way of life.

3. Which social institution plays a central role in regulating marriage practices within most tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Educational Institutions
   (B) The Clan or Gotra System
   (C) The Village Market Committee
   (D) State Legislative Assembly

   Ans :

   (B) The Clan or Gotra System
   The clan or 'Gotra' system is a fundamental aspect of social structure in many tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. It dictates lineage, kinship, and, significantly, marriage rules, often enforcing exogamy (marrying outside one's own clan) to maintain social organization and prevent consanguinity, thus playing a crucial role in regulating marital alliances.

4. Traditional tribal governance systems in Madhya Pradesh primarily focus on what aspect of community life?
   (A) International Trade Relations
   (B) Collective Well-being and Dispute Resolution
   (C) Space Exploration Programs
   (D) National Monetary Policy

   Ans :

   (B) Collective Well-being and Dispute Resolution
   Tribal governance systems, such as the Panchayat, are primarily concerned with maintaining social order, resolving internal disputes peacefully, managing communal resources, and ensuring the overall well-being and continuity of the community according to its traditional laws and customs, rather than external or national-level affairs.

5. Shifting cultivation, though declining, is a traditional agricultural practice associated with some tribal groups like the:
   (A) Bhilala
   (B) Panika
   (C) Baiga
   (D) Korku

   Ans :

   (C) Baiga
   The Baiga tribe, particularly those residing in forested areas, historically practiced a form of shifting cultivation known locally as 'Bewar' or 'Dahiya'. This traditional agricultural method involves clearing a patch of forest, cultivating it for a few seasons, and then moving to a new area, allowing the previous land to regenerate naturally.

6. What is a common feature of the family system in many tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh?

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and employing local health workers (like ASHAs) who understand the language and culture can improve trust, communication, and utilization of health services.

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100. Which of these tribal groups is NOT primarily found in Madhya Pradesh, although related groups might be in neighboring states?

(A) Bhil
(B) Gond
(C) Santhal
(D) Korku

Ans :

(C) Santhal
While Bhil, Gond, and Korku are major tribes with significant populations within Madhya Pradesh, the Santhal tribe is primarily concentrated in Eastern India, particularly in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, and Bihar. Though tribal populations can migrate, Madhya Pradesh is not considered a primary state for the Santhal tribe.

END

(C) The architectural design and construction quality of the school buildings.
(D) The comparison of EMRS funding with other central government education schemes.

Ans :

(B) The improvement in educational attainment, retention rates, and future prospects of ST students enrolled.
While counting schools (outputs) is part of monitoring, impact analysis focuses on outcomes. For EMRS, this means evaluating whether the schools are actually improving the educational levels of ST students (e.g., exam results, learning levels), reducing dropout rates (retention), and enhancing their opportunities for higher education and employment compared to similar students not enrolled in EMRS.

95. Which statement accurately describes a characteristic of the Pardhan tribe?
(A) They are the largest tribal group in Madhya Pradesh.
(B) They are primarily concentrated in the Malwa region.
(C) They traditionally served as bards and musicians for the Gonds.
(D) They are classified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG).

Ans :

(C) They traditionally served as bards and musicians for the Gonds.
This statement is correct. The Pardhan tribe has a specific traditional socio-cultural role associated with the Gond tribe, serving as their genealogists, musicians, singers of epics, and keepers of oral history, playing a vital part in preserving Gond culture. They are not the largest tribe, not primarily in Malwa, and not classified as PVTG.

96. In the context of PVTGs, what does 'Vulnerability' primarily refer to?
(A) Their susceptibility to political manipulation.
(B) Their heightened risk of experiencing poverty, ill-health, illiteracy, and exploitation.
(C) Their tendency towards adopting modern technologies quickly.
(D) Their resistance to participating in government welfare schemes.

Ans :

(B) Their heightened risk of experiencing poverty, ill-health, illiteracy, and exploitation.
Vulnerability, in the socio-economic context used for classifying PVTGs, refers to a state of being susceptible to harm or negative outcomes. For PVTGs, this stems from factors like extreme poverty, dependence on fragile ecosystems, geographical isolation, low levels of health and education, lack of political power, and discrimination, making them more likely to suffer from shocks, stresses, and deprivation.

97. The Kol tribe of Madhya Pradesh is predominantly found in the river basin of which major river system?
(A) Narmada River
(B) Chambal River
(C) Ganga River (via tributaries like Son and Tons)
(D) Tapti River

Ans :

(C) Ganga River (via tributaries like Son and Tons)
The Kol tribe is concentrated in the northeastern districts of Madhya Pradesh (Rewa, Satna, Sidhi, Shahdol). This region forms part of the catchment area for tributaries like the Son and Tons rivers, which eventually flow into the Ganga River system. Their location aligns with this major drainage basin.

98. What is a common objective shared by various tribal welfare schemes like VKY and SCA to TSS?
(A) Promoting migration to urban centers.
(B) Reducing the overall tribal population.
(C) Bridging the socio-economic development gap between tribes and the general population.
(D) Encouraging the adoption of foreign languages.

Ans :

(C) Bridging the socio-economic development gap between tribes and the general population.
A fundamental goal underlying most tribal welfare programmes is to address the historical disadvantages and developmental deficits faced by Scheduled Tribes. These schemes aim to improve their socio-economic indicators (income, health, education, living standards) and bring them closer to the levels enjoyed by the rest of the population, promoting equity and inclusion.

99. Effective implementation of health programs for PVTGs often requires what specific approach?
(A) Building large super-specialty hospitals in district headquarters.
(B) Focusing solely on traditional healing practices.
(C) Employing only doctors from non-tribal backgrounds.
(D) Using mobile health units and culturally sensitive outreach workers to reach remote areas.

Ans :

(D) Using mobile health units and culturally sensitive outreach workers to reach remote areas.
Given the geographical remoteness and potential cultural barriers, effective healthcare delivery for PVTGs often necessitates proactive outreach. Mobile health vans can bring basic services closer to their habitations,

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(A) Matriarchal lineage as the dominant form
(B) Emphasis on nuclear family structures only
(C) Strong kinship bonds and extended family ties
(D) Complete absence of marriage rituals

Ans :

(C) Strong kinship bonds and extended family ties
Tribal societies in Madhya Pradesh typically exhibit strong kinship bonds that extend beyond the nuclear family. The extended family system plays a significant role in social support, economic cooperation, and the transmission of cultural traditions, forming the bedrock of community life and individual identity within the tribe.

7. Which statement about traditional tribal livelihoods in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Forest produce collection is a significant economic activity.
(B) Settled agriculture is practiced by many tribal groups.
(C) Dependence on industrial manufacturing jobs is the primary livelihood source.
(D) Traditional crafts and weaving contribute to household income.

Ans :

(C) Dependence on industrial manufacturing jobs is the primary livelihood source.
While some tribal individuals may engage in industrial work, dependence on large-scale industrial manufacturing is not the primary or traditional livelihood for most tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. Traditional livelihoods are predominantly centered around agriculture, forest resources, animal husbandry, and crafts, reflecting their close relationship with the natural environment.

8. Which statement accurately describes a characteristic of tribal social customs in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Tribal communities universally follow a single set of marriage rules.
(B) Traditional customs place a high value on community harmony and cooperation.
(C) Individualism is prioritized over community needs in traditional governance.
(D) Modern legal systems have completely replaced traditional tribal laws.

Ans :

(B) Traditional customs place a high value on community harmony and cooperation.
A defining characteristic of tribal social customs in Madhya Pradesh is the strong emphasis placed on community cohesion, mutual support, and collective harmony. Decision-making processes and social norms are often geared towards maintaining balance within the community and ensuring cooperative living, reflecting a deep-rooted communitarian ethos.

9. The concept of tribal governance through traditional Panchayats primarily emphasizes:
(A) Authoritarian rule by a single leader.
(B) Representation based solely on wealth.
(C) Collective decision-making and consensus building.
(D) Strict adherence to external legal codes.

Ans :

(C) Collective decision-making and consensus building.
Traditional tribal Panchayats are fundamentally based on the principle of collective wisdom and consensus. Decisions affecting the community are typically reached through discussion and agreement among the council members, representing the community's interests rather than imposing rule from a single authority or external legal systems, fostering participatory governance.

10. Which of the following is generally NOT considered a primary traditional occupation for tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Hunting and gathering
(B) Settled or shifting agriculture
(C) Information technology services
(D) Making handicrafts and artifacts

Ans :

(C) Information technology services
Information technology services represent a modern, skills-based profession largely disconnected from the traditional, resource-based livelihoods of tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. While education is improving access, IT is not a primary traditional occupation like agriculture, forest gathering, or crafting, which are deeply rooted in their historical context.

11. How does traditional tribal governance in Madhya Pradesh typically differ from the modern state administrative system?
(A) Tribal governance focuses more on codified laws and written procedures.
(B) State administration relies heavily on oral traditions and customs.
(C) Tribal governance is often based on customary laws and community consensus.
(D) State administration lacks hierarchical structures found in tribal councils.

Ans :

(C) Tribal governance is often based on customary laws and community consensus.
Traditional tribal governance systems predominantly operate based on long-standing customary laws, social

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characteristic of codified, scriptural religions. Rituals often involve offerings, invocations, music, dance, and communal participation.

35. How does the focus of the Navakhani festival differ from the Bhagoria festival?
(A) Navakhani is agricultural (harvest), while Bhagoria is primarily social (matchmaking, market).
(B) Navakhani focuses on ancestor worship, while Bhagoria centers on nature spirits.
(C) Bhagoria is a harvest festival, while Navakhani is for matchmaking.
(D) Both festivals are exclusively dedicated to worshipping the same deity.

Ans :

(A) Navakhani is agricultural (harvest), while Bhagoria is primarily social (matchmaking, market).
Navakhani is fundamentally an agricultural festival celebrating the first consumption of the new harvest. Bhagoria, while coinciding with a market, is distinctively known for its social aspects, particularly its traditional role as a platform for courtship and matchmaking among Bhil and Bhilala youth, alongside being a vibrant cultural gathering.

36. Gondi, spoken by one of the largest tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh, belongs to which major language family?
(A) Indo-Aryan
(B) Dravidian
(C) Austroasiatic
(D) Sino-Tibetan

Ans :

(B) Dravidian
Gondi is classified as a Central Dravidian language, making it linguistically distinct from the dominant Indo-Aryan languages (like Hindi) spoken in Madhya Pradesh. Its affiliation with the Dravidian family points to the complex linguistic history and diversity of the Indian subcontinent, with pockets of Dravidian speakers in Central India.

37. Bhili, another significant tribal language/dialect cluster in Madhya Pradesh, is generally considered part of which language family?
(A) Dravidian
(B) Sino-Tibetan
(C) Austroasiatic
(D) Indo-Aryan

Ans :

(D) Indo-Aryan
Bhili languages and dialects, spoken widely by the Bhil tribes in western Madhya Pradesh and adjacent states, are classified under the Indo-Aryan language family, specifically the Bhil group within the Western Zone. Despite being tribal languages, they share linguistic ancestry with languages like Hindi, Gujarati, and Rajasthani.

38. Korku, a tribal language spoken in the southern parts of Madhya Pradesh (e.g., Khandwa, Betul districts), belongs to which distinct language family?
(A) Indo-Aryan
(B) Dravidian
(C) Austroasiatic (Munda branch)
(D) Tibeto-Burman

Ans :

(C) Austroasiatic (Munda branch)
The Korku language, spoken by the Korku tribe, is unique in its region as it belongs to the Munda branch of the Austroasiatic language family. This linguistic affiliation connects it to other Munda languages found further east in India, representing another layer of the state's linguistic diversity.

39. Tribal literature in Madhya Pradesh predominantly exists in what form?
(A) Written epics and novels
(B) Engraved stone inscriptions
(C) Rich oral traditions (folktales, songs, myths)
(D) Digitally archived databases

Ans :

(C) Rich oral traditions (folktales, songs, myths)
Historically, tribal literature in Madhya Pradesh has primarily been an oral tradition. Knowledge, history, cultural values, myths, legends, folktales, and songs have been passed down through generations via spoken word and performance, rather than extensive written texts, highlighting the importance of memory and community recital.

40. Which term refers to the body of traditional stories, myths, and legends passed down orally within a tribal community?
(A) Legislature
(B) Folklore or Oral Literature
(C) Calligraphy
(D) Cartography

Ans :

(B) Folklore or Oral Literature
Folklore or Oral Literature encompasses the traditional beliefs, customs, stories, songs, myths, and legends of a community that are passed down through generations by word of mouth. This is the primary form through which much of the cultural and literary heritage of Madhya Pradesh's tribes is preserved and transmitted.

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Ans :

(A) The abundance of bamboo in the region's forests.
The widespread availability of bamboo in the forested regions inhabited by many tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh is a primary reason for the development and prevalence of bamboo crafts. This readily available natural resource is skillfully utilized to create a variety of functional and decorative items, forming an important part of their material culture and economy.

18. Terracotta pottery and figurines are traditional crafts associated with several tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. What is the primary material used?
(A) Metal alloys
(B) Fired clay
(C) Carved wood
(D) Woven grass

Ans :

(B) Fired clay
Terracotta refers to objects made from fired clay. This ancient craft is practiced by various communities, including tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh, who use locally sourced clay to create pottery for domestic use, ritualistic objects, and decorative figurines, showcasing their artistic skills and connection to the earth.

19. Which of the following is a well-known traditional textile craft practiced by some tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh, often involving handlooms?
(A) Chikankari embroidery
(B) Pattu weaving
(C) Kanjeevaram silk weaving
(D) Maheshwari and Chanderi weaving (influenced by local traditions)

Ans :

(D) Maheshwari and Chanderi weaving (influenced by local traditions)
While Maheshwari and Chanderi are famous weaving traditions of specific towns, their development has been influenced by and involves artisans from surrounding areas, including potentially tribal communities involved in ancillary processes or adopting weaving. These textiles are known for their fine cotton and silk blends and distinctive motifs.

20. Which statement regarding tribal arts and crafts in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Gond painting often incorporates motifs from nature and mythology.
(B) Bhil tribes are known for their ritualistic Pithora wall paintings.
(C) Bamboo craft is uncommon due to the scarcity of bamboo.
(D) Jewellery making using beads, metals, and natural materials is prevalent.

Ans :

(C) Bamboo craft is uncommon due to the scarcity of bamboo.
This statement is incorrect. Bamboo is relatively abundant in the forested areas of Madhya Pradesh inhabited by tribal communities, making bamboo craft a common and significant traditional skill. Items like baskets, containers, mats, and musical instruments are widely crafted from bamboo, reflecting its importance as a resource.

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21. Which statement accurately describes a characteristic of tribal handicrafts in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They primarily use synthetic materials imported from urban centers.
(B) Designs are often inspired by the natural environment and cultural beliefs.
(C) Production is exclusively managed by large government cooperatives.
(D) These crafts are solely made for external markets, not for community use.

Ans :

(B) Designs are often inspired by the natural environment and cultural beliefs.
A key characteristic of tribal handicrafts in Madhya Pradesh is that their designs are deeply rooted in the artisans' natural surroundings, mythology, rituals, and cultural beliefs. Motifs often include representations of flora, fauna, deities, and elements of daily life, reflecting a strong connection between their art and their worldview.

22. The significance of traditional tribal arts like Gond and Bhil paintings extends beyond mere aesthetics; they often serve:
(A) Purely commercial purposes for export.
(B) As a substitute for written language and recording history.
(C) Ritualistic, narrative, and cultural identity functions.
(D) Primarily as political propaganda for tribal leaders.

Ans :

(C) Ritualistic, narrative, and cultural identity functions.
Traditional tribal arts, such as Gond paintings and Bhil Pithora art, are deeply embedded in the cultural fabric of the communities. They serve vital functions beyond decoration, including roles in religious rituals, storytelling (narrating myths and legends), preserving cultural memory, and reinforcing tribal identity and worldview.

norms, and achieving community consensus through bodies like Panchayats. This contrasts with the modern state administrative system, which functions on codified laws, formal procedures, written records, and a defined bureaucratic hierarchy, representing different paradigms of justice and administration.

12. Bride price, or the practice of compensation to the bride's family, is a custom found in the marriage systems of which major tribe in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Sahariya
(B) Korku
(C) Bhil
(D) Baiga

Ans :

(C) Bhil
The practice of paying a bride price ('Dapa') is a significant aspect of the traditional marriage customs among the Bhil tribe, one of the largest tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh. This custom involves the groom's family providing compensation, often in cash or kind, to the bride's family, reflecting complex social and economic dimensions within their marriage system.

13. What role do community elders often play in the traditional social structure of Madhya Pradesh tribes?
(A) They primarily lead hunting expeditions.
(B) They act as repositories of traditional knowledge and guide decision-making.
(C) They are exclusively responsible for performing modern religious ceremonies.
(D) They focus solely on trade negotiations with outside communities.

Ans :

(B) They act as repositories of traditional knowledge and guide decision-making.
Elders hold a position of respect in most tribal societies of Madhya Pradesh, serving as crucial repositories of ancestral wisdom, oral history, and customary laws. Their experience is highly valued, and they often play key roles in guiding community decisions, mediating disputes, and ensuring the continuity of cultural traditions.

14. Pithora paintings, characterized by vibrant depictions of horses, rituals, and daily life, are traditionally associated with which tribal community?
(A) Gond
(B) Baiga
(C) Bhil and Bhilala
(D) Korku

Ans :

(C) Bhil and Bhilala
Pithora painting is a unique and significant ritualistic art form primarily practiced by the Bhil and Bhilala tribes in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. These elaborate wall paintings are created not just for decoration but as part of important rituals, often to invoke deities, celebrate auspicious occasions, or ward off evil spirits.

15. Which tribal group in Madhya Pradesh is renowned for its intricate paintings often featuring detailed patterns, mythical creatures, and nature motifs rendered with dots and lines?
(A) Sahariya
(B) Gond
(C) Kol
(D) Bharia

Ans :

(B) Gond
Gond painting, originating from the Gond tribe, is internationally recognized for its distinctive style. Characterized by intricate patterns using dots and dashes, vibrant colours, and themes drawn from nature, mythology, and daily tribal life, it represents a dynamic and evolving indigenous art form of Madhya Pradesh.

16. Mandana art, often seen on walls and floors during festivals, is a traditional folk art form practiced mainly by which community group, including tribes, in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Predominantly Korku tribe
(B) Primarily Gond tribe women
(C) Meena community women (also found in tribal areas)
(D) Exclusively the Baiga tribe

Ans :

(C) Meena community women (also found in tribal areas)
Mandana is a traditional folk art form, primarily created by women of the Meena community, which has a significant presence in parts of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, including tribal regions. These geometric and symbolic designs are typically painted on floors and walls during festivals and auspicious occasions using materials like chalk and red ochre.

17. Bamboo crafts, including items like baskets, mats, and decorative pieces, are a significant traditional handicraft associated with many tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh due to:
(A) The abundance of bamboo in the region's forests.
(B) Government mandates requiring bamboo craft production.
(C) A religious prohibition on using other materials.
(D) The lack of agricultural activity in tribal areas.

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dominated areas of Madhya Pradesh like Mandla and Dindori. These festivals involve the procession of local deities, vibrant markets, feasting, and traditional music and dance.

29. Rituals and religious beliefs in many tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh often revolve around:
(A) Abstract philosophical concepts only.
(B) Worship of nature spirits, ancestors, and clan deities.
(C) Adherence to globally organized religions exclusively.
(D) Belief systems imported solely from Western cultures.

Ans :

(B) Worship of nature spirits, ancestors, and clan deities.
Traditional tribal religious beliefs in Madhya Pradesh are often animistic and polytheistic, characterized by the veneration of nature spirits residing in forests, mountains, and rivers, worship of ancestral spirits, and devotion to specific clan or village deities (like Bada Deo, Dulha Deo among Gonds) who protect the community.

30. Which activity is central to the celebration of the Karma festival among tribes like the Gonds and Baigas?
(A) Silent meditation
(B) Ritualistic group dancing
(C) Reading of sacred texts
(D) Long-distance pilgrimage

Ans :

(B) Ritualistic group dancing
The Karma dance is an integral and vibrant part of the Karma festival celebrated by Gond, Baiga, and other tribes. Men and women form circles or lines and perform rhythmic group dances, often around a branch of the sacred Karma tree, accompanied by traditional music and songs, symbolizing community bonding and agricultural.

31. Which statement about tribal festivals in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Bhagoria Haat serves social functions including matchmaking.
(B) Navakhani is primarily a festival celebrating the monsoon's arrival.
(C) Karma festival involves worship related to the Karma tree and dancing.
(D) Madai festivals often include fairs and the gathering of different communities.

Ans :

(B) Navakhani is primarily a festival celebrating the monsoon's arrival.
This statement is incorrect. Navakhani is a post-harvest festival, marking the first consumption of the new crops, typically rice. It is a celebration of agricultural bounty and gratitude, not directly linked to the arrival of the monsoon, although the harvest itself depends on the monsoon rains.

32. Which statement accurately reflects the nature of religious beliefs among many Madhya Pradesh tribes?
(A) They are strictly monotheistic, worshipping a single supreme god.
(B) Beliefs often integrate the worship of natural elements and ancestral spirits.
(C) Religious practices are entirely based on written scriptures and dogma.
(D) Tribes universally lack any concept of deities or supernatural forces.

Ans :

(B) Beliefs often integrate the worship of natural elements and ancestral spirits.
A common characteristic of traditional tribal religions in Madhya Pradesh is the integration of animistic beliefs (worship of spirits in nature) and the veneration of ancestors. Clan and village deities also play a significant role, reflecting a worldview where the natural and supernatural are closely intertwined with community life.

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33. Tribal festivals like Bhagoria and Madai are important not only for religious observance but also for:
(A) Electing representatives to the state legislature.
(B) Strengthening social bonds and community identity.
(C) Finalizing international trade agreements.
(D) Developing new scientific theories.

Ans :

(B) Strengthening social bonds and community identity.
Beyond their ritualistic aspects, major tribal festivals like Bhagoria and Madai serve crucial social functions. They provide opportunities for dispersed community members to gather, reinforce social ties, affirm cultural identity through shared participation in dances, music, and rituals, facilitate economic exchange (in associated markets), and maintain community cohesion.

34. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be a central element of traditional tribal religious rituals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Offerings to deities or spirits
(B) Recitation from ancient written philosophical texts
(C) Community feasting and sharing
(D) Performance of traditional music and dance

Ans :

(B) Recitation from ancient written philosophical texts
Traditional tribal religious practices in Madhya Pradesh are largely based on oral traditions, customary rituals, and symbolic actions rather than the recitation of ancient, complex written philosophical texts, which are more

23. Which of the following materials is LEAST likely to be traditionally used in tribal jewellery making in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Seeds and beads
(B) Silver and bell metal (Dokra)
(C) Platinum and diamonds
(D) Feathers and shells

Ans :

(C) Platinum and diamonds
Traditional tribal jewellery in Madhya Pradesh typically utilizes locally available and affordable materials like various seeds, colourful beads, natural elements like shells and feathers, and metals like silver, brass, or bell metal (used in Dokra casting). Platinum and diamonds are expensive, non-traditional materials not commonly associated with indigenous tribal adornment.

24. How does Gond painting typically differ from Mandana art in terms of common motifs?
(A) Gond art focuses on geometric patterns, while Mandana uses figurative elements.
(B) Gond art often features intricate depictions of nature and folklore, while Mandana emphasizes geometric and symbolic designs.
(C) Mandana art is exclusively monochrome, whereas Gond art is always polychrome.
(D) Gond art is done only on canvas, while Mandana is done only on walls.

Ans :

(B) Gond art often features intricate depictions of nature and folklore, while Mandana emphasizes geometric and symbolic designs.
Gond painting is renowned for its detailed, imaginative figures drawn from nature, mythology, and daily life, filled with intricate patterns like dots and lines. Mandana art, conversely, is characterized by its geometric compositions and symbolic motifs, often related to auspiciousness and festivals, typically created on floors and walls.

25. Bhagoria Haat is a famous festival celebrated primarily by which tribal community in Madhya Pradesh, known for its vibrant atmosphere and role in matchmaking?
(A) Baiga
(B) Sahariya
(C) Bhil and Bhilala
(D) Gond

Ans :

(C) Bhil and Bhilala
Bhagoria Haat is a unique and colourful festival celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Bhil and Bhilala tribes in the districts of Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, and Khargone, usually before the Holi festival. It functions as a weekly market ('haat') but transforms into a major cultural event, traditionally known as a time for young men and women to choose life partners.

26. The Karma festival, involving ritualistic dancing and worship often related to the Karma tree, is celebrated by several tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh, including the:
(A) Korku
(B) Gond and Baiga
(C) Sahariya
(D) Bharia

Ans :

(B) Gond and Baiga
The Karma festival is a significant celebration for several tribal communities across central and eastern India, including the Gond and Baiga tribes of Madhya Pradesh. It typically involves the worship of the Karma tree (Karam), elaborate group dances (Karma dance), music, and feasting, often performed to pray for agricultural prosperity and community well-being.

27. 'Navakhani', celebrated by various tribal communities, is essentially a festival related to:
(A) The arrival of the monsoon season.
(B) The first eating of the new harvest.
(C) Commemorating ancestral spirits.
(D) Celebrating the birth of a child.

Ans :

(B) The first eating of the new harvest.
'Navakhani' (literally 'new eating') is a harvest festival celebrated by many tribal and agricultural communities in Madhya Pradesh and neighbouring states. It marks the occasion when the newly harvested crops, especially rice, are ceremonially cooked and offered to the deities and ancestors before being consumed by the community, expressing gratitude for the bounty.

28. The Madai festival, often featuring folk deities, markets, and cultural performances, is prominently celebrated in which region associated with Gond tribes?
(A) Malwa plateau
(B) Bastar region (bordering MP) and Mandla/Dindori areas
(C) Bundelkhand region
(D) Chambal valley

Ans :

(B) Bastar region (bordering MP) and Mandla/Dindori areas
The Madai festival is a significant tribal fair and religious gathering, particularly prominent among the Gond tribes in the Bastar region of Chhattisgarh and adjacent Gond-

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41. Baigani is the language or dialect associated with which tribal group in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhil
(B) Gond
(C) Baiga
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(C) Baiga
Baigani is the language/dialect spoken by the Baiga tribe, primarily residing in the eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh. It is generally classified as an Indo-Aryan language, though influenced by surrounding languages and potentially retaining some Austroasiatic substrate, reflecting the Baigas' distinct cultural identity.

42. Which statement about tribal languages in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Gondi is a major tribal language belonging to the Dravidian family.
(B) Bhili dialects belong to the Indo-Aryan language family.
(C) Korku is classified as an Indo-Aryan language.
(D) Oral literature plays a crucial role in preserving tribal culture.

Ans :

(C) Korku is classified as an Indo-Aryan language.
This statement is incorrect. The Korku language belongs to the Munda branch of the Austroasiatic language family, not the Indo-Aryan family. Its linguistic roots are distinct from languages like Hindi, Bhili, or Baigani, highlighting the diverse linguistic landscape of tribal Madhya Pradesh.

43. Which statement accurately describes the status of many tribal languages in Madhya Pradesh today?
(A) They are rapidly expanding and replacing regional languages.
(B) Most have highly developed written literatures spanning centuries.
(C) Many face challenges of endangerment due to the dominance of major languages.
(D) They are all mutually intelligible with standard Hindi.

Ans :

(C) Many face challenges of endangerment due to the dominance of major languages.
Many tribal languages in Madhya Pradesh, like indigenous languages worldwide, face significant challenges, including endangerment. Factors like the pervasive influence of dominant regional languages (like Hindi), lack of institutional support, migration, and changing socio-economic patterns contribute to a decline in speakers and intergenerational transmission.

44. The primary function of tribal oral literature (myths, legends, folktales) is often to:
(A) Provide scientific explanations for natural phenomena.
(B) Document precise historical dates and chronologies.
(C) Transmit cultural values, social norms, and collective memory.
(D) Serve as legal codes for international disputes.

Ans :

(C) Transmit cultural values, social norms, and collective memory.
Tribal oral literature serves as a vital medium for encoding and transmitting the core values, beliefs, social norms, history (often metaphorical), and worldview of the community across generations. Myths explain origins, legends recount heroic deeds, and folktales impart moral lessons, collectively shaping the cultural identity and collective memory.

45. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a component of tribal oral literature in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Folk songs and ballads
(B) Myths and legends
(C) Peer-reviewed scientific journals
(D) Folktales and proverbs

Ans :

(C) Peer-reviewed scientific journals
Peer-reviewed scientific journals are a product of modern, formal, written academic traditions and are distinct from the traditional oral literature of tribal communities. Tribal oral literature includes forms like songs, myths, legends, epics, folktales, riddles, and proverbs passed down through performance and memory.

46. Assertion (A): Traditional tribal handicrafts of Madhya Pradesh often utilize locally sourced natural materials like bamboo, clay, and wood.
Reason (R): Tribal communities historically had limited access to industrially produced materials and developed skills based on their immediate environment.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true as tribal crafts like bamboo work, pottery, and wood carving prominently feature local natural materials. Reason (R) provides the correct explanation: the reliance on these materials stemmed from their availability

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international politics fall outside the traditional scope and function of such oral narratives.

91. Why is understanding the specific dialect or language spoken by a tribal community important for development initiatives?
(A) It is completely irrelevant to the success of any program.
(B) It allows for effective communication, building trust, and culturally sensitive program delivery.
(C) It helps in imposing the dominant regional language more quickly.
(D) It provides insights into developing advanced military technology.

Ans :

(B) It allows for effective communication, building trust, and culturally sensitive program delivery.
Language is central to culture and communication. Recognizing and using (or facilitating communication in) the local tribal language builds trust, ensures messages are understood correctly, allows community participation, and enables development programs to be designed and implemented in a culturally appropriate and effective manner.

92. The term 'Haat' in the context of festivals like Bhagoria Haat refers to:
(A) A sacred ritual chant.
(B) A traditional weapon used in hunting.
(C) A periodic local market or fair.
(D) A specific style of tribal dance.

Ans :

(C) A periodic local market or fair.
'Haat' or 'Hāṭ' is a Hindi/regional term for a periodic local market, typically held weekly or bi-weekly in rural and tribal areas. Festivals like Bhagoria Haat are centered around these market days, combining economic activity with significant social and cultural functions.

93. Which tribal art form often involves creating patterns on floors and walls using rice paste, ochre, or lime, especially during festivals?
(A) Gond Painting
(B) Pithora Art
(C) Mandana Art
(D) Dokra Casting

Ans :

(C) Mandana Art
Mandana art is characterized by the creation of geometric and symbolic patterns on floors (as alpana/rangoli) and walls, particularly during festivals and auspicious occasions. Traditionally, materials like rice paste, white chalk (khadiya), and red ochre (geru) are used.

94. The traditional economy of many Baiga communities has been closely linked to:
(A) Maritime trade and fishing.
(B) Large-scale software development hubs.
(C) Expertise in forestry, traditional medicine, and shifting cultivation (historically).
(D) Diamond mining and cutting industries.

Ans :

(C) Expertise in forestry, traditional medicine, and shifting cultivation (historically).
The Baiga tribe, often residing in forested areas, possesses deep traditional knowledge of forest ecosystems, medicinal plants, and historically practiced shifting cultivation ('Bewar'). Their traditional economy and cultural identity are intrinsically linked to the forest environment.

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95. Which location in Madhya Pradesh is famous for the Bhagoria festival?
(A) Orchha
(B) Khajuraho
(C) Jhabua and Alirajpur districts
(D) Sanchi

Ans :

(C) Jhabua and Alirajpur districts
The districts of Jhabua and Alirajpur in western Madhya Pradesh, along with neighbouring areas like Dhar and Khargone, are the epicentre of the vibrant Bhagoria festival, celebrated predominantly by the Bhil and Bhilala communities residing there.

96. What is the primary medium for Gond art traditionally, before its adaptation onto paper and canvas?
(A) Carved Stone
(B) Woven Silk
(C) Walls and floors of houses
(D) Cast Bronze

Ans :

(C) Walls and floors of houses
Like many folk and tribal art forms, Gond painting traditionally adorned the mud walls and floors of dwellings ('Digna' and 'Bhitti Chitra'). The transition to paper and canvas is a relatively modern development that has allowed the art form to reach wider audiences and markets.

97. The Karma dance, performed by tribes like Gond and Baiga, is often characterized by:
(A) Slow, meditative individual movements.
(B) Acrobatic stunts and solo performances.

52. Besides Gondi and Bhili, Sahariya is a tribal language/ dialect spoken by the Sahariya tribe, mainly concentrated in which region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Nimar Plains
(C) Northern Gwalior-Chambal region
(D) Baghelkhand Plateau

Ans :

(C) Northern Gwalior-Chambal region
The Sahariya tribe, recognized as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG), is primarily concentrated in the northern districts of Madhya Pradesh, particularly in the Gwalior and Chambal divisions (like Sheopur, Shivpuri, Guna). Their language, Sahariya, is part of their distinct cultural identity in this region.

53. While primarily oral, some efforts have been made to document tribal languages of Madhya Pradesh using scripts like:
(A) Only the Roman script
(B) Only the Arabic script
(C) Primarily the Devanagari script
(D) Exclusively the ancient Brahmi script

Ans :

(C) Primarily the Devanagari script
For documenting and promoting literacy in tribal languages like Gondi or Bhili within Madhya Pradesh, the Devanagari script (used for Hindi and Marathi) is often employed. This facilitates learning and integration with the dominant regional script, although challenges in accurately representing unique phonetic features exist.

54. Folk songs within tribal oral literature often serve the purpose of:
(A) Documenting complex mathematical formulas.
(B) Expressing emotions, narrating stories, and accompanying rituals or work.
(C) Providing detailed instructions for modern technology.
(D) Recording minutes of official government meetings.

Ans :

(B) Expressing emotions, narrating stories, and accompanying rituals or work.
Tribal folk songs are a vital part of oral tradition, serving multiple functions. They express joy, sorrow, and love; narrate myths, legends, or historical events; mark life cycle events; accompany dances and rituals; and even provide rhythm for collective work, embodying the cultural ethos of the community.

55. Myths and legends form a significant part of tribal oral literature. What do myths typically explain?
(A) Recent political developments
(B) Origins of the world, deities, and social customs
(C) Principles of modern economics
(D) Instructions for operating machinery

Ans :

(B) Origins of the world, deities, and social customs
Myths, as found in tribal oral traditions, are sacred narratives that typically explain fundamental aspects of existence – the creation of the world, the origin of the tribe, the deeds of gods and goddesses, the establishment of social norms, and the reasons behind rituals and customs, providing a cosmological framework.

56. Who are often the primary custodians and transmitters of oral literature within tribal communities?
(A) Government officials
(B) Young children exclusively
(C) Elders, storytellers, and ritual specialists
(D) External researchers and linguists

Ans :

(C) Elders, storytellers, and ritual specialists
The preservation and transmission of oral literature traditionally rely heavily on community elders, designated storytellers, bards, priests, and ritual specialists. These individuals possess the knowledge and performance skills necessary to pass down the rich tapestry of myths, legends, songs, and folktales to younger generations.

57. Which statement about tribal literature in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Oral traditions like folktales and songs are very rich.
(B) Some tribal writers are contributing to contemporary literature.
(C) All tribal languages have extensive written literature dating back centuries.
(D) Language preservation is a concern for several tribal communities.

Ans :

(C) All tribal languages have extensive written literature dating back centuries.
This statement is incorrect. While oral traditions are rich, most tribal languages in Madhya Pradesh do not have a long history of extensive written literature. Writing systems and literary development in written form are comparatively recent for many, and the primary mode of literary expression has been oral.

58. Which statement accurately reflects a challenge faced by tribal languages in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) An overabundance of qualified teachers for every dialect.

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Ans :

(A) 1 and 2 only
Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is correct. Statement 3 is incorrect; Pithora is traditionally ritualistic wall art. Statement 4 is incorrect; Dokra is lost-wax metal casting. Therefore, only statements 1 and 2 are correct.

80. Match the festival (Column I) with its primary significance or associated tribe (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Bhagoria	i.	Harvest Festival (First Eating)
b.	Karma	ii.	Bhil Tribe, Matchmaking Fair
c.	Navakhani	iii.	Gond Tribe, Community Fair/Deity Worship
d.	Madai	iv.	Gond/Baiga Tribes, Ritual Dance for Prosperity

Options:
(A) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii
(B) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(C) a-ii, b-i, c-iv, d-iii
(D) a-iii, b-iv, c-i, d-ii

Ans :

(B) a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii
(a) Bhagoria is linked to the Bhil tribe and matchmaking -> (ii).
(b) Karma involves ritual dance by Gonds/Baigas for prosperity -> (iv).
(c) Navakhani is the first eating harvest festival -> (i).
(d) Madai is a Gond community fair involving deity worship -> (iii).
This matching aligns correctly with option B.

81. The term 'Shaman' or 'Gunia' in the context of tribal religious beliefs often refers to:
(A) The elected head of the tribal Panchayat.
(B) A ritual specialist believed to communicate with spirits and perform healing.
(C) An artisan specializing in pottery.
(D) A scribe responsible for recording tribal history.

Ans :

(B) A ritual specialist believed to communicate with spirits and perform healing.
Within many tribal societies, individuals known as Shamans (or local terms like Gunia, Baiga - used for priests too) act as intermediaries between the human and spirit worlds. They perform rituals, diagnose and treat illnesses (often believed to have spiritual causes), and guide ceremonies, holding significant religious and social roles.

82. Traditional tribal housing in forested areas of Madhya Pradesh often utilizes materials readily available, such as:
(A) Steel beams and reinforced concrete
(B) Imported marble and granite
(C) Mud, bamboo, wood, and thatch/tiles
(D) Fiberglass and carbon composites

Ans :

(C) Mud, bamboo, wood, and thatch/tiles
Reflecting their environment and traditional building practices, tribal houses in forested regions typically use locally sourced, natural materials. Walls are often made of mud or bamboo plastered with mud, frameworks use wood or bamboo, and roofs are commonly thatched with grass or leaves, or sometimes use country tiles.

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83. The practice of 'Ghotul' or similar youth dormitories, where they existed, served a significant function in:
(A) Advanced scientific research.
(B) Training youth in modern warfare techniques.
(C) Transmitting cultural knowledge and fostering community spirit.
(D) Managing the tribe's financial investments.

Ans :

(C) Transmitting cultural knowledge and fostering community spirit.
Institutions like the Ghotul served as centres for enculturation. Youth learned tribal lore, songs, dances, social etiquette, and cooperative work ethics, fostering a sense of community identity and ensuring the transmission of cultural values and practices to the next generation.

84. What is a common element in the social structure of many different tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A rigid, hierarchical caste system identical to the plains.
(B) The importance of clan lineage (Gotra) for identity and marriage rules.
(C) A complete absence of any social organization.
(D) A system based purely on individual wealth accumulation.

Ans :

(B) The importance of clan lineage (Gotra) for identity and marriage rules.
While specific structures vary, the clan system (Gotra/Kuri) is a widespread and fundamental element of social organization among diverse tribes in Madhya Pradesh. It defines kinship, regulates marriage (usually through exogamy), establishes social identity, and plays a role in rituals and community obligations.

In traditional tribal societies, besides lineage and age, deep knowledge of customary laws, traditions, rituals, and the ability to mediate disputes or provide wise counsel are highly valued. Such knowledge often confers respect and influences leadership roles within the community's governance structures.

64. The settlement pattern of many tribal villages in Madhya Pradesh, especially in hilly or forested areas, is often characterized by:
(A) High-rise apartment complexes.
(B) Dispersed hamlets or homesteads ('Tola' or 'Phaliya').
(C) Perfectly grid-planned streets and avenues.
(D) Large, fortified castle-like structures.

Ans :

(B) Dispersed hamlets or homesteads ('Tola' or 'Phaliya').
Unlike nucleated villages common in plains, tribal settlements in hilly and forested terrains of Madhya Pradesh often consist of dispersed clusters of houses, known locally by terms like 'Tola' or 'Phaliya'. This pattern is influenced by topography, kinship ties, and traditional agricultural practices.

65. Dokra (or Dhokra) art, involving lost-wax metal casting, is a traditional craft found among some communities in Madhya Pradesh, often used to create:
(A) Delicate glass figurines
(B) Figures of deities, animals, and decorative items from brass/bell metal
(C) Large-scale steel sculptures
(D) Synthetic plastic toys

Ans :

(B) Figures of deities, animals, and decorative items from brass/bell metal
Dokra art is an ancient metal casting technique using the lost-wax (cire perdue) method, practiced by certain artisan communities, including some associated with tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh (like Betul). It typically uses brass or bell metal to create intricate figurines of deities, folk motifs, animals, and utilitarian/decorative objects.

66. What distinguishes tribal jewellery of Madhya Pradesh from mass-produced modern jewellery?
(A) Exclusive use of gold and platinum
(B) Emphasis on traditional designs, motifs, and locally available materials
(C) Identical designs across all tribal groups
(D) Production primarily through automated factory processes

Ans :

(B) Emphasis on traditional designs, motifs, and locally available materials

Tribal jewellery is distinct due to its adherence to traditional designs passed down generations, use of specific motifs significant to the culture, and incorporation of locally sourced materials like silver, beads, seeds, shells, and feathers, reflecting indigenous aesthetics rather than mass-market trends.

67. The continuation and promotion of traditional tribal arts and crafts are important for:
(A) Completely stopping agricultural activities.
(B) Preserving cultural identity and providing livelihood opportunities.
(C) Replacing all modern art forms.
(D) Ensuring tribes remain isolated from the outside world.

Ans :

(B) Preserving cultural identity and providing livelihood opportunities.
Supporting tribal arts and crafts helps preserve the unique cultural heritage and artistic skills of these communities. Furthermore, it can provide sustainable livelihood opportunities, empower artisans (especially women), and foster economic self-reliance while keeping traditional knowledge alive. Festivals and Celebrations (Revisited)

68. The worship of 'Bada Deo' or 'Budha Deo' is central to the religious beliefs of which major tribe in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhil
(B) Korku
(C) Gond
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(C) Gond
Bada Deo (Great God), often associated with the Saja tree, is considered the supreme deity in the traditional pantheon of the Gond tribe. He is revered as the creator and sustainer, and his worship is a fundamental aspect of Gond religious life and rituals, reflecting their deep connection with nature.

69. What type of musical instruments are commonly used to accompany tribal dances and songs during festivals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Electronic synthesizers and guitars only
(B) Traditional percussion (drums like Mandar, Dhol), wind (flutes), and sometimes string instruments
(C) Full symphony orchestras
(D) Only imported classical Western instruments

Ans :

(B) Traditional percussion (drums like Mandar, Dhol), wind (flutes), and sometimes string instruments

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in the immediate environment and historical contexts often characterized by limited access to or integration with industrial economies, fostering resourcefulness and skills based on local ecology.

47. Consider the following statements regarding tribal culture in Madhya Pradesh:

1. Pithora paintings are primarily associated with the Gond tribe.
2. The Bhagoria festival is significant for the Bhil community.
3. Gondi language belongs to the Indo-Aryan family.
4. Karma dance is often performed during agricultural festivals.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only

Statement 1 is incorrect; Pithora art is associated with Bhils/Bhilalas. Statement 2 is correct; Bhagoria is a key Bhil festival. Statement 3 is incorrect; Gondi is a Dravidian language. Statement 4 is correct; Karma dance is often linked to agricultural cycles and prosperity. Therefore, only statements 2 and 4 are correct.

48. Match the tribal art/craft (Column I) with the associated tribe/characteristic (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Gond Painting	i.	Austroasiatic Language Family
b.	Pithora Art	ii.	Bhil / Bhilala Tribes
c.	Korku Language	iii.	Dots and Dashes Motif
d.	Bamboo Craft	iv.	Widely Practiced Forest-Based Craft

Options:

(A) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv
(B) a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i
(C) a-iii, b-i, c-ii, d-iv
(D) a-iv, b-ii, c-i, d-iii

Ans :

(A) a-iii, b-ii, c-i, d-iv

(a) Gond painting is known for its intricate dots and dashes -> (iii).
(b) Pithora art is the ritual painting of the Bhil and Bhilala tribes -> (ii).
(c) Korku language belongs to the Austroasiatic family -> (i).
(d) Bamboo craft is a widely practiced craft utilizing abundant forest resources -> (iv).

Thus, the correct matching is A.

49. Identify the correct pair regarding tribal languages of Madhya Pradesh:

(A) Gondi - Austroasiatic Family
(B) Bhili - Dravidian Family
(C) Korku - Munda Branch (Austroasiatic)
(D) Baigani - Sino-Tibetan Family

Ans :

(C) Korku - Munda Branch (Austroasiatic)

Gondi is Dravidian. Bhili is Indo-Aryan. Baigani is considered Indo-Aryan. Korku correctly belongs to the Munda branch of the Austroasiatic language family. Therefore, pair (C) is the only correct one.

50. Identify the incorrect pair regarding tribal festivals and associated tribes/characteristics in Madhya Pradesh:

(A) Bhagoria - Bhil tribe, matchmaking
(B) Karma - Gond & Baiga tribes, ritual dance
(C) Navakhani - Korku tribe exclusively, monsoon celebration
(D) Madai - Gond tribe, community fair & deity worship

Ans :

(C) Navakhani - Korku tribe exclusively, monsoon celebration

Bhagoria is associated with Bhils and matchmaking. Karma involves dance among Gonds, Baigas, etc.. Madai is a Gond festival/fair. Navakhani is a harvest festival (not monsoon) celebrated by various tribes (not exclusively Korku). Therefore, pair (C) contains multiple inaccuracies and is the incorrect pair.

51. What is the primary characteristic that defines 'Oral Literature' as found among the tribes of Madhya Pradesh?

(A) It is exclusively written in the Devanagari script.
(B) It is transmitted primarily through spoken word and performance.
(C) It consists only of historical chronicles and records.
(D) It relies heavily on digital media for dissemination.

Ans :

(B) It is transmitted primarily through spoken word and performance.

Oral literature's defining feature is its mode of transmission – it is passed down through generations by word of mouth, performance, song, and storytelling, rather than written texts. This makes memory, recitation, and community participation crucial for its preservation among Madhya Pradesh tribes.

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casting, not wood carving. Pithora painting is correctly associated with the Bhil and Bhilala tribes.

75. Identify the incorrect pair concerning tribal culture or geography in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Sahariya Tribe - Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG)
(B) Bhagoria Haat - Celebrated mainly in Baghelkhand region
(C) Gond Tribe - Largest tribal group in Madhya Pradesh
(D) Baiga Tribe - Associated with traditional knowledge of forests

Ans :

(B) Bhagoria Haat - Celebrated mainly in Baghelkhand region
Sahariya are PVTGs. Gonds are the largest group. Baigas are known for forest knowledge. Bhagoria Haat is celebrated primarily in the western districts (Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Khargone) associated with the Bhil tribe, not the eastern Baghelkhand region. Hence, pair (B) is incorrect regarding the location.

76. Arrange the following hypothetical stages in the documentation of a previously unwritten tribal language:
1. Development of a writing system (orthography).
2. Collection of oral literature (songs, stories).
3. Linguistic analysis of sounds and grammar.
4. Publication of dictionaries and primers.

Select the most logical sequence:
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

Ans :

(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
Typically, initial documentation involves collecting oral materials (2). This is followed by linguistic analysis to understand its structure (3). Based on the analysis, a suitable writing system is developed (1). Finally, resources like dictionaries and learning materials can be published (4). This sequence ensures the writing system accurately reflects the language based on collected data and analysis.

77. Consider the typical annual cycle of tribal festivals related to agriculture. Arrange the following:
1. Navakhani (Eating the new harvest)
2. Akhari/Aktij (Start of agricultural season/sowing)
3. Post-harvest celebrations (often incorporating fairs like Madai)

Select the likely chronological order within an agricultural year:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1
(D) 3, 2, 1

Ans :

(B) 2, 1, 3
The agricultural cycle generally begins with sowing rituals around Akhari/Aktij (2). After the crops mature and are harvested, Navakhani is celebrated to mark the first consumption (1). Following the main harvest period, larger community celebrations or fairs like Madai might occur (3). Therefore, the sequence 2, 1, 3 reflects the agricultural timeline.

78. Assertion (A): Traditional tribal governance systems, like Panchayats, emphasize restorative justice rather than solely punitive measures.
Reason (R): The primary aim of these systems is often to maintain community harmony and reintegrate offenders, rather than permanent ostracization.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is often true; traditional justice systems frequently focus on restoring balance disrupted by an offense. Reason (R) provides the rationale: the emphasis on community cohesion means that resolving conflicts aims to mend relationships and reintegrate individuals, making restorative approaches logical, thus R explains A.

79. Consider the following statements regarding tribal arts and crafts of Madhya Pradesh:
1. Gond paintings often feature vibrant colours and motifs from nature and mythology.
2. Bamboo craft is significant due to the wide availability of bamboo in tribal areas.
3. Pithora paintings are primarily created on canvas for commercial sale.
4. Dokra art uses the technique of clay modeling exclusively.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2 and 4 only

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(B) Lack of interest from younger generations in learning their ancestral language.
(C) Complete standardization and documentation of all dialects.
(D) Universal bilingualism with English among all tribal members.

Ans :

(B) Lack of interest from younger generations in learning their ancestral language.
A significant challenge for the survival of tribal languages is the declining intergenerational transmission, where younger generations may prioritize dominant regional languages for education and employment, sometimes leading to reduced fluency or interest in their ancestral tongue, contributing to language endangerment.

59. The study and documentation of tribal languages and dialects in Madhya Pradesh are important for:
(A) Replacing all tribal languages with a single standard language.
(B) Understanding linguistic diversity and preserving cultural heritage.
(C) Proving the superiority of one language family over others.
(D) Erasing the unique identities of different tribal groups.

Ans :

(B) Understanding linguistic diversity and preserving cultural heritage.
Documenting and studying tribal languages is crucial for understanding the linguistic tapestry of the region and India. It aids in preserving invaluable cultural heritage embedded within these languages, supports efforts for language revitalization, and contributes to the broader field of linguistics, respecting the identity of each community.

60. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be a theme found in traditional tribal folktales of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Interactions between humans and animals/nature spirits
(B) Explanations for natural phenomena or geographical features
(C) Complex theories of quantum physics
(D) Moral lessons about community values and behaviour

Ans :

(C) Complex theories of quantum physics
Traditional tribal folktales draw themes from the community's environment, beliefs, and social life. Common themes include human-nature interactions, origin stories, explanations for landmarks, heroic deeds, and moral lessons. Complex, modern scientific theories like quantum physics are outside the purview of traditional oral folklore.

61. How does the traditional tribal concept of resource ownership often differ from modern individual private property rights?
(A) Tribal systems universally recognize absolute individual ownership of land.
(B) Modern systems emphasize communal ownership of all resources.
(C) Tribal systems often incorporate concepts of communal or clan ownership/access rights, especially for forests and water.
(D) Traditional tribal systems have no concept of resource management.

Ans :

(C) Tribal systems often incorporate concepts of communal or clan ownership/access rights, especially for forests and water.
While practices vary, traditional tribal systems frequently emphasize communal or lineage-based rights for accessing and managing resources like forests, grazing lands, and water bodies, contrasting with the emphasis on codified individual private property rights prevalent in modern legal and economic systems.

62. The term 'Gotul', although more famously associated with Gonds elsewhere, represents a traditional institution in some tribal communities primarily functioning as:
(A) A marketplace for trading goods.
(B) A formal administrative office.
(C) A village granary for storing harvest.
(D) A youth dormitory for education and socialization.

Ans :

(D) A youth dormitory for education and socialization.
The Gotul, particularly among certain Gond subgroups (though less prevalent in MP now), was a traditional institution serving as a dormitory for unmarried youth. It played a crucial role in imparting social education, cultural values, cooperative habits, and facilitating courtship and community integration among the young.

63. Which factor traditionally plays a significant role in determining social status and leadership within many tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh, besides age?
(A) Amount of foreign currency held
(B) Knowledge of customary laws and traditions
(C) Number of social media followers
(D) Ownership of luxury vehicles

Ans :

(B) Knowledge of customary laws and traditions

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85. Which of these is a known tribal painting style from Madhya Pradesh, distinct from Gond or Pithora art?
(A) Tanjore Painting
(B) Mandana Art (practiced by Meenas, found in tribal areas)
(C) Warli Painting
(D) Kangra Painting

Ans :

(B) Mandana Art (practiced by Meenas, found in tribal areas)
While primarily associated with the Meena community (also present in MP), Mandana floor and wall painting is a distinct folk art form found in regions overlapping with tribal areas. Tanjore, Warli, and Kangra are painting styles associated with Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra/Gujarat, and Himachal Pradesh respectively.

86. Tribal communities often possess deep traditional knowledge about:
(A) International stock market trends.
(B) Local flora and fauna, including medicinal plants.
(C) Computer programming languages.
(D) The architectural styles of European cathedrals.

Ans :

(B) Local flora and fauna, including medicinal plants.
Living in close proximity to nature, tribal communities typically possess extensive traditional ecological knowledge (TEK). This includes identification and uses of local plants and animals, knowledge of medicinal herbs, sustainable resource management practices, and understanding ecological relationships, passed down orally.

87. Which statement regarding tribal cultural practices in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Rituals often mark important life cycle events like birth, marriage, and death.
(B) Traditional music and dance are integral parts of festivals and ceremonies.
(C) All tribal groups speak mutually intelligible dialects of Hindi.
(D) Belief in nature spirits and ancestor veneration is common.

Ans :

(C) All tribal groups speak mutually intelligible dialects of Hindi.
This is incorrect. Madhya Pradesh has significant linguistic diversity among its tribes. Languages like Gondi (Dravidian) and Korku (Austroasiatic) are entirely different language families from Hindi (Indo-Aryan), and even Bhili dialects, while Indo-Aryan, are not always mutually intelligible with standard Hindi or each other.

88. Which statement accurately describes a function of tribal festivals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They serve solely as tourist attractions with no community involvement.
(B) They act as platforms for reinforcing social ties and cultural continuity.
(C) They are exclusively focused on individual spiritual enlightenment.
(D) They occur randomly without any connection to seasons or agriculture.

Ans :

(B) They act as platforms for reinforcing social ties and cultural continuity
Tribal festivals are vital community events that strengthen social bonds through collective participation in rituals, dances, and feasts. They reaffirm shared beliefs and values, transmit cultural practices across generations, and thus play a crucial role in maintaining cultural continuity and community cohesion.

89. The concept of 'sacred groves' maintained by some tribal communities reflects:
(A) A purely economic strategy for timber harvesting.
(B) A traditional form of biodiversity conservation rooted in religious beliefs.
(C) A modern government initiative for afforestation.
(D) A designated area for constructing administrative buildings.

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Ans :

(B) A traditional form of biodiversity conservation rooted in religious beliefs.
Sacred groves are patches of forest traditionally protected by communities due to their perceived religious significance, often believed to be inhabited by deities or spirits. This practice represents an indigenous form of conservation, where cultural and religious beliefs lead to the protection of biodiversity within these groves.

90. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be a primary focus of tribal oral literature (myths, legends)?
(A) Explaining the origin of the tribe or the world
(B) Recounting deeds of cultural heroes or deities
(C) Detailed analysis of international geopolitical relations
(D) Imparting moral lessons or explaining rituals

Ans :

(C) Detailed analysis of international geopolitical relations
Tribal oral literature is rooted in the community's worldview, environment, history, and beliefs. Its themes revolve around origins, cultural heroes, nature, social values, and rituals. Complex analyses of modern

Tribal music accompanying festivals and dances relies heavily on traditional, often locally crafted instruments. Percussion instruments like various drums (Mandar, Nagada, Dhol) provide rhythm, wind instruments like bamboo flutes add melody, and occasionally simple string instruments are also used, creating a distinctive traditional soundscape.

70. The festival of 'Akhari' or 'Aktij', celebrated by various communities including tribes, is generally associated with:
(A) The beginning of the agricultural season and sowing.
(B) The end of the monsoon season.
(C) A major hunting expedition.
(D) Commemorating a historical battle.

Ans :

(A) The beginning of the agricultural season and sowing.
Akhari or Aktij (Akshaya Tritiya) is considered an auspicious day across India, including among tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. It often marks the symbolic beginning of the agricultural season, with rituals performed before ploughing or sowing seeds, seeking blessings for a good harvest.

71. Assertion (A): Many tribal languages in Madhya Pradesh are facing the threat of endangerment.
Reason (R): The increasing influence of dominant regional languages like Hindi in education and public life discourages the use and transmission of tribal languages among younger generations.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is a recognized reality for many indigenous languages globally and in Madhya Pradesh. Reason (R) correctly identifies a major contributing factor – the dominance of major languages in key domains like education and employment often leads to a decline in the use and intergenerational transmission of minority/tribal languages, thus explaining the endangerment threat.

72. Consider the following statements about tribal culture and language in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Bhil tribe is known for celebrating the Bhagoria Haat festival.
2. Korku language belongs to the Dravidian language family.
3. Gond art traditionally uses intricate patterns made of dots and lines.
4. Tribal literature exists primarily in the form of written scriptures.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is incorrect; Korku is Austroasiatic (Munda). Statement 3 is correct. Statement 4 is incorrect; tribal literature is predominantly oral. Therefore, only statements 1 and 3 are correct.

73. Match the tribal community (Column I) with its associated language family/cultural element (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
a.	Gond	i.	Karma Dance (Shared)
b.	Bhil	ii.	Austroasiatic Language Family
c.	Korku	iii.	Bhagoria Festival
d.	Baiga	iv.	Dravidian Language Family

Options:
(A) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(B) a-i, b-iii, c-ii, d-iv
(C) a-iv, b-i, c-iii, d-ii
(D) a-i, b-ii, c-iv, d-iii

Ans :

(A) a-iv, b-iii, c-ii, d-i
(a) Gond language family is Dravidian -> (iv). Gonds also perform Karma dance.
(b) Bhil tribe celebrates Bhagoria festival -> (iii). Bhils are also associated with Pithora art.
(c) Korku language belongs to the Austroasiatic family -> (ii).
(d) Baiga tribe performs Karma dance (shared with Gond) -> (i). Baiga language is Indo-Aryan.

74. Identify the correct pair relating to tribal art or language in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Mandana Art - Primarily Korku tradition
(B) Gondi Language - Indo-Aryan Family
(C) Pithora Painting - Bhil/Bhilala Tradition
(D) Dokra Craft - Wood Carving technique

Ans :

(C) Pithora Painting - Bhil/Bhilala Tradition
Mandana is associated with Meenas and other communities. Gondi is Dravidian. Dokra is lost-wax metal

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(C) Rhythmic, collective movements by men and women in lines or circles.
(D) Complete silence without any musical accompaniment.

Ans :

(C) Rhythmic, collective movements by men and women in lines or circles.
The Karma dance is typically a communal folk dance involving both men and women. Participants often link arms and move rhythmically in lines or circles, stepping forwards and backwards in unison, accompanied by traditional songs and the beat of drums like the Mandar.

98. Which statement falsely represents tribal culture or language in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gondi and Korku belong to different language families.
(B) Bhagoria is primarily a harvest festival thanking the rain gods.
(C) Tribal art often draws inspiration from nature and mythology.
(D) Oral traditions are crucial for transmitting cultural knowledge.

Ans :

(B) Bhagoria is primarily a harvest festival thanking the rain gods.
This statement is false. Bhagoria is a pre-Holi festival known for its market and social aspects, especially matchmaking among Bhils/Bhilalas. Harvest festivals like Navakhani have different timing and focus. Gondi (Dravidian) and Korku (Austroasiatic) are indeed from different families. Art inspiration and oral tradition importance are correctly stated.

99. Select the statement that accurately describes an aspect of tribal governance:
(A) Traditional tribal panchayats strictly follow the Indian Penal Code.
(B) Community consensus and customary laws often guide decision-making.
(C) Leadership is always inherited strictly through matrilineal descent.
(D) Tribal governance systems focus exclusively on international relations.

Ans :

(B) Community consensus and customary laws often guide decision-making
A key feature of traditional tribal governance is its reliance on established customary laws and the aim to reach decisions through discussion and consensus within the council (Panchayat), reflecting community values rather than solely external legal codes.

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100. The diversity of languages, arts, and festivals among Madhya Pradesh tribes indicates:
(A) A complete lack of cultural development.
(B) A rich and varied cultural heritage specific to different communities.
(C) That all tribes share an identical monolithic culture.
(D) A recent phenomenon resulting from globalization.

Ans :

(B) A rich and varied cultural heritage specific to different communities.
The existence of distinct languages (Gondi, Bhili, Korku), unique art forms (Gond, Pithora), and specific festivals (Bhagoria, Karma, Madai) among different tribal groups highlights the rich tapestry of cultural diversity within Madhya Pradesh. Each community possesses its own specific heritage, traditions, and forms of expression.

END

2.	Rani Durgavati	b.	1857 Revolt (Jabalpur)
3.	Shankar Shah	c.	Nimar Region (Late 19th C)
4.	Birsa Munda's Influence	d.	Eastern MP Tribal Consciousness

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
Tantya Bhil is associated with the Nimar region (late 19th C). Rani Durgavati was queen of Gondwana (16th C). Shankar Shah was involved in the 1857 Revolt in Jabalpur. Birsa Munda's movement influenced tribal consciousness in Eastern MP. Thus, the correct matching is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d.

44. Match the tribal revolt/movement (Column A) with its primary characteristic or period (Column B):

	Column A		Column B
1.	Bhil Revolt	a.	Participation in 1942 Movement
2.	Gond Revolt	b.	Resistance against Forest Laws (Satpura Region)
3.	Tantya Bhil Movement	c.	Early resistance against British policies (Malwa/ Nimar)
4.	Tribal role in Quit India	d.	Late 19th Century Resistance (Nimar)

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
(B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
(C) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-c
(D) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
Bhil revolts were early resistance movements in Malwa/ Nimar. Gond revolts often focused on forest laws in the Satpura region. The Tantya Bhil movement occurred in the late 19th century in Nimar. Tribals participated significantly in the Quit India Movement of 1942. Therefore, the correct matching is 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a.

45. Match the institution (Column A) with its primary function or location (Column B):

	Column A		Column B
1.	IGRMS	a.	Research and policy advice on tribal welfare
2.	TRI	b.	Preservation of tribal art and culture (General)
3.	Tribal Museum	c.	Anthropological museum in Bhopal
4.	Modern Tribal Leadership	d.	Anthropological museum in Bhopal

Options:
(A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b
(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(C) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c
(D) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

Ans :

(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
IGRMS is the anthropological museum located in Bhopal. TRI conducts research and advises on tribal welfare policies. Tribal Museums focus on preserving tribal art and culture. Modern Tribal Leadership involves advocating for rights and development post-independence. The correct matching sequence is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d.

46. What term describes the body of written works, including scholarly articles, books, and government documents, that provides information and analysis on tribal communities?
(A) Oral Tradition
(B) Folklore
(C) Tribal Literature (Publications)
(D) Sacred Texts

Ans :

(C) Tribal Literature (Publications)
Tribal Literature, in the context of academic and official study, refers to the collection of published materials such as books, research papers, journals, and government reports that document and analyze the history, culture, socio-economic conditions, and issues pertaining to tribal communities. This differs from oral literature or folklore passed down verbally.

47. The contributions of modern tribal leaders often focus on bridging the gap between tribal communities and:
(A) International organizations
(B) Mainstream political and administrative systems
(C) Traditional feudal structures
(D) Foreign cultural influences

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loss of traditional rights, demonstrating widespread tribal participation.

6. Tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh participated in which major Gandhian movement that emphasized non-violent resistance against British rule?
(A) Only Quit India Movement
(B) Only Civil Disobedience Movement
(C) Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement
(D) Only Salt Satyagraha

Ans :

(C) Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement
Tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh actively participated in major Gandhian movements like the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) and the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930). Their involvement included boycotting foreign goods, refusing to pay taxes, and participating in peaceful protests, integrating tribal resistance into the broader national freedom struggle under Gandhi's leadership.

7. Which significant movement, launched in 1942, saw widespread participation from tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh demanding an end to British rule?
(A) Khilafat Movement
(B) Swadeshi Movement
(C) Quit India Movement
(D) Home Rule Movement

Ans :

(C) Quit India Movement
The Quit India Movement of 1942 witnessed significant participation from tribal populations across Madhya Pradesh. Tribals engaged in various forms of protest, including disrupting communication lines, attacking government infrastructure, and joining underground activities, demonstrating their commitment to ending British colonial rule alongside the rest of the nation.

8. Which statement regarding tribal participation in the freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Tribals primarily used violent methods in all their resistance movements.
(B) Bhil and Gond communities were involved in the 1857 revolt.
(C) Tribals participated in Gandhian non-violent movements like Non-Cooperation.
(D) Tantya Bhil led a significant resistance movement against the British.

Ans :

(A) Tribals primarily used violent methods in all their resistance movements.
While many tribal revolts involved armed resistance due to the nature of colonial oppression, it is incorrect to state they primarily used only violent methods. Tribal communities also participated significantly in Gandhian non-violent movements like the Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements, showcasing a diversity of tactics in their contribution to the freedom struggle.

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9. Which statement accurately describes the role of tribal communities in the nationalist movements in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Tribal communities remained isolated and did not participate in nationalist movements.
(B) Tribal participation was limited only to the 1857 revolt.
(C) Tribals actively participated in various phases, including Gandhian movements and revolts.
(D) Tribal leaders focused solely on local issues and ignored the national freedom struggle.

Ans :

(C) Tribals actively participated in various phases, including Gandhian movements and revolts.
Tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh were integral to the freedom struggle, participating across different phases. Their involvement ranged from early revolts against British policies (like Bhil and Gond uprisings) and participation in the 1857 war to engaging actively in Gandhian mass movements such as Non-Cooperation and Quit India, showing their consistent contribution to nationalism.

10. What was a primary underlying cause for many tribal revolts in Madhya Pradesh during the British period?
(A) Desire for technological advancement
(B) Religious conversion efforts by missionaries
(C) Imposition of restrictive forest laws and land alienation
(D) Influence of international political ideologies

Ans :

(C) Imposition of restrictive forest laws and land alienation
A principal cause behind numerous tribal revolts in Madhya Pradesh was the British administration's imposition of stringent forest laws that curtailed traditional tribal rights over forest resources and the systematic alienation of tribal lands. These policies severely impacted their livelihoods, autonomy, and socio-cultural practices, leading to widespread resistance against colonial rule.

11. All of the following were significant tribal revolts or movements impacting Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:

(A) Bhil Revolt
(B) Gond Revolt
(C) Santhal Rebellion
(D) Tantya Bhil Movement

Ans :

(C) Santhal Rebellion
While the Bhil Revolt, Gond Revolt, and Tantya Bhil Movement significantly involved tribal communities within or bordering Madhya Pradesh, the Santhal Rebellion (1855-56) primarily occurred in present-day Jharkhand and West Bengal. Although a major tribal uprising, its direct geographical impact was not centered on Madhya Pradesh.

12. How did the participation of tribals in Gandhian movements differ from their earlier revolts in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gandhian movements involved only non-violent methods, whereas earlier revolts were solely violent.
(B) Earlier revolts were localized, while participation in Gandhian movements integrated them into a broader national struggle.
(C) Only elite tribals participated in Gandhian movements, unlike the mass participation in earlier revolts.
(D) Gandhian movements focused on economic issues, while earlier revolts were purely political.

Ans :

(B) Earlier revolts were localized, while participation in Gandhian movements integrated them into a broader national struggle.
Earlier tribal revolts in Madhya Pradesh were often localized responses to specific grievances like forest laws or land issues. Participation in Gandhian movements, however, connected these tribal communities to the pan-Indian nationalist struggle, incorporating their resistance into a larger, coordinated effort focused on achieving independence through methods like non-cooperation and civil disobedience.

13. Tantya Bhil, an iconic tribal personality, is often remembered for his activities during which period?
(A) Early 18th century
(B) Mid-19th century (around 1857)
(C) Late 19th century (1878-1889)
(D) Early 20th century (during Gandhian movements)

Ans :

(C) Late 19th century (1878-1889)
Tantya Bhil's period of active resistance against the British authorities primarily spanned the late 19th century, specifically between 1878 and his capture and execution in 1889. He operated mainly in the Nimar region, challenging British control through guerrilla tactics and acts often perceived as redistributive justice.

14. Rani Durgavati, a revered historical figure often associated with tribal pride, was the queen of which kingdom?
(A) Malwa Sultanate
(B) Garha-Mandla (Gondwana)
(C) Paramara Kingdom
(D) Chandela Kingdom

Ans :

(B) Garha-Mandla (Gondwana)
Rani Durgavati was the valiant queen regent of the Gondwana kingdom of Garha-Mandla in the mid-16th century. She is celebrated for her courageous defense of her kingdom against the Mughal invasion led by Asaf Khan in 1564, becoming an enduring symbol of bravery and resistance, particularly revered by the Gond community.

15. Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah, father and son, were Gond leaders executed by the British for their role in which event?
(A) Non-Cooperation Movement
(B) Quit India Movement
(C) The 1857 Revolt in the Jabalpur region
(D) Bhil Revolt of the 1820s

Ans :

(C) The 1857 Revolt in the Jabalpur region
Shankar Shah, the Gond king of Garha-Mandla, and his son Raghunath Shah were executed by the British in 1857. They were accused of plotting rebellion against British rule in the Jabalpur region during the First War of Independence. Their execution, blown from cannons, fueled further resistance among the Gonds.

16. Although Birsa Munda's primary area of activity was in present-day Jharkhand, his movement ('Ulgulan') had an influence on tribal consciousness in which neighbouring region?
(A) Western Madhya Pradesh
(B) Northern Madhya Pradesh
(C) Eastern Madhya Pradesh bordering Jharkhand
(D) Southern Madhya Pradesh

Ans :

(C) Eastern Madhya Pradesh bordering Jharkhand
Birsa Munda's rebellion (Ulgulan) against British rule and missionary activities, though centered in the Chotanagpur plateau (Jharkhand), resonated strongly among tribal communities in adjacent regions, including the eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh. His fight for tribal rights and

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autonomy inspired similar sentiments and awareness across tribal populations beyond his immediate area.

17. What common theme connects the actions of iconic tribal personalities like Tantya Bhil, Rani Durgavati, and Shankar Shah?
(A) Promotion of British education systems
(B) Advocacy for industrial development
(C) Resistance against external domination and protection of autonomy
(D) Collaboration with neighbouring princely states

Ans :

(C) Resistance against external domination and protection of autonomy
A central theme linking Rani Durgavati's defense against the Mughals, Shankar Shah's role in the 1857 revolt, and Tantya Bhil's fight against the British is their resistance against external powers seeking to dominate their territories and undermine their autonomy. They are remembered as symbols of courage who fought to protect their people, land, and way of life.

18. Individuals who emerged from tribal communities after independence and worked towards social upliftment, political rights, and educational advancement of their people are known as:
(A) Colonial Administrators
(B) Feudal Lords
(C) Modern Tribal Leaders and Social Reformers
(D) Foreign Missionaries

Ans :

(C) Modern Tribal Leaders and Social Reformers
Modern Tribal Leaders and Social Reformers are individuals from tribal backgrounds who, especially in the post-independence era, dedicated themselves to advocating for the rights, social justice, economic development, and cultural preservation of tribal communities. They work through political, social, and educational channels to address contemporary challenges faced by tribes.

19. Post-independence, what has been a major focus area for modern tribal leaders in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Encouraging migration to urban areas
(B) Preserving traditional isolationist practices
(C) Advocating for implementation of constitutional safeguards and development programs
(D) Promoting assimilation into non-tribal cultural norms

Ans :

(C) Advocating for implementation of constitutional safeguards and development programs
A primary focus for modern tribal leaders and reformers in Madhya Pradesh has been to ensure the effective implementation of constitutional provisions like the Fifth Schedule, reservation policies, and acts like PESA, alongside advocating for culturally sensitive development programs. Their efforts aim to empower tribal communities socially, economically, and politically while preserving their distinct identity.

20. Which institution, located in Bhopal, is dedicated to depicting the story of humankind in time and space, with a special emphasis on indigenous cultures?
(A) Tribal Research Institute (TRI)
(B) State Museum, Bhopal
(C) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS)
(D) Bharat Bhavan

Ans :

(C) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS)
The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), situated in Bhopal, is a unique anthropological museum. It focuses on showcasing the evolution of humans and culture globally, with significant exhibits dedicated to the diverse tribal and folk cultures of India, including open-air displays of tribal habitats, making it a key institution related to tribal heritage.

21. What is the primary function of the Tribal Research and Development Institute (TRI) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Conducting anthropological research and advising government on tribal welfare
(B) Operating as a university exclusively for tribal students
(C) Managing forest resources in tribal areas
(D) Preserving ancient archaeological sites

Ans :

(A) Conducting anthropological research and advising government on tribal welfare
The Tribal Research and Development Institute (TRI) in Madhya Pradesh primarily functions as a research body focusing on various aspects of tribal life, culture, and socio-economic issues. It undertakes studies, evaluations of welfare programs, and provides crucial data and recommendations to the state government for formulating policies and strategies for tribal development.

22. Tribal museums and cultural centres established in Madhya Pradesh primarily aim to achieve what objective?
(A) Generate revenue through tourism
(B) Provide modern education facilities
(C) Preserve and promote tribal art, culture, and heritage
(D) Facilitate industrial investment in tribal areas

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The Tantya Bhil Movement, led by the iconic Tantya Bhil, was primarily active in the Nimar region (present-day Khandwa and Khargone districts) of Madhya Pradesh during the late 19th century. The other pairings are incorrect regarding the main geographical focus of those specific events.

34. Identify the correct pair linking an institution with its location in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Tribal Research Institute (TRI) - Gwalior
(B) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya - Bhopal
(C) Regional Centre for Tribal Studies - Indore
(D) State Tribal Museum - Jabalpur

Ans :

(B) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya - Bhopal
The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS), a major national museum focusing on mankind and tribal cultures, is correctly located in Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh. The locations listed for the other institutions are generally incorrect or not their primary established sites.

35. Which of the following pairs incorrectly matches a tribal personality with their primary historical context or contribution?
(A) Rani Durgavati - Defending Gondwana against Mughals
(B) Tantya Bhil - Leading revolt in Nimar region (late 19th C)
(C) Shankar Shah - Participating in Non-Cooperation Movement
(D) Birsa Munda's Influence - Inspiring tribal consciousness in Eastern MP

Ans :

(C) Shankar Shah - Participating in Non-Cooperation Movement
Shankar Shah, along with his son Raghunath Shah, was executed by the British for his role in the 1857 Revolt in the Jabalpur region. He was not associated with the Non-Cooperation Movement, which occurred much later in the 1920s. The other pairs correctly state the primary association.

36. Identify the incorrect pair regarding tribal participation in nationalist movements.
(A) 1857 Revolt - Involvement of Bhils and Gonds
(B) Non-Cooperation Movement - Tribal participation through non-violent protest
(C) Quit India Movement - Tribal involvement in disrupting British infrastructure
(D) Salt Satyagraha - Primarily led by Tantya Bhil

Ans :

(D) Salt Satyagraha - Primarily led by Tantya Bhil
The Salt Satyagraha (part of the Civil Disobedience Movement) was led by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930. While tribals participated in the broader Civil Disobedience Movement, Tantya Bhil's movement occurred much earlier (late 19th century) and was distinct from the Salt Satyagraha. The other pairs accurately reflect tribal involvement.

37. Assertion (A): Many tribal revolts in Madhya Pradesh during the British era were sparked by the imposition of new forest laws.
Reason (R): These forest laws severely restricted traditional tribal access to forest resources, impacting their livelihoods and autonomy.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true as British forest policies were a major trigger for tribal revolts. Reason (R) is also true and correctly explains why these laws caused unrest; they curtailed essential traditional rights related to grazing, collection of forest produce, and cultivation (like shifting cultivation), which were fundamental to tribal economies and ways of life.

38. Assertion (A): Tantya Bhil is often referred to as the 'Indian Robin Hood'.
Reason (R): He collaborated extensively with the British authorities to maintain law and order.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is true; Tantya Bhil earned the moniker 'Indian Robin Hood' due to popular perception of his actions of looting government treasuries and the wealthy, supposedly distributing spoils among the poor. Reason (R) is false; Tantya Bhil actively resisted and fought against the British authorities, he did not collaborate with them to maintain their law and order.

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28. What category includes books, academic journals, government reports, and research papers focusing on the history, culture, socio-economic conditions, and development of tribal communities?
(A) Oral Traditions
(B) Key Publications and Literature about Tribes
(C) Political Manifestos
(D) Religious Scriptures

Ans :

(B) Key Publications and Literature about Tribes
Key publications and literature about tribes encompass a wide range of written materials – scholarly books, articles in academic journals, government reports, census data, research papers, and ethnographic studies. These resources provide documented information and analysis on various aspects of tribal life, history, culture, challenges, and development interventions.

29. Why is the study of key publications and literature important for understanding tribal contributions and issues in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It provides access to fictional stories about tribes.
(B) It offers documented historical accounts, research findings, and policy analyses.
(C) It primarily focuses on promoting tourism in tribal areas.
(D) It contains instructions for tribal religious rituals.

Ans :

(B) It offers documented historical accounts, research findings, and policy analyses.
Studying key publications and literature is crucial because it provides verifiable information, historical context, research-based insights, and analyses of government policies related to tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. This documented knowledge helps in understanding their contributions, challenges, cultural specifics, and the impact of development initiatives beyond oral traditions.

30. Which type of publication often contains official data and analysis regarding tribal populations, welfare schemes, and development indicators in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Folk tale collections
(B) Government reports and census publications
(C) Travelogues
(D) Poetry anthologies

Ans :

(B) Government reports and census publications
Government reports, such as those from the Tribal Welfare Department, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, and publications like the Census of India, contain official statistics, data on demographics, socio-economic indicators, implementation status of welfare schemes, and analyses related to tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. These are key sources for policy making and research.

31. Arrange the following events related to tribal resistance in Madhya Pradesh in chronological order:
1. Participation in Quit India Movement
2. Bhil Revolts against British policies
3. Role of Shankar Shah in 1857 Revolt
4. Tantya Bhil Movement

Options:
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 3, 2, 4, 1
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 4, 2, 3, 1

Ans :

(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
The general chronological sequence is: Bhil revolts began early (peaking in the 19th century), Shankar Shah's involvement was during the 1857 Revolt, Tantya Bhil's movement occurred in the late 19th century (1878-1889), and participation in the Quit India Movement was in 1942. Therefore, the correct order is 2, 3, 4, 1.

32. Arrange the following iconic figures associated with tribal history in Madhya Pradesh based on their approximate period of prominence (earliest to latest):
1. Tantya Bhil
2. Rani Durgavati
3. Shankar Shah

Options:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

Ans :

(B) 2, 3, 1
Rani Durgavati ruled in the mid-16th century (died 1564). Shankar Shah was prominent during the 1857 revolt. Tantya Bhil was active in the late 19th century (1878-1889). Therefore, the correct chronological order from earliest to latest is Rani Durgavati, Shankar Shah, Tantya Bhil (2, 3, 1).

33. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a tribal revolt/movement with its prominent associated region in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gond Revolt - Chambal Valley
(B) Tantya Bhil Movement - Nimar Region
(C) Bhil Revolt - Baghelkhand
(D) 1857 Tribal Uprising - Malwa Plateau only

Ans :

(B) Tantya Bhil Movement - Nimar Region

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Ans :

(C) Preserve and promote tribal art, culture, and heritage
The main objective of tribal museums and cultural centres in Madhya Pradesh is the preservation, documentation, and promotion of the rich and diverse cultural heritage of the state's tribal communities. They serve as repositories of tribal art, crafts, artifacts, and traditions, educating the public and fostering pride within the communities themselves.

23. Which type of institution often works in collaboration with the government to document tribal languages, folklore, and social structures?
(A) Military Academies
(B) Agricultural Universities
(C) Tribal Research Institutes and Anthropological Museums
(D) Chambers of Commerce

Ans :

(C) Tribal Research Institutes and Anthropological Museums
Institutions like the Tribal Research Institute (TRI) and anthropological museums such as the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya play a crucial role in documenting various facets of tribal life, including their languages, dialects, folklore, social organization, and cultural practices. This documentation is vital for preservation and academic understanding.

24. The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya is located in which city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Jabalpur
(B) Gwalior
(C) Indore
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Mankind) is located in Bhopal, the capital city of Madhya Pradesh. Its sprawling campus houses extensive exhibits on human evolution and cultural diversity, with a significant focus on the tribal heritage of India, making it a prominent national institution situated in the state.

25. Which statement about institutions related to tribes in Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) The Tribal Research Institute (TRI) conducts research on tribal issues.
(B) IGRMS in Bhopal showcases tribal habitats and culture.
(C) These institutions focus exclusively on the Bhil tribe.
(D) Tribal museums aim to preserve cultural heritage.

Ans :

(C) These institutions focus exclusively on the Bhil tribe.
Institutions like TRI and IGRMS in Madhya Pradesh deal with the diverse range of tribal communities residing in the state and country, not exclusively the Bhil tribe. Their scope encompasses the study, preservation, and promotion of the cultural heritage and welfare of numerous tribes, including Gonds, Baigas, Sahariyas, Korkus, and others alongside Bhils.

26. Which statement accurately describes the significance of Tribal Museums and Cultural Centres in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They are primarily centres for political activism.
(B) They play a vital role in preserving intangible cultural heritage like folklore and music.
(C) Their main function is to provide vocational training.
(D) They operate independently without any government support.

Ans :

(B) They play a vital role in preserving intangible cultural heritage like folklore and music.
Tribal Museums and Cultural Centres are significant not only for displaying artifacts but also for preserving intangible cultural heritage. This includes documenting and promoting tribal folklore, music, dance forms, rituals, and oral traditions, which are crucial aspects of tribal identity and require active efforts for preservation and transmission to future generations.

27. The establishment of institutions like the Tribal Research Institute (TRI) reflects what approach by the government towards tribal communities?
(A) An approach focused solely on assimilation
(B) A policy of non-interference in tribal affairs
(C) Recognition of the need for specialized research and targeted welfare programs
(D) An emphasis on relocating tribal populations to urban centres

Ans :

(C) Recognition of the need for specialized research and targeted welfare programs
The creation and functioning of institutions like the TRI indicate the government's recognition that tribal communities have unique socio-cultural contexts and face specific challenges. It underscores the need for specialized research to understand these complexities and to design informed, targeted welfare and development programs that are effective and culturally appropriate.

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39. Assertion (A): The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS) in Bhopal plays a role in preserving tribal heritage.
Reason (R): The museum exclusively displays artifacts from the Gupta period.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is true; IGRMS has extensive exhibits dedicated to the diverse tribal cultures and habitats of India, contributing significantly to the preservation and display of tribal heritage. Reason (R) is false; the museum's scope is much broader than just the Gupta period, focusing on the story of humankind, with a special emphasis on folk and tribal cultures from various periods and regions.

40. Consider the following statements about tribal contributions to the freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Tribal participation was significant in the 1857 revolt, particularly in regions like Nimar and Mandla.
2. The Bhil community primarily engaged in non-violent protests during the British era.
3. Gond leaders like Shankar Shah resisted British authority during the mid-19th century.
4. Tribals remained completely aloof from Gandhian nationalist movements.

Which of the statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3 only

Ans :

(A) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct; tribals, including Bhils and Gonds, actively participated in the 1857 revolt in various regions. Statement 3 is correct; Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah resisted the British during the 1857 period. Statement 2 is incorrect; while some participated non-violently later, Bhil revolts often involved armed resistance. Statement 4 is incorrect; tribals did participate in Gandhian movements like Non-Cooperation and Quit India.

41. Evaluate the following statements regarding iconic tribal personalities of Madhya Pradesh:
1. Rani Durgavati fought against the British East India Company.
2. Tantya Bhil operated mainly in the Bundelkhand region.
3. Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah were Gond leaders associated with the 1857 uprising.
4. Birsa Munda led a major revolt within the geographical boundaries of modern Madhya Pradesh.

Which statements are correct?
(A) 3 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3 only

Ans :

(A) 3 only
Statement 3 is correct; Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah were Gond leaders involved in the 1857 revolt. Statement 1 is incorrect; Rani Durgavati fought against the Mughals in the 16th century, not the British. Statement 2 is incorrect; Tantya Bhil operated mainly in the Nimar region. Statement 4 is incorrect; Birsa Munda's main area was Jharkhand, though his influence reached MP.

42. Consider the following regarding institutions and literature related to tribes in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Tribal Research Institute (TRI) is primarily located in Indore.
2. IGRMS in Bhopal focuses on human evolution and includes tribal culture exhibits.
3. Key literature includes government reports and anthropological studies.
4. Tribal museums focus solely on selling handicrafts.

Which statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only
Statement 2 is correct; IGRMS in Bhopal covers human evolution and has significant tribal exhibits. Statement 3 is correct; key literature includes official reports and academic studies. Statement 1 is incorrect; the main TRI is often associated with Bhopal or regional centers, not primarily Indore. Statement 4 is incorrect; tribal museums focus on preservation and education, not just sales.

43. Match the tribal personality (Column A) with their associated region or context (Column B):

	Column A		Column B
1.	Tantya Bhil	a.	Gondwana Kingdom (16th C)

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CHAPTER 24

TRIBAL CONTRIBUTION TO FREEDOM STRUGGLE AND ICONIC PERSONALITIES

1. Which term best describes the organised resistance movements led by tribal communities against British rule or oppressive local authorities during the colonial period in India?
   (A) Social Reforms
   (B) Cultural Festivals
   (C) Tribal Revolts
   (D) Economic Migrations

   Ans :

   (C) Tribal Revolts
   Tribal revolts refer to the collective uprisings and armed resistance movements initiated by various tribal groups across India, including Madhya Pradesh, against the injustices, exploitation, and encroachment on their lands and rights by the British administration and local landlords or moneylenders. These revolts were crucial expressions of tribal assertion and resistance during the freedom struggle.

2. The Bhil Revolt was a significant tribal uprising primarily concentrated in which regions during the British era?
   (A) Malwa and Nimar regions
   (B) Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand regions
   (C) Mahakoshal and Gondwana regions
   (D) Chambal and Gwalior regions

   Ans :

   (A) Malwa and Nimar regions
   The Bhil Revolts were predominantly centered in the Malwa and Nimar regions of present-day Madhya Pradesh and adjoining areas. These uprisings were responses to British policies, economic exploitation, and interference in their traditional way of life. The Bhils fiercely resisted attempts to suppress their autonomy throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries.

3. The Gond Revolt, involving resistance against British policies, occurred mainly in which geographical area of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) Vindhya Range
   (B) Satpura Range and adjacent forest areas
   (C) Chambal Valley
   (D) Malwa Plateau

   Ans :

   (B) Satpura Range and adjacent forest areas
   The Gond revolts primarily took place in the hilly and forested tracts of the Satpura Range and the surrounding Gondwana region. Gonds resisted British forest laws that restricted their traditional rights over forest resources and land, leading to several confrontations and uprisings aimed at protecting their livelihood and autonomy against colonial intrusion.

4. Who was the prominent tribal leader associated with the Tantya Bhil Movement against British rule in the Nimar region?
   (A) Birsa Munda
   (B) Shankar Shah
   (C) Tantya Bhil
   (D) Raghunath Shah

   Ans :

   (C) Tantya Bhil
   Tantya Bhil, often referred to as the 'Indian Robin Hood', led a significant movement against British authority in the Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh during the late 19th century. He became a legendary figure for his acts of defiance, challenging British control and supporting the rural poor, making his movement a notable part of tribal resistance.

5. During the First War of Independence in 1857, which tribal groups from Madhya Pradesh actively participated in the revolt against the British East India Company?
   (A) Only Bhils
   (B) Only Gonds
   (C) Bhils, Gonds, and others
   (D) Only Korkus

   Ans :

   (C) Bhils, Gonds, and others
   Various tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh, including Bhils and Gonds, played an active role in the 1857 revolt. They joined forces with other rebellious groups, challenging British authority in different parts of the region, motivated by grievances related to land alienation, forest laws, and

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Ans :

(B) Mainstream political and administrative systems
Modern tribal leaders and social reformers typically work to connect tribal communities with mainstream governance and development processes. They advocate for their rights within the existing political framework, ensure access to government schemes, and strive for better representation in administrative bodies, acting as crucial intermediaries.

48. Regional centres associated with tribal research often support the main Tribal Research Institute (TRI) by focusing on:
(A) Promoting international tourism
(B) Conducting localized studies and outreach in specific tribal areas
(C) Managing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries
(D) Developing urban infrastructure projects

Ans :

(B) Conducting localized studies and outreach in specific tribal areas
Regional centres affiliated with the main Tribal Research Institute usually concentrate their efforts on specific geographical areas or particular tribal groups within the state. Their role involves conducting field studies, gathering data at the local level, and implementing targeted outreach or training programs relevant to that specific region or community.

49. The legacy of figures like Rani Durgavati and Shankar Shah continues to be significant for which major tribal community in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhil
(B) Gond
(C) Baiga
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(B) Gond
Rani Durgavati was a queen of the Gond kingdom, and Shankar Shah was a Gond king. Their stories of bravery and resistance against external powers (Mughals and British, respectively) hold immense cultural and historical significance for the Gond community, serving as potent symbols of their heritage and spirit of independence.

50. The study of tribal contributions to the freedom struggle highlights their role in resisting what?
(A) Only economic exploitation
(B) Only social discrimination
(C) Colonial rule and oppressive policies
(D) Only religious conversions

Ans :

(C) Colonial rule and oppressive policies
The history of tribal contributions to the freedom struggle demonstrates their consistent resistance against British colonial rule and the various oppressive policies imposed upon them. This included fighting against land alienation, restrictive forest laws, economic exploitation, and the erosion of their political autonomy, showing a multifaceted opposition to colonialism.

51. The execution of Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah by the British in 1857 took place in which major city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Indore
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(C) Jabalpur
Shankar Shah, the Gond ruler, and his son Raghunath Shah were publicly executed by the British by being blown from cannons in Jabalpur in September 1857. They were accused of composing rebellious poetry and plotting against British rule during the First War of Independence, making Jabalpur a significant site in this context.

52. Which tribal group's revolt in the Malwa and Nimar regions posed a significant challenge to British authority throughout much of the 19th century?
(A) Korku
(B) Baiga
(C) Bhil
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(C) Bhil
The Bhil community, residing predominantly in the Malwa and Nimar regions, engaged in prolonged resistance against the British throughout the 19th century. Their revolts were responses to British administrative and economic policies that disrupted their traditional lifestyles and autonomy, making them a persistent challenge for the colonial administration.

53. Which statement about Rani Durgavati is INCORRECT?
(A) She was the queen regent of the Gondwana kingdom of Garha-Mandla.
(B) She bravely fought against Mughal forces led by Asaf Khan.
(C) She successfully defeated the Mughals and expanded her kingdom significantly afterwards.
(D) Her martyrdom is commemorated, especially by the Gond community.

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at the grassroots level, prominent tribal figures from Madhya Pradesh are not typically noted for holding top leadership positions during the initial formation phases of the Indian National Congress in the late 19th century. Their major contributions came through direct resistance and mass participation.

87. Contrast the geographical focus of Tantya Bhil's movement with the areas influenced by Birsa Munda's ideology in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Both were focused exclusively on the Malwa plateau.
(B) Tantya Bhil: Nimar region; Birsa Munda's influence: Eastern MP.
(C) Tantya Bhil: Eastern MP; Birsa Munda's influence: Nimar region.
(D) Both were primarily active in the Bundelkhand region.

Ans :

(B) Tantya Bhil: Nimar region; Birsa Munda's influence: Eastern MP.
Tantya Bhil's anti-British activities were geographically centered in the Nimar region (south-west MP). In contrast, the influence of Birsa Munda's Ulgulan, which originated in Jharkhand, was felt most strongly in the tribal areas of Eastern Madhya Pradesh, bordering Jharkhand.

88. The efforts by modern tribal leaders to secure rights guaranteed under the PESA Act fall under the broader category of advocating for:
(A) Industrial development
(B) Self-governance and control over local resources
(C) Cultural assimilation
(D) International recognition

Ans :

(B) Self-governance and control over local resources
The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) aims to empower Gram Sabhas in tribal areas, giving them greater control over local resources, development plans, and dispute resolution. Advocating for its effective implementation is a key aspect of the struggle for tribal self-governance and autonomy.

89. Reports published by the Tribal Research Institute (TRI) often serve as crucial inputs for:
(A) Designing tourist brochures
(B) Planning military strategies
(C) Government policy making and program evaluation related to tribes
(D) International diplomatic negotiations

Ans :

(C) Government policy making and program evaluation related to tribes
The research findings, data analysis, and evaluations contained in reports published by TRI are specifically intended to inform the government's decision-making process regarding tribal welfare. They help in designing new policies, modifying existing ones, and assessing the impact of various development programs targeted at tribal communities.

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90. Which iconic figure's resistance predates the establishment of British paramountcy over most of Central India?
(A) Tantya Bhil
(B) Shankar Shah
(C) Rani Durgavati
(D) Modern tribal leaders

Ans :

(C) Rani Durgavati
Rani Durgavati ruled and fought against the Mughals in the mid-16th century (1550-1564). This was long before the British established their dominance over Central India, which largely occurred in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Tantya Bhil and Shankar Shah resisted the British.

91. The preservation efforts in tribal museums often include documenting oral literature. Which of the following is an example of oral literature?
(A) Government census reports
(B) Published anthropological studies
(C) Traditional folk tales and myths passed down verbally
(D) Written legal codes

Ans :

(C) Traditional folk tales and myths passed down verbally
Oral literature encompasses the body of stories, myths, legends, songs, proverbs, and other narratives that are traditionally transmitted verbally from generation to generation within a community, rather than through written texts. Documenting these is crucial for preserving intangible cultural heritage.

92. The collective term for tribal uprisings like the Bhil Revolt and Gond Revolt during the British period is:
(A) Social gatherings
(B) Religious festivals
(C) Tribal Revolts
(D) Economic surveys

Ans :

(C) Tribal Revolts
These organized, often armed, uprisings by various tribal communities against British policies, exploitation, and encroachment on their rights are collectively referred to as Tribal Revolts. They represent a significant part of the

59. What is a significant achievement often attributed to modern tribal leaders in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Successfully isolating tribal communities from mainstream society
(B) Increasing political representation and awareness of tribal issues
(C) Abolishing traditional tribal customs and practices
(D) Preventing the establishment of schools in tribal areas

Ans :

(B) Increasing political representation and awareness of tribal issues
A key achievement of modern tribal leaders has been enhancing the political voice and visibility of tribal communities. Through participation in democratic processes and advocacy, they have raised awareness about tribal rights, developmental needs, and cultural preservation, influencing policy and promoting greater inclusion.

60. Books, journals, and reports focusing on tribal demography, social structure, and impact assessment of welfare schemes fall under which category mentioned in the syllabus?
(A) Iconic Tribal Personalities
(B) Tribal Contribution to Freedom Struggle
(C) Key Publications and Literature about Tribes
(D) Institutions Related to Tribes

Ans :

(C) Key Publications and Literature about Tribes
This category encompasses documented resources like academic books, research journals, government reports, and statistical publications that provide detailed information and analysis on various aspects of tribal life, including demographics, social systems, cultural practices, and the effectiveness of development interventions.

61. Which institution is specifically tasked with research and development related to tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh, often advising the state government?
(A) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS)
(B) Tribal Research and Development Institute (TRI)
(C) State Archaeology Museum
(D) Bharat Bhavan

Ans :

(B) Tribal Research and Development Institute (TRI)
The Tribal Research and Development Institute (TRI) is the primary state body dedicated to conducting research on tribal affairs, studying their socio-economic conditions and cultural aspects, evaluating welfare programs, and providing expert advice to the government for policy formulation regarding tribal development.

62. The preservation of both tangible (artifacts, crafts) and intangible (music, folklore) heritage is a key function of:
(A) Political parties
(B) Industrial development corporations
(C) Tribal Museums and Cultural Centres
(D) Revenue departments

Ans :

(C) Tribal Museums and Cultural Centres
Tribal museums and cultural centres serve the crucial function of preserving both the material culture (like tools, crafts, attire) and the intangible cultural heritage (like languages, music, dance, oral traditions, rituals) of tribal communities. They act as repositories and platforms for showcasing and safeguarding this diverse heritage.

63. Tantya Bhil's resistance activities primarily occurred before which major national movement?
(A) Quit India Movement (1942)
(B) Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22)
(C) Civil Disobedience Movement (1930)
(D) All of the above

Ans :

(D) All of the above
Tantya Bhil was active in the late 19th century (around 1878-1889). All the major Gandhian national movements listed – Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India – took place several decades later in the 20th century. His movement predates the large-scale, organized national movements led by the Congress.

64. The story of Rani Durgavati's resistance is associated with the defense of her kingdom against which empire?
(A) British Empire
(B) Delhi Sultanate
(C) Maratha Empire
(D) Mughal Empire

Ans :

(D) Mughal Empire
Rani Durgavati, the Gond queen of Garha-Mandla, is renowned for her valiant defense of her kingdom against the invading forces of the Mughal Empire, specifically the army led by Asaf Khan under Emperor Akbar in 1564.

65. Which statement about tribal involvement in the 1857 Revolt in Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Gond leaders like Shankar Shah participated in the revolt.
(B) Bhils in the Nimar region actively resisted British authority.
(C) Tribal participation was solely driven by loyalty to princely states.

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99. How does the scope of IGRMS differ from a typical regional Tribal Museum?

(A) IGRMS focuses only on Madhya Pradesh tribes; regional museums cover all Indian tribes.

(B) IGRMS has a broader anthropological scope (story of humankind) with tribal focus; regional museums concentrate specifically on local/state tribes.

(C) IGRMS is purely research-based; regional museums are purely display-based.

(D) IGRMS displays only ancient artifacts; regional museums display only modern crafts.

Ans :

(B) IGRMS has a broader anthropological scope (story of humankind) with tribal focus; regional museums concentrate specifically on local/state tribes.

IGRMS (Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya) has a national and even global scope, depicting human evolution and culture broadly, although with a significant emphasis on Indian tribal cultures. A typical regional or state tribal museum usually has a more focused scope, concentrating primarily on the specific tribal communities and cultural heritage of that particular state or region.

100. Assertion (A): Tribal participation was a notable feature of the Quit India Movement in several parts of Madhya Pradesh.

Reason (R): The Quit India Movement called for immediate British withdrawal, resonating with the long-standing tribal desire for autonomy and freedom from external control.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

Assertion (A) is historically accurate; tribal communities actively participated in the 1942 Quit India Movement in Madhya Pradesh. Reason (R) provides a valid explanation: the movement's core demand for complete and immediate independence ('Do or Die') strongly aligned with the historical aspirations of tribal communities to regain autonomy and end the oppressive colonial regime, motivating their participation.

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beyond oral traditions.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true because written sources are vital for academic study. Reason (R) is also true and correctly explains why; these publications offer documented accounts, analytical research, government data, and scholarly interpretations that complement and sometimes allow verification or deeper analysis of information transmitted through oral traditions.

71. Consider the following statements about tribal revolts in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The Bhil revolts were mainly concentrated in the Baghelkhand region.
2. The Gond revolts were often linked to grievances over forest rights.
3. Tantya Bhil led the resistance movement primarily during the 1857 revolt.
4. Tribal participation was noted in the Non-Cooperation movement.

Which statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only
Statement 2 is correct, Gond revolts often stemmed from forest issues. Statement 4 is correct, tribals participated in the Non-Cooperation movement. Statement 1 is incorrect; Bhil revolts were mainly in Malwa/Nimar. Statement 3 is incorrect; Tantya Bhil's movement was in the late 19th century, significantly after 1857.

72. Evaluate these statements concerning institutions related to tribes in Madhya Pradesh:
1. IGRMS is primarily a research institute focused on policy.
2. The Tribal Research Institute (TRI) is located in Bhopal.
3. Tribal museums focus on preserving cultural heritage, including arts and crafts.
4. Regional tribal centres often conduct localized research.

Which statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
Statement 2 is generally correct, as TRI functions are based in Bhopal. Statement 3 is correct; preservation of cultural heritage is a key role of tribal museums. Statement 4 is correct; regional centres handle localized work. Statement 1 is incorrect; IGRMS is primarily an anthropological museum, while TRI focuses on research/policy.

73. Match the event/figure (Column A) with the associated description (Column B):

	Column A		Column B
1.	1857 Revolt	a.	Movement signifying 'Great Tumult
2.	Tantya Bhil	b.	Participation of Shankar Shah
3.	Quit India Movement	c.	'Indian Robin Hood' of Nimar
4.	Birsa Munda's Ulgulan	d.	Widespread tribal participation in 1942

Options:
(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
(B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
(D) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
The 1857 Revolt saw participation from figures like Shankar Shah. Tantya Bhil is known as the 'Indian Robin Hood' of Nimar. The Quit India Movement involved widespread tribal participation in 1942. Birsa Munda's Ulgulan means 'Great Tumult'. Thus, the correct matching is 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a.

74. Which pair correctly matches a tribal leader with their primary contribution/context?
(A) Rani Durgavati - Leader of Bhil Revolt
(B) Shankar Shah - Figure in Quit India Movement
(C) Tantya Bhil - Resistance leader in Nimar (late 19th C)
(D) Birsa Munda - Leader of Gond revolt in Satpura

Ans :

(C) Tantya Bhil - Resistance leader in Nimar (late 19th C)
Tantya Bhil is correctly identified as a prominent leader of resistance against the British, primarily active in the Nimar region during the late 19th century. Rani Durgavati was

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(D) The British executed some tribal leaders for their role in the revolt.

Ans :

(C) Tribal participation was solely driven by loyalty to princely states.
While alliances existed, tribal participation in the 1857 revolt was driven by a complex mix of factors, including their own grievances against British policies (land, forests, taxes), loss of autonomy, and a desire to resist foreign rule, not solely by loyalty to princely rulers, some of whom even sided with the British.

66. Which statement correctly describes the role of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS)?
(A) It is the primary legislative body for tribal affairs in Madhya Pradesh.
(B) It is an anthropological museum in Bhopal showcasing human culture with a focus on tribal heritage.
(C) It is the headquarters of the Tribal Research Institute (TRI).
(D) It is exclusively dedicated to the Gond tribe's history.

Ans :

(B) It is an anthropological museum in Bhopal showcasing human culture with a focus on tribal heritage.
The IGRMS, located in Bhopal, is a national museum of anthropology. Its mandate is to depict the story of human evolution and culture, and it places a significant emphasis on exhibiting the rich and diverse tribal cultures of India through indoor galleries and extensive outdoor exhibits of tribal habitats.

67. Why is understanding the role of tribal communities in the freedom struggle important for comprehending modern Indian history?
(A) It shows that the freedom struggle was solely a tribal movement.
(B) It highlights the diverse and widespread nature of resistance against colonial rule.
(C) It proves that tribal communities always preferred British rule.
(D) It focuses only on the economic aspects of the freedom movement.

Ans :

(B) It highlights the diverse and widespread nature of resistance against colonial rule.
Studying tribal contributions reveals that the Indian freedom struggle was not monolithic but involved diverse groups across the country, including marginalized communities like tribes. Their participation, through revolts and involvement in nationalist movements, underscores the broad-based nature of resistance against British colonialism and its impact on various sections of society.

68. Modern tribal leaders in Madhya Pradesh have worked on various issues. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be a primary focus of their efforts?
(A) Advocating for land rights and PESA implementation
(B) Promoting access to quality education and healthcare
(C) Encouraging complete assimilation and abandonment of tribal languages
(D) Seeking political representation and participation in governance

Ans :

(C) Encouraging complete assimilation and abandonment of tribal languages
While promoting integration and development, modern tribal leaders typically advocate for the preservation of unique tribal identities, cultures, and languages. Encouraging complete assimilation and abandonment of languages would generally contradict the goal of protecting tribal heritage, which is often a key part of their agenda alongside socio-economic upliftment.

69. How did the reasons for tribal resistance in the 16th century (like Rani Durgavati's) differ from those in the late 19th century (like Tantya Bhil's)?
(A) 16th C resistance was against Mughals for sovereignty; 19th C was against British economic/administrative policies.
(B) 16th C resistance was purely economic; 19th C was purely political.
(C) 16th C resistance involved firearms; 19th C involved only traditional weapons.
(D) 16th C resistance was led by men; 19th C resistance was led by women.

Ans :

(A) 16th C resistance was against Mughals for sovereignty; 19th C was against British economic/administrative policies.
Rani Durgavati's resistance in the 16th century was primarily a defense of her kingdom's sovereignty against Mughal expansionism. In contrast, movements like Tantya Bhil's in the late 19th century were largely reactions against specific British colonial policies – oppressive land revenue systems, restrictive forest laws, and the perceived injustice of the colonial administration.

70. Assertion (A): Key publications and literature are essential sources for studying tribal history and culture in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): These publications often provide documented evidence, research findings, and diverse perspectives

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(A) State Legislative Assembly Library
(B) High Court Law Library
(C) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS)
(D) Public Works Department Office

Ans :

(C) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (IGRMS)
IGRMS in Bhopal is known for its extensive outdoor exhibitions that recreate various human habitats, including detailed models and reconstructions of tribal dwellings, villages, and representations of traditional lifestyles from across India, making it the most likely venue for such exhibits.

82. Tantya Bhil's activities were concentrated in the Nimar region, which falls primarily under which river basin?
(A) Chambal River
(B) Betwa River
(C) Narmada River
(D) Son River

Ans :

(C) Narmada River
The Nimar region (modern Khandwa and Khargone districts), where Tantya Bhil was most active, lies predominantly in the basin of the Narmada River in the southwestern part of Madhya Pradesh. His familiarity with the terrain, including the Satpura hills flanking the Narmada valley, was crucial to his operations.

83. Which statement regarding key publications about tribes is INCORRECT?
(A) They include government census reports providing demographic data.
(B) Scholarly books often analyze tribal history and social change.
(C) Research journals publish findings on specific tribal issues.
(D) These publications consist exclusively of ancient tribal scriptures.

Ans :

(D) These publications consist exclusively of ancient tribal scriptures.
Key publications and literature about tribes encompass a wide range of modern written materials like research papers, books, reports, and articles. While studies might discuss traditional beliefs, this category does not consist exclusively, or even primarily, of ancient tribal scriptures, which often fall under oral tradition or specific religious studies.

84. Which statement accurately describes a challenge faced by modern tribal leaders and reformers?
(A) Lack of any constitutional provisions for tribal welfare.
(B) Complete absence of tribal culture needing preservation.
(C) Balancing development initiatives with cultural preservation and preventing exploitation.
(D) Universal literacy and economic prosperity already achieved in tribal areas.

Ans :

(C) Balancing development initiatives with cultural preservation and preventing exploitation.
A significant challenge for modern tribal leaders is navigating the complexities of development. They strive to bring economic progress, education, and healthcare to their communities while simultaneously working to preserve unique cultural identities, protect traditional rights (like land and forest), and guard against new forms of exploitation that development can sometimes bring.

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85. The establishment of Tribal Museums reflects a societal recognition of:
(A) The need to assimilate tribes completely.
(B) The inferiority of tribal cultures.
(C) The intrinsic value and importance of preserving tribal cultural heritage.
(D) The economic benefits of selling tribal artifacts.

Ans :

(C) The intrinsic value and importance of preserving tribal cultural heritage.
Creating dedicated tribal museums signifies a recognition by society and the state that tribal cultures possess inherent value, diversity, and richness that deserve to be preserved, studied, and appreciated. It reflects an effort to counter historical marginalization and promote cultural understanding and respect.

86. The legacy of tribal resistance in Madhya Pradesh includes contributions during various periods. Which of the following is NOT typically cited as a major tribal contribution to the freedom struggle era?
(A) Participation in the 1857 Revolt
(B) Involvement in Gandhian movements (Non-Cooperation, Quit India)
(C) Leadership roles in the formation of the Indian National Congress
(D) Localized revolts against British policies (e.g., Bhil, Gond revolts)

Ans :

(C) Leadership roles in the formation of the Indian National Congress
While tribals participated significantly in various phases of the freedom struggle, including Congress-led movements

Gond queen, Shankar Shah associated with 1857, and Birsa Munda led the Munda Ulgulan primarily in Jharkhand.

75. Identify the incorrect pair regarding institutions and their focus.
(A) IGRMS - Anthropological Museum (Tribal Exhibits)
(B) TRI - Tribal Research and Policy Advice
(C) Tribal Museums - Preservation of Tribal Culture
(D) Modern Tribal Leaders - Promotion of Traditional Monarchies

Ans :

(D) Modern Tribal Leaders - Promotion of Traditional Monarchies
Modern tribal leaders generally work within the framework of Indian democracy, advocating for rights, development, and political representation. Their focus is typically not on restoring or promoting traditional monarchical systems, but rather on empowering communities within contemporary administrative and political structures.

76. The systematic study and documentation of tribal life, culture, languages, and socio-economic conditions by institutions like TRI contribute to:
(A) Increasing tribal conflicts
(B) Formulating informed government policies and welfare programs
(C) Reducing the importance of tribal art
(D) Encouraging migration away from tribal areas

Ans :

(B) Formulating informed government policies and welfare programs
Research and documentation undertaken by institutions like the Tribal Research Institute (TRI) provide the necessary data and insights for the government to design and implement effective, culturally sensitive policies and welfare programs aimed at the development and empowerment of tribal communities.

77. The influence of Birsa Munda's movement on the tribal consciousness in Eastern Madhya Pradesh primarily relates to:
(A) Promoting specific agricultural techniques
(B) Inspiring resistance against exploitation and assertion of tribal rights
(C) Encouraging participation in international trade
(D) Establishing new forms of tribal governance

Ans :

(B) Inspiring resistance against exploitation and assertion of tribal rights
While Birsa Munda's direct actions were centered elsewhere, the core message of his Ulgulan – resistance against colonial oppression, exploitation by outsiders (dikus), and the assertion of tribal identity and rights (Munda Raj) – resonated with and inspired tribal communities in neighbouring regions like Eastern Madhya Pradesh.

78. Journals focusing on anthropology, sociology, and tribal studies often serve as platforms for publishing:
(A) Government decrees
(B) Research findings and scholarly articles about tribes
(C) Traditional folk songs
(D) Minutes of Gram Sabha meetings

Ans :

(B) Research findings and scholarly articles about tribes
Academic journals specializing in fields like anthropology and tribal studies are primary venues for researchers and scholars to publish their findings, analyses, and theoretical contributions based on studies conducted on various aspects of tribal life, culture, history, and contemporary issues.

79. The martyrdom of Shankar Shah and Raghunath Shah is commemorated as an act of resistance during which major historical event?
(A) The Non-Cooperation Movement
(B) The Battle of Plassey
(C) The First War of Independence (1857)
(D) The Quit India Movement

Ans :

(C) The First War of Independence (1857)
Shankar Shah and his son Raghunath Shah were executed by the British in 1857 for their alleged role in plotting against British rule during the uprising of that year. Their execution is remembered as a key event of Gond resistance during India's First War of Independence.

80. Modern tribal social reformers often work towards eradicating harmful social practices while simultaneously striving to:
(A) Impose non-tribal customs
(B) Preserve positive cultural traditions and identity
(C) Discourage education
(D) Promote economic dependence

Ans :

(B) Preserve positive cultural traditions and identity
The work of modern tribal social reformers is often balanced. While they may campaign against detrimental practices, they also typically emphasize the importance of preserving and promoting the positive aspects of tribal culture, language, art, and identity, fostering pride within the community alongside progress.

81. Which of these institutions would be most likely to house exhibits showing models of tribal dwellings and lifestyles?

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resistance against colonial rule in regions like Madhya Pradesh.

93. IGRMS, TRI, and Tribal Museums are primarily what type of institutions?
(A) Financial institutions
(B) Political organizations
(C) Cultural, research, and preservation institutions
(D) Military establishments

Ans :

(C) Cultural, research, and preservation institutions
These institutions – Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (anthropological museum), Tribal Research Institute (research body), and Tribal Museums (cultural preservation centres) – are primarily focused on aspects of culture, heritage preservation, research, and education related to tribal and human societies.

94. Which tribal leader is associated with the Gondwana kingdom and resistance against Mughal expansion in the 16th century?
(A) Tantya Bhil
(B) Shankar Shah
(C) Rani Durgavati
(D) Birsa Munda

Ans :

(C) Rani Durgavati
Rani Durgavati was the celebrated queen regent of the Gondwana kingdom who famously resisted the Mughal invasion led by Asaf Khan in 1564, defending her territory's independence.

95. Which statement inaccurately describes modern tribal leaders in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) They often advocate for better implementation of welfare schemes.
(B) Many work towards improving educational opportunities for tribal children.
(C) They exclusively focus on preserving ancient rituals, ignoring development.
(D) Some engage in politics to represent tribal interests.

Ans :

(C) They exclusively focus on preserving ancient rituals, ignoring development.
Modern tribal leaders typically strive for a balance. While cultural preservation, including rituals, is important, they also actively work towards socio-economic development, education, healthcare, and political empowerment, rather than focusing exclusively on rituals at the expense of development.

96. What is a valid reason for studying key publications and literature about tribes?
(A) To learn fictional adventure stories set in tribal areas.
(B) To access documented research, historical context, and policy analysis.
(C) To find instructions for investing in the stock market.
(D) To read reviews of recent Bollywood movies.

Ans :

(B) To access documented research, historical context, and policy analysis.
Key publications provide reliable, documented information essential for understanding tribal communities. This includes historical accounts, findings from anthropological and sociological research, government data, analysis of development policies, and scholarly perspectives crucial for academic study and informed understanding.

97. The recurring theme of resistance in the actions of Tantya Bhil, Shankar Shah, and participants in the 1857/Gandhian movements reflects a persistent tribal struggle for:
(A) Technological superiority
(B) Religious uniformity
(C) Autonomy and against exploitation
(D) Expansion of territory into non-tribal areas

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Ans :

(C) Autonomy and against exploitation
Across different periods and contexts, a central theme in tribal resistance, from early revolts to participation in nationalist movements, has been the struggle to maintain autonomy (political, social, cultural), protect traditional rights (land, forest), and resist various forms of economic exploitation and administrative control imposed by external powers (Mughals, British, local elites).

98. Institutions related to tribes in Madhya Pradesh serve various functions. Which is NOT a primary function of institutions like TRI or Tribal Museums?
(A) Research on tribal socio-economics
(B) Preservation of tribal artifacts and crafts
(C) Direct administration of law and order in tribal districts
(D) Documentation of tribal languages and folklore

Ans :

(C) Direct administration of law and order in tribal districts
While research from TRI might inform policing or administrative policies, these institutions (TRI, Museums, IGRMS) themselves are not responsible for the direct administration of law and order. That function belongs to the state police and district administration machinery. Their roles are centered on research, preservation, and policy advice.

Ans :

(C) She successfully defeated the Mughals and expanded her kingdom significantly afterwards.
While Rani Durgavati fought valiantly against the Mughal army, she ultimately died in battle in 1564 rather than achieving a decisive victory that led to kingdom expansion. Her resistance and sacrifice, however, cemented her legacy as a symbol of courage and defiance against overwhelming odds.

54. Which statement accurately reflects the nature of tribal participation in the Quit India Movement in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Tribals only participated in peaceful processions.
(B) Tribal involvement was limited to symbolic acts of defiance.
(C) Tribals engaged in both peaceful protests and more disruptive activities like damaging infrastructure.
(D) Tribal leaders actively discouraged participation in the movement.

Ans :

(C) Tribals engaged in both peaceful protests and more disruptive activities like damaging infrastructure.
During the Quit India Movement (1942), tribal participation in Madhya Pradesh was diverse. While some joined peaceful demonstrations, others engaged in more direct actions against British authority, including disrupting communication lines (railways, telegraphs) and attacking government property, reflecting the movement's intensity.

55. The term 'Ulgulan', associated with Birsa Munda's movement, signifies what?
(A) Peaceful negotiation
(B) Great Tumult or Uprising
(C) Religious conversion
(D) Economic cooperation

Ans :

(B) Great Tumult or Uprising
'Ulgulan' is the Mundari word used to describe Birsa Munda's movement (late 19th century), signifying a 'Great Tumult' or uprising. It aimed at overthrowing British rule and establishing Munda Raj, reflecting a comprehensive socio-political and religious movement for tribal autonomy and rights, whose influence extended to nearby tribal areas.

56. All the following individuals are considered iconic tribal personalities associated with resistance in Madhya Pradesh's history EXCEPT:
(A) Tantya Bhil
(B) Shankar Shah
(C) Rani Durgavati
(D) Raja Bhoja

Ans :

(D) Raja Bhoja
Tantya Bhil, Shankar Shah, and Rani Durgavati are prominent figures associated with tribal history and resistance in Madhya Pradesh. Raja Bhoja, while a famous historical ruler associated with Madhya Pradesh (Paramara dynasty of Malwa), was not a tribal leader nor primarily known for tribal resistance.

57. Compare the primary focus of institutions like TRI versus museums like IGRMS regarding tribes.
(A) Both focus exclusively on research and policy formulation.
(B) TRI focuses on research/policy advice, while IGRMS focuses on public display/preservation of culture.
(C) Both focus primarily on displaying historical artifacts.
(D) TRI focuses on cultural display, while IGRMS focuses on economic development programs.

Ans :

(B) TRI focuses on research/policy advice, while IGRMS focuses on public display/preservation of culture.
The Tribal Research Institute (TRI) primarily conducts research, evaluates programs, and advises the government on tribal welfare policy. In contrast, museums like IGRMS focus on the preservation, exhibition, and public education regarding tribal culture, artifacts, and ways of life, complementing TRI's research role.

58. What is meant by 'Modern Tribal Leaders and Social Reformers' in the context of post-independence Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Descendants of ancient tribal kings
(B) Tribal individuals actively working for the socio-political and economic upliftment of their communities
(C) Non-tribal administrators posted in tribal areas
(D) Traditional tribal healers and priests

Ans :

(B) Tribal individuals actively working for the socio-political and economic upliftment of their communities
This term refers to individuals from tribal backgrounds who emerged, particularly after India's independence, to champion the cause of their communities. They engage in political advocacy, social reform, educational initiatives, and economic development efforts to address contemporary challenges and secure tribal rights and progress.

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CHAPTER 25

FOLK CULTURE AND FOLK LITERATURE OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. What is 'Rai' in the context of Madhya Pradesh's folk culture?
   (A) A traditional folk painting style from the Malwa region.
   (B) A prominent folk theatre form popular in Bundelkhand.
   (C) A folk dance primarily performed by women in Bundelkhand, often accompanied by singing.
   (D) A type of folk ballad narrating heroic tales from the Gond tribe.

   Ans :

   (C) A folk dance primarily performed by women in Bundelkhand, often accompanied by singing.
   Rai is considered the principal folk dance of the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. It is known for its fast-paced rhythm and graceful movements, typically performed by women from the Bedia community during festive occasions and celebrations. The dance is often accompanied by traditional musical instruments like the dholak and nagara, adding to its vibrant energy.

2. Which term best describes 'Saila' as mentioned in the folk culture of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) A form of folk theatre depicting mythological stories.
   (B) A stick dance performed by young boys of the Gond and Baiga tribes after the harvest season.
   (C) A traditional handicraft involving intricate bamboo work.
   (D) A folk song sung during wedding ceremonies in the Nimar region.

   Ans :

   (B) A stick dance performed by young boys of the Gond and Baiga tribes after the harvest season.
   Saila is a traditional folk stick-dance performed predominantly by the Gond and Baiga tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh, especially after the paddy harvest. The dancers, usually young men or boys, move in circles, striking sticks rhythmically. The dance symbolizes community bonding and celebration of agricultural bounty, showcasing coordination and vigour.

3. What does 'Karma' signify within the folk traditions of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) A style of mural painting found in Baghelkhand.
   (B) A folk dance performed by both men and women of various tribes, particularly Gonds and Baigas, invoking the deity 'Karam Devta'.
   (C) A type of folk literature consisting of riddles and proverbs.
   (D) A specific form of terracotta pottery unique to the Jhabua district.

   Ans :

   (B) A folk dance performed by both men and women of various tribes, particularly Gonds and Baigas, invoking the deity 'Karam Devta'.
   Karma is a significant folk dance performed by several tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh, including the Gonds and Baigas. It is intrinsically linked to the worship of 'Karam Devta', the god of fate and destiny. The dance involves rhythmic steps, clapping, and singing, performed communally during the Karma festival, seeking blessings for prosperity and fertility.

4. Identify the correct description of 'Grida' dance from Madhya Pradesh's folk culture.
   (A) A solo dance performance showcasing acrobatic skills.
   (B) A harvest dance performed during the Rabi crop season, characterized by vigorous movements.
   (C) A devotional dance performed during religious festivals in the Malwa region.
   (D) A martial folk dance form involving swords and shields.

   Ans :

   (B) A harvest dance performed during the Rabi crop season, characterized by vigorous movements.
   The Grida dance is a folk dance associated with the harvest of the Rabi crop in Madhya Pradesh. It is performed to celebrate the successful harvest and involves energetic movements, often performed in groups. The dance reflects the joy and gratitude of the farming communities and is characterized by distinct phases, building up in tempo and intensity.

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Ans :

(C) Performances exclusively use spoken dialogue without any songs or music.
Maach theatre is characterized by its strong integration of music and song with dialogue and dance. Musicality is a key element, with specific ragas (tunes) and meters used for different situations and characters. The statement claiming it uses only spoken dialogue without music is incorrect; songs and musical accompaniment are integral to Maach performances.

41. Which statement about Gond Painting is INCORRECT?
(A) It originates from the Gond tribe of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) It features intricate patterns made of dots and lines.
(C) It primarily uses a monochrome palette, mainly black and white.
(D) Common themes include nature, animals, and mythology.

Ans :

(C) It primarily uses a monochrome palette, mainly black and white.
Gond painting is renowned for its vibrant and extensive use of colour. While black and white outlines may be used, the infilling patterns are typically rendered in bright, contrasting colours derived traditionally from natural sources like charcoal, coloured soil, plant sap, and leaves. Therefore, the claim that it primarily uses a monochrome palette is incorrect.

42. Select the INCORRECT statement regarding folk literature's oral traditions.
(A) It includes forms like folktales, ballads, and proverbs.
(B) It relies heavily on written manuscripts for transmission.
(C) It preserves cultural history, beliefs, and values.
(D) It is passed down verbally through generations.

Ans :

(B) It relies heavily on written manuscripts for transmission.
The defining characteristic of oral tradition is its transmission through spoken word, performance, and memory, rather than written texts. While some folk literature might eventually be written down, its primary mode of existence and dissemination within the community is verbal. Therefore, the statement that it relies heavily on written manuscripts is incorrect.

43. Which statement concerning the Bhagoria festival is INCORRECT?
(A) It is primarily celebrated by the Bhil tribe.
(B) It takes place after the monsoon season ends.
(C) It features a famous 'haat' or market, sometimes involving partner selection.
(D) It is accompanied by vibrant traditional dances.

Ans :

(B) It takes place after the monsoon season ends.
The Bhagoria festival is celebrated in the week preceding the Holi festival, which falls in late winter or early spring (February-March), well after the monsoon season has concluded. Its timing is linked to the agricultural cycle and the lead-up to Holi. The statement placing it right after the monsoon is therefore incorrect.

44. Identify the CORRECT statement about the Karma dance.
(A) It is a solo dance form performed only by tribal chiefs.
(B) It is performed exclusively during wedding ceremonies in Malwa.
(C) It is performed by several tribes, including Gonds and Baigas, often linked to the worship of Karam Devta.
(D) It involves balancing pots on the head while dancing.

Ans :

(C) It is performed by several tribes, including Gonds and Baigas, often linked to the worship of Karam Devta.
The Karma dance is a communal folk dance practiced by multiple tribal groups in Madhya Pradesh and neighbouring states, notably the Gonds and Baigas. Its performance is intrinsically tied to the Karma festival and the reverence of Karam Devta, the deity associated with fate. The other options misrepresent the performers, occasion, or style of the dance.

45. Which statement accurately describes Mandana art?
(A) It is a form of permanent fresco painting found in ancient caves.
(B) It is primarily created by men using oil paints on canvas.
(C) It is a traditional folk art of decorating floors and walls with chalk and ochre, especially during festivals.
(D) It involves carving intricate patterns onto wooden blocks for printing.

Ans :

(C) It is a traditional folk art of decorating floors and walls with chalk and ochre, especially during festivals.
Mandana art is correctly described as the traditional practice, mainly by women, of creating auspicious geometric and figurative designs on the floors and walls of homes using simple, natural materials like white chalk ('khadiya') and red ochre ('geru'). This is typically done during festivals like Diwali to beautify and sanctify the living space.

46. Select the CORRECT statement regarding Lacquer Work (Lac craft) in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) It is a form of pottery exclusive to the Bundelkhand region.

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Madhya Pradesh. It is known for its unique blend of dance, drama, and music, often featuring male performers playing female roles and incorporating feats like balancing multiple pots on the head while dancing. Themes often include social satire.

10. Identify the correct description of 'Maach' folk theatre.
(A) A folk dance from Baghelkhand performed during marriages.
(B) The traditional folk theatre form of the Malwa region, known for its musicality and mythological themes.
(C) A storytelling tradition using painted scrolls.
(D) A martial art form practiced by the Bhil tribe.

Ans :

(B) The traditional folk theatre form of the Malwa region, known for its musicality and mythological themes.
Maach is considered the traditional folk theatre form indigenous to the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. Its performances are characterized by a blend of song, dialogue, and dance, often staged on an open platform. Themes are typically drawn from mythology, historical legends, and Puranic stories, presented with unique musical compositions and meters.

11. The Rai dance is predominantly performed in which geographical region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Malwa Plateau
(B) Nimar Plains
(C) Bundelkhand
(D) Baghelkhand

Ans :

(C) Bundelkhand
The Rai dance holds a significant place in the cultural landscape of the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. It is intrinsically linked to the social and festive life of this area. Often performed by the Bedia community, its energetic rhythm and graceful movements are a hallmark of Bundelkhand's folk traditions, distinguishing it from the folk forms of Malwa, Nimar, or Baghelkhand.

12. Which tribal communities are primarily associated with the Saila dance in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhil and Bhilala
(B) Sahariya and Kol
(C) Gond and Baiga
(D) Korku and Bharia

Ans :

(C) Gond and Baiga
The Saila stick dance is a vibrant post-harvest celebration predominantly performed by the young men and boys belonging to the Gond and Baiga tribal communities of Madhya Pradesh. These tribes, inhabiting large parts of the state, particularly the eastern and southern districts, maintain this tradition as a symbol of community joy and agricultural prosperity, passing it down through generations.

13. The Karma dance is often performed to appease which deity?
(A) Lord Shiva
(B) Devi Durga
(C) Karam Devta (God of Fate)
(D) Hanuman

Ans :

(C) Karam Devta (God of Fate)
The Karma dance is deeply rooted in the religious beliefs of the tribes performing it, such as the Gonds and Baigas. It is performed primarily during the Karma festival to honour and seek blessings from Karam Devta, the deity believed to govern fate and destiny. The rituals and dance are aimed at ensuring prosperity, fertility, and good fortune for the community.

14. The Grida dance is associated with the harvest of which crop season?
(A) Kharif Crop (Monsoon)
(B) Rabi Crop (Winter/Spring)
(C) Zaid Crop (Summer)
(D) Plantation Crops

Ans :

(B) Rabi Crop (Winter/Spring)
The Grida dance is specifically linked to the celebration following the successful harvest of the Rabi crops, which are sown in winter and harvested in spring. This timing distinguishes it from other harvest dances associated with the Kharif season. The dance reflects the community's relief and joy after the winter harvest, marking an important agricultural milestone in the region.

15. The Bhagoria festival, known for its unique marriage market, is primarily celebrated by which tribe?
(A) Gond
(B) Baiga
(C) Bhil
(D) Sahariya

Ans :

(C) Bhil
The Bhagoria festival and its associated haat (market) are most famously celebrated by the Bhil tribe, along with related groups like the Bhilalas, primarily in the western districts of Madhya Pradesh such as Jhabua and Alirajpur. This vibrant pre-Holi festival is a cornerstone

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5. What is 'Bhagoria' in the context of Madhya Pradesh's tribal culture?
   (A) A traditional form of Gond painting featuring intricate patterns.
   (B) A famous folk theatre originating from the Malwa region.
   (C) A significant festival and associated dance of the Bhil tribe, known for its marriage market.
   (D) A type of folk song narrating historical events of the Baiga tribe.

Ans :

(C) A significant festival and associated dance of the Bhil tribe, known for its marriage market.
Bhagoria is a major festival celebrated by the Bhil and Bhilala tribes primarily in the districts of Jhabua and Alirajpur before the Holi festival. It is famous for its unique 'haat' (market) where young men and women have the opportunity to choose their life partners. The festival is accompanied by vibrant Bhagoria dances and music, making it a significant cultural event.

6. What is 'Jawara' primarily associated with in Madhya Pradesh's folk traditions?
   (A) A folk dance performed during the Navratri festival, especially in Bundelkhand, symbolizing prosperity.
   (B) A traditional method of lacquer work on wooden items.
   (C) A form of folk ballad popular among the Sahariya tribe.
   (D) A style of folk painting done on house walls during weddings.

Ans :

(A) A folk dance performed during the Navratri festival, especially in Bundelkhand, symbolizing prosperity.
Jawara is a harvest dance performed mainly in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. It involves women balancing baskets filled with 'jawara' (barley shoots) on their heads while dancing gracefully. Performed typically during Navratri or after harvests, it signifies gratitude for a good harvest and prayers for future prosperity, showcasing balance and devotion.

7. Which term accurately defines 'Nacha' within the folk traditions of Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) A type of intricate metal craft unique to the Tikamgarh area.
   (B) A form of rural folk theatre characterized by comedy, satire, and social commentary, predominantly performed by male actors.
   (C) A specific rhythm pattern used in the folk music of the Malwa region.
   (D) A traditional folk painting style associated with the Baiga tribe.

Ans :

(B) A form of rural folk theatre characterized by comedy, satire, and social commentary, predominantly performed by male actors.
Nacha is a popular folk theatre form prevalent in the rural areas of Chhattisgarh and parts of Madhya Pradesh. It is known for its blend of music, dance, comedy, and often poignant social satire. Traditionally, all roles, including female characters, were portrayed by male actors. Nacha performances are typically held throughout the night during festivals and celebrations.

8. What is 'Swang' in the context of Madhya Pradesh's folk theatre?
   (A) A traditional puppet show narrating epic stories.
   (B) A folk dance performed exclusively by women during monsoons.
   (C) A form of folk theatre involving mimicry, imitation, and often humorous or satirical sketches based on social or mythological themes.
   (D) A style of devotional singing popular in the Nimar region.

Ans :

(C) A form of folk theatre involving mimicry, imitation, and often humorous or satirical sketches based on social or mythological themes.
Swang (or Svang) is a traditional folk theatre form found in parts of North India, including Madhya Pradesh. It relies heavily on mimicry (nakal) and impersonation, often presenting mythological tales, historical episodes, or social commentary through dialogue, music, and dance. The performances are known for their versatility and adaptability to different themes.

9. Which folk theatre form is 'Bhavai' associated with in Madhya Pradesh?
   (A) A shadow puppetry tradition from the Bundelkhand region.
   (B) A form of folk opera focusing on romantic legends.
   (C) A folk theatre style, originating possibly from Gujarat/ Rajasthan, known for balancing acts and satirical plays performed by specific communities.
   (D) A tribal dance-drama depicting hunting scenes.

Ans :

(C) A folk theatre style, originating possibly from Gujarat/ Rajasthan, known for balancing acts and satirical plays performed by specific communities.
Bhavai is a traditional folk theatre form primarily associated with western India (Gujarat and Rajasthan), but its influence extends into neighbouring regions like

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22. Which folk art form involves creating decorative items using lac, often applied to wood?
(A) Terracotta
(B) Metal Craft
(C) Lacquer Work
(D) Bamboo Art

Ans :

(C) Lacquer Work
Lacquer work is a traditional craft where lac, a resinous secretion from certain insects, is heated and applied to surfaces, typically wood, to create colourful and intricate designs. This technique is used to decorate items like boxes, furniture, toys, and bangles. Regions like Rewa and Sheopur in Madhya Pradesh are known for this craft.

23. What are 'folktales, ballads, proverbs, and sayings' collectively referred to as in the context of folk literature?
(A) Folk Theatre
(B) Oral Traditions
(C) Folk Arts
(D) Folk Musicology

Ans :

(B) Oral Traditions
Folk literature encompasses various forms that are passed down through generations, primarily by word of mouth. This includes folktales (stories), ballads (narrative songs), proverbs (wise sayings), and other expressions that constitute the oral traditions of a community, preserving its history, beliefs, and values before widespread literacy or written documentation.

24. The Rai dance is associated with which community known for performing it traditionally?
(A) Gond community
(B) Bedia community
(C) Bhil community
(D) Sahariya community

Ans :

(B) Bedia community
While Rai is a popular folk dance of Bundelkhand, it is particularly associated with the women of the Bedia community, who have traditionally been its main performers. They are known for their skill and grace in executing the dance's complex and fast-paced movements during various social and cultural gatherings, maintaining the dance's vibrancy over generations.

25. Terracotta is a form of folk handicraft involving what primary material?
(A) Metal alloys
(B) Baked clay
(C) Woven bamboo strips
(D) Carved wood

Ans :

(B) Baked clay
Terracotta refers to art and craft objects made from clay that is fired or baked. This ancient technique is used across Madhya Pradesh to create a variety of items, including pottery, figurines, decorative tiles, and ritual objects. The natural reddish-brown colour of the baked clay is characteristic, though items may also be painted or glazed.

26. Metal craft, particularly Dhokra art (lost-wax casting), is associated with which region or tribes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Malwa region primarily
(B) Bhil tribes of western MP
(C) Gond and other tribes, especially in Betul and Bastar (adjacent region)
(D) Bundelkhand region exclusively

Ans :

(C) Gond and other tribes, especially in Betul and Bastar (adjacent region)
Dhokra art, a non-ferrous metal casting technique using the lost-wax (cire perdue) method, is practiced by tribal communities in several parts of India, including Madhya Pradesh, notably in the Betul district. While historically linked to regions bordering Chhattisgarh (like Bastar), related metal craft traditions exist among various tribal groups known for creating distinctive figurines and objects.

27. Bamboo art and craft are significant in Madhya Pradesh due to the abundance of bamboo. What types of items are commonly made?
(A) Only musical instruments
(B) Primarily weapons and tools
(C) Baskets, furniture, decorative items, and utility objects
(D) Exclusively ritualistic masks

Ans :

(C) Baskets, furniture, decorative items, and utility objects
Madhya Pradesh's rich bamboo resources support a thriving folk craft tradition. Artisans create a wide array of products, ranging from functional items like baskets, mats, and containers to furniture (chairs, tables), decorative pieces (wall hangings, lampshades), and even parts of traditional houses, showcasing the versatility of bamboo as a material.

28. What is the primary purpose of preservation initiatives undertaken by the government and NGOs for folk culture?
(A) To commercialize folk traditions for maximum profit.
(B) To document, support, and ensure the continuity of traditional folk arts, music, dance, and literature.

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a sense of life force and interconnectedness within the universe.

51. Why is social satire a common element in folk theatre forms like Nacha and Swang?
(A) Because playwrights lack creativity for other themes.
(B) Because audiences only enjoy humorous performances.
(C) Because folk theatre often serves as a platform for commenting on societal issues, norms, and injustices in an accessible way.
(D) Because mythological themes are forbidden in these forms.

Ans :

(C) Because folk theatre often serves as a platform for commenting on societal issues, norms, and injustices in an accessible way.
Folk theatre, being close to the common people, often functions as more than just entertainment. Forms like Nacha and Swang frequently employ humour and satire to critique social customs, expose hypocrisy, comment on political situations, or highlight injustices. This allows communities to reflect on and discuss societal issues in a non-confrontational, engaging manner.

52. What role does oral tradition play in communities where literacy rates might have been historically low?
(A) It limits the transmission of knowledge effectively.
(B) It serves as the primary means of preserving and transmitting history, cultural values, beliefs, and knowledge across generations.
(C) It encourages communities to abandon their traditions quickly.
(D) It mainly focuses on fictional stories with no educational value.

Ans :

(B) It serves as the primary means of preserving and transmitting history, cultural values, beliefs, and knowledge across generations.
In societies with limited or no written tradition, oral tradition becomes the crucial mechanism for cultural continuity. Folktales, songs, proverbs, and epics carry historical accounts, social norms, religious beliefs, practical knowledge, and collective wisdom, ensuring that vital information and cultural identity are passed down effectively from elders to younger members through memory and performance.

53. The creation of Mandana patterns during festivals primarily serves what purpose?
(A) To permanently beautify the house for visitors.
(B) To provide employment to local artists year-round.
(C) To act as temporary, auspicious symbols to welcome deities, purify the space, and ensure well-being.
(D) To serve as a complex mapping system for the village.

Ans :

(C) To act as temporary, auspicious symbols to welcome deities, purify the space, and ensure well-being.
Mandana paintings, created during specific festivals like Diwali, are considered auspicious ritual art. Their purpose extends beyond mere decoration; they are meant to sanctify the home, welcome gods and goddesses (like Lakshmi during Diwali), ward off negative influences, and invoke blessings for prosperity and happiness for the family during the festive period. Their temporary nature aligns with the cyclical timing of festivals.

54. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a form of folk literature's oral tradition?
(A) Folktales
(B) Ballads
(C) Published novels
(D) Proverbs

Ans :

(C) Published novels
Oral traditions primarily encompass forms transmitted verbally, like stories (folktales), narrative songs (ballads), and wise sayings (proverbs). Published novels, while a form of literature, rely on the written word and the printing press for dissemination, distinguishing them fundamentally from the performance-based, memory-dependent nature of oral traditions.

55. All of the following are folk dances mentioned in the syllabus for Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Rai
(B) Karma
(C) Kathak
(D) Grida

Ans :

(C) Kathak
Rai, Karma, and Grida are explicitly listed as folk dances of Madhya Pradesh in the provided syllabus information. Kathak, however, is one of the major classical dance forms of India, originating further north. While performed in Madhya Pradesh, it is not classified as a 'folk' dance originating within the state's indigenous traditions.

56. Which of these is NOT listed as a traditional folk art or craft of Madhya Pradesh in the chapter outline?
(A) Gond Painting
(B) Terracotta
(C) Thanjavur Painting
(D) Bamboo Art

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Ans :

(C) Rai
Rai is arguably the most famous and representative folk dance of the Bundelkhand region in Madhya Pradesh. Known for its fast tempo and association with the Bedia community, it stands out as a key cultural marker of this specific geographical and cultural zone within the state, frequently showcased in cultural events representing Bundelkhand.

35. Which folk theatre form is associated with the Malwa region?
(A) Nacha
(B) Swang
(C) Maach
(D) Bhavai

Ans :

(C) Maach
Maach is the traditional folk theatre native to the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. Originating perhaps near Ujjain, it has a distinct identity linked to Malwa's cultural milieu, differentiating it from other folk theatre forms like Nacha (Chhattisgarh influence) or Swang (wider North Indian presence) which are found in other parts of the state or region.

36. Which tribe is known for Bhagoria festival and dance?
(A) Gond
(B) Bhil
(C) Baiga
(D) Korku

Ans :

(B) Bhil
The Bhagoria festival, with its unique haat (market) and vibrant dances, is intrinsically linked to the Bhil tribe, along with related groups like Bhilalas, residing predominantly in the western districts (Jhabua, Alirajpur) of Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the most defining cultural celebrations of the Bhil community.

37. What art form involves painting intricate patterns with dots and lines, often depicting nature, associated with a major tribe?
(A) Mandana Art
(B) Chitera Art
(C) Gond Painting
(D) Pithora Painting

Ans :

(C) Gond Painting
Gond painting is characterized by its unique style of creating images filled with intricate details composed of dots, dashes, and fine lines. This signature technique, often used to depict flora, fauna, and mythological figures, is the hallmark of the art form practiced by the Gond tribe, one of the largest tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh.

38. What does 'Oral Traditions' in folk literature refer to?
(A) Written poems and stories
(B) Digitally recorded songs
(C) Literature passed down by word of mouth (tales, ballads, proverbs)
(D) Scripts used in folk theatre

Ans :

(C) Literature passed down by word of mouth (tales, ballads, proverbs)
Oral traditions form the bedrock of folk literature, encompassing all forms of verbal art—stories (folktales), narrative songs (ballads), wise sayings (proverbs), riddles, etc.—that are transmitted verbally across generations within a community. This mode of transmission predates and often coexists with written forms, preserving cultural knowledge and expression.

39. Which statement about the Rai dance of Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) It is primarily performed in the Bundelkhand region.
(B) It is traditionally performed mainly by women of the Bedia community.
(C) It is a slow, meditative dance form with minimal body movement.
(D) It is often accompanied by musical instruments like dholak and nagara.

Ans :

(C) It is a slow, meditative dance form with minimal body movement.
The Rai dance is known for its energetic tempo, fast-paced rhythm, and graceful yet vigorous movements, particularly intricate footwork. Therefore, the statement describing it as slow and meditative with minimal movement is incorrect. It is a vibrant and lively dance form central to Bundelkhand's culture, performed mainly by women, often from the Bedia community, to celebratory music.

40. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding Maach folk theatre.
(A) It is the traditional folk theatre form of the Malwa region.
(B) Themes are often derived from mythology and historical legends.
(C) Performances exclusively use spoken dialogue without any songs or music.
(D) It is known for its distinct musical compositions and meters.

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of Bhil culture, renowned for its colourful dances and the traditional practice of partner selection among the youth.

16. In which region of Madhya Pradesh is the Jawara dance, involving balancing baskets of barley shoots, mainly performed?
(A) Nimar
(B) Malwa
(C) Baghelkhand
(D) Bundelkhand

Ans :

(D) Bundelkhand
The Jawara dance, a graceful performance where women balance baskets filled with germinated barley shoots ('jawara') on their heads, is predominantly found in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh. This dance, often performed during Navratri, is a ritualistic expression of gratitude for agricultural abundance and a prayer for continued prosperity, characteristic of Bundelkhand's folk heritage.

17. The folk theatre form 'Maach' is indigenous to which region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Baghelkhand
(C) Malwa
(D) Nimar

Ans :

(C) Malwa
Maach is widely recognized as the traditional folk theatre form originating and flourishing in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. Centered around Ujjain historically, its distinct musical style, themes drawn from local legends and epics, and open-stage presentation make it a unique cultural identifier of the Malwa plateau, distinguishing it from theatre forms like Nacha or Swang found elsewhere.

18. Which folk dance involves performers striking sticks rhythmically in a circle?
(A) Rai
(B) Karma
(C) Saila
(D) Jawara

Ans :

(C) Saila
The Saila dance is characterized by its performers, usually young men, carrying sticks and striking them together in a rhythmic pattern while moving in a circular formation. This element of using sticks as props and for creating rhythm is a defining feature of the Saila dance, distinguishing it from other folk dances like Rai (primarily footwork and grace) or Jawara (balancing act).

19. Which folk theatre form traditionally features male actors performing female roles and incorporates social satire?
(A) Maach
(B) Bhavai
(C) Nacha
(D) Swang

Ans :

(C) Nacha
Nacha, a folk theatre form popular in rural Chhattisgarh and parts of Madhya Pradesh, traditionally i volved an all-male cast, with men playing female roles. A key element of Nacha performances is the inclusion of humour, often biting social satire, delivered through dialogue, songs, and comedic situations, making it both entertainment and social commentary.

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20. Gond painting is a well-known traditional folk art form from Madhya Pradesh. What is a common characteristic of this style?
(A) Use of primary colours and geometric shapes only.
(B) Intricate patterns made up of dots and lines, often depicting nature and mythology.
(C) Monochrome depictions using charcoal.
(D) Large mural paintings exclusively on temple walls.

Ans :

(B) Intricate patterns made up of dots and lines, often depicting nature and mythology.
Gond painting, originating from the Gond tribe, is renowned for its unique style characterized by filling larger shapes with intricate patterns of dots, dashes, lines, and curves. The themes frequently revolve around nature (animals, trees, birds), mythology, and daily tribal life, rendered in vibrant colours derived from natural sources, creating detailed and lively visuals.

21. Mandana paintings are traditionally created on which surfaces?
(A) Canvas and paper
(B) Walls and floors of houses, especially during festivals
(C) Wooden panels and doors
(D) Palm leaves and cloth scrolls

Ans :

(B) Walls and floors of houses, especially during festivals
Mandana art is a traditional folk painting style practiced primarily by women in Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh. These auspicious designs are typically created on the floors (ground) and walls of homes using white chalk ('khadiya') and red ochre ('geru'), especially during festivals like Diwali, to welcome deities and ward off evil spirits.

(B) It involves applying heated lac resin onto surfaces like wood to create colourful designs.
(C) It is primarily used for creating large architectural structures.
(D) It is a textile dyeing technique using natural lac dye.

Ans :

(B) It involves applying heated lac resin onto surfaces like wood to create colourful designs.
Lacquer work, as a handicraft, specifically involves the application of lac, a natural resin, onto various surfaces, most commonly wood. The lac is often coloured and applied in layers or patterns using heat to create durable and decorative finishes on items like boxes, toys, and bangles. The other options describe different crafts or incorrect applications.

47. Identify the CORRECT statement about Folk Ballads as a part of oral tradition.
(A) They are short, witty sayings encapsulating traditional wisdom.
(B) They are narrative songs, often recounting heroic deeds, historical events, or legends.
(C) They are theatrical scripts used exclusively in folk drama.
(D) They are instrumental musical compositions without any lyrics.

Ans :

(B) They are narrative songs, often recounting heroic deeds, historical events, or legends.
Folk ballads are a significant form of oral literature characterized by their narrative structure set to music or rhythmic chanting. They tell stories, frequently focusing on historical figures, local heroes, epic events, or romantic legends, serving as a means of preserving community history and values through performance. Proverbs are short sayings (A), scripts are for theatre (C), and instrumental music lacks narrative lyrics (D).

48. Which statement accurately describes the government's role in preserving folk culture?
(A) The government actively discourages the practice of folk traditions.
(B) The government's role is limited to building modern art galleries.
(C) Government initiatives often include documentation, promotion, and providing platforms for folk artists.
(D) The government mandates the replacement of folk art with classical art forms.

Ans :

(C) Government initiatives often include documentation, promotion, and providing platforms for folk artists.
Governments, often through dedicated cultural departments and academies, play a positive role in preserving folk culture. Their initiatives typically involve documenting endangered traditions, organizing festivals and exhibitions to showcase folk arts, providing financial assistance or awards to artists, and supporting institutions that research and promote folk culture, ensuring its continued relevance and transmission.

49. Why are folk dances like Karma and Saila often linked to agricultural cycles or seasons?
(A) Because dancers prefer performing only during pleasant weather.
(B) Because these dances originated as ways to pass time during off-seasons.
(C) Because they reflect the community's dependence on agriculture and express joy or gratitude related to sowing or harvest.
(D) Because the government mandates specific performance times based on the agricultural calendar.

Ans :

(C) Because they reflect the community's dependence on agriculture and express joy or gratitude related to sowing or harvest.
Many folk dances in agrarian societies, such as Karma (linked to fertility and fate) and Saila (post-harvest), are deeply connected to agricultural cycles. Their performance timing often coincides with key events like sowing, harvesting, or praying for good crops. These dances serve as communal expressions of hope, thanksgiving, and reverence towards nature and deities governing agricultural prosperity.

50. What is the significance of using natural materials like dots and lines in Gond painting?
(A) It signifies a lack of access to modern art supplies.
(B) It represents a unique aesthetic tradition reflecting the Gond worldview and connection to nature.
(C) It is merely a decorative technique with no deeper meaning.
(D) It is a mandated style by tribal elders to prevent change.

Ans :

(B) It represents a unique aesthetic tradition reflecting the Gond worldview and connection to nature.
The distinctive style of Gond painting, using intricate patterns of dots, lines, and vibrant natural colours, is not just decorative but deeply symbolic. It reflects the Gond community's worldview, their reverence for nature (evident in recurring motifs of trees, animals), and their mythological beliefs. The detailed patterning conveys

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(C) To modernize folk forms by integrating contemporary elements exclusively.
(D) To restrict the practice of folk culture to specific communities only.

Ans :

(B) To document, support, and ensure the continuity of traditional folk arts, music, dance, and literature.
Government bodies and NGOs involved in cultural preservation aim to safeguard folk traditions from extinction. Their initiatives typically focus on documenting disappearing forms, providing platforms and financial support to folk artists, promoting awareness, archiving materials, and encouraging the transmission of skills to younger generations, thereby ensuring the survival and vitality of this heritage.

29. Is Rai dance performed by men, women, or both?
(A) Exclusively men
(B) Primarily women
(C) Equally by men and women
(D) Only children

Ans :

(B) Primarily women
The Rai folk dance of the Bundelkhand region is predominantly performed by women. While male musicians accompany the dance, the central performance and intricate footwork are traditionally executed by female dancers, often from the Bedia community, showcasing feminine grace and energy as a key characteristic of this dance form.

30. Is Maach theatre known more for comedy or mythological themes?
(A) Primarily comedy and satire
(B) Primarily mythological and historical themes
(C) Exclusively social commentary
(D) Mostly romantic tales

Ans :

(B) Primarily mythological and historical themes
Maach, the traditional folk theatre of Malwa, predominantly draws its themes from Hindu mythology (like Mahabharata and Ramayana), Puranic stories, and local historical legends or heroic tales. While humour might be present, its core focus is typically on these grander narratives, conveyed through its unique blend of song, dance, and dialogue.

31. Are Mandana paintings permanent murals or temporary floor decorations?
(A) Permanent murals painted on walls
(B) Both permanent murals and temporary floor art
(C) Primarily temporary decorations on floors and walls for specific occasions
(D) Engraved designs on stone

Ans :

(C) Primarily temporary decorations on floors and walls for specific occasions
Mandana paintings are traditionally created as temporary decorations on house floors and walls, particularly during festivals like Diwali and other auspicious occasions. Made with materials like chalk and red ochre, they are meant to sanctify the space for the duration of the festival and are often washed away or fade afterward, needing re-creation yearly.

NODIA

32. Does folk literature in Madhya Pradesh primarily exist in written form or oral tradition?
(A) Primarily written manuscripts
(B) Primarily oral tradition passed down generations
(C) Equally in written and oral forms
(D) Mainly through digital archives

Ans :

(B) Primarily oral tradition passed down generations
A vast majority of Madhya Pradesh's folk literature, including its rich repository of folktales, ballads, songs, and proverbs, has historically been part of a vibrant oral tradition. These were transmitted verbally from one generation to the next, long before systematic documentation or widespread literacy took hold in many communities, preserving cultural memory through speech and performance.

33. Is the Bhagoria festival celebrated before or after the Holi festival?
(A) After Holi
(B) During Diwali
(C) Before Holi
(D) Simultaneously with Dussehra

Ans :

(C) Before Holi
The Bhagoria festival, a significant cultural event for the Bhil and Bhilala tribes, takes place in the week leading up to the major Indian festival of Holi. Its timing is crucial, serving as a prelude to Holi celebrations and incorporating unique market gatherings and opportunities for social interaction, including the famous pairing of young couples.

34. Name a prominent folk dance from the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Maach
(B) Bhagoria
(C) Rai
(D) Grida

Ans :

(C) Thanjavur Painting
Gond Painting, Terracotta crafts, and Bamboo Art are mentioned as folk arts and crafts within the scope of Madhya Pradesh's culture. Thanjavur (Tanjore) painting, however, is a classical South Indian style of painting, originating in Tamil Nadu, known for its rich colours, gold foil work, and embedded gems, distinct from MP's folk traditions.

57. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be a primary theme in Maach folk theatre?
(A) Stories from the Ramayana or Mahabharata
(B) Legends of local heroes like Raja Bhoj
(C) Contemporary international political events
(D) Puranic tales and devotional stories

Ans :

(C) Contemporary international political events
Maach theatre traditionally draws its themes from Indian mythology, epics (Ramayana, Mahabharata), Puranic stories, and local historical or legendary figures. While folk theatre can adapt, focusing on contemporary international political events is highly unlikely to be a primary or common theme compared to its established repertoire rooted in cultural and religious narratives.

58. Preservation initiatives for folk culture generally do NOT aim to:
(A) Document folk songs and dances.
(B) Provide platforms for folk artists.
(C) Replace folk traditions entirely with modern global culture.
(D) Support research on folk traditions.

Ans :

(C) Replace folk traditions entirely with modern global culture.
The core purpose of preservation initiatives is to sustain and revitalize folk culture, not eliminate it. Efforts focus on documentation, promotion, supporting artists, and research to ensure these traditions survive alongside modern influences. Replacing them entirely would be contrary to the goal of cultural preservation and diversity.

59. How does Rai dance primarily differ from Saila dance in terms of performers and props?
(A) Rai is performed by men with swords, Saila by women with pots.
(B) Rai is primarily a solo female dance without props, Saila is a group male dance with sticks.
(C) Rai uses colourful costumes, Saila uses only white attire.
(D) Rai is performed during monsoons, Saila during winters.

Ans :

(B) Rai is primarily a solo female dance without props, Saila is a group male dance with sticks.
A key difference lies in the performers and use of props. Rai is predominantly performed by women, often solo or in small groups, emphasizing grace and footwork without specific props. Saila is performed by groups of men or boys using sticks, which are central to the dance's rhythm and choreography. These distinctions highlight their unique styles and contexts.

60. Compare Maach and Nacha folk theatre forms. What is a key difference in their typical themes or presentation style?
(A) Maach focuses on comedy, while Nacha focuses on tragedy.
(B) Maach is dialogue-heavy with less music, while Nacha is primarily dance-based.
(C) Maach often presents mythological/historical themes musically, while Nacha incorporates more social satire and comedy.
(D) Maach is performed indoors only, while Nacha is exclusively an open-air performance.

Ans :

(C) Maach often presents mythological/historical themes musically, while Nacha incorporates more social satire and comedy.
While both are folk theatre forms, Maach (Malwa) is particularly known for its musical rendering of mythological and historical narratives. Nacha (Chhattisgarh influence), on the other hand, is strongly characterized by its use of humour, social satire, and commentary on contemporary life, alongside music and dance. This thematic and tonal difference is significant.

61. Contrast Gond painting and Mandana painting based on their typical canvas/surface.
(A) Gond paintings are done on walls/floors, Mandana on canvas/paper.
(B) Both are exclusively done on cloth scrolls.
(C) Gond paintings are now often on canvas/paper, while Mandana is traditionally on house walls/floors.
(D) Gond paintings use oils, Mandana uses watercolours.

Ans :

(C) Gond paintings are now often on canvas/paper, while Mandana is traditionally on house walls/floors.
While Gond painting originated on walls, it has significantly adapted to modern mediums like canvas and paper for commercial and wider artistic expression. Mandana art, however, largely retains its traditional context of being created directly on the mud-plastered walls and floors of homes, particularly for ritualistic purposes during festivals. This difference in common surfaces is notable.

NODIA

(B) Terracotta involves painting on wet clay, Lacquer Work involves carving dried clay.
(C) Both involve applying layers of coloured glass.
(D) Terracotta is exclusively unglazed, Lacquer Work is always glazed ceramic.

Ans :

(A) Terracotta is fired (baked) clay, Lacquer Work involves applying resin to a surface.
The core difference in finishing is that terracotta achieves its hardness and durability through firing clay in a kiln. Lacquer work, conversely, involves applying layers of lac resin (which hardens upon cooling/drying) onto a base material, typically wood, to create a decorative, coloured surface. The materials and processes are fundamentally different.

94. Are folk tales primarily meant to be read silently or performed/narrated aloud?
(A) Read silently from books
(B) Performed or narrated aloud
(C) Only sung as ballads
(D) Displayed as paintings

Ans :

(B) Performed or narrated aloud
As part of oral tradition, folktales are inherently performative. Their vitality comes from being told aloud, allowing the narrator to use voice modulation, gestures, and interaction with the audience, making the experience communal and engaging, distinct from the solitary act of reading a written text.

95. Which folk art form involves intricate designs using dots and lines and is associated with the Gond tribe?
(A) Mandana
(B) Chitera
(C) Gond Painting
(D) Terracotta

Ans :

(C) Gond Painting
This directly asks for the folk art characterized by the unique style of intricate patterns made from dots and lines, strongly associated with the Gond community of Madhya Pradesh. This description accurately identifies Gond Painting among the given options.

96. What is the name of the traditional folk theatre form indigenous to the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Nacha
(B) Swang
(C) Maach
(D) Bhavai

Ans :

(C) Maach
This question directly asks for the specific name of the folk theatre form that originated and is traditionally associated with the Malwa region. Based on the provided information, Maach is the correct answer, distinguishing it regionally from other forms like Nacha or Swang.

97. Which festival, celebrated by the Bhil tribe, includes a well-known 'haat' or market often associated with partner selection?
(A) Karma Festival
(B) Diwali Festival
(C) Bhagoria Festival
(D) Navratri Festival

Ans :

(C) Bhagoria Festival
The question directly asks to identify the Bhil festival known for its unique market aspect related to marriage choices. The Bhagoria festival fits this description perfectly, highlighting one of its most famous and culturally significant features.

98. The inclusion of both 'Folk Culture' and 'Folk Literature' as distinct topics suggests what about their relationship?
(A) Folk literature is completely separate from folk culture.
(B) Folk literature is considered the least important part of folk culture.
(C) Folk literature (like tales, ballads) is a vital component and expressive medium within the broader framework of folk culture.
(D) Folk culture primarily deals with visual arts, while folk literature deals with music.

Ans :

(C) Folk literature (like tales, ballads) is a vital component and expressive medium within the broader framework of folk culture.
Listing them separately while being related implies that folk literature (oral traditions, poetry) is a significant enough domain to warrant specific focus, but it remains an integral part of the overall folk culture, which also includes music, dance, arts, crafts, beliefs, and customs. Literature is one of the ways culture is expressed and transmitted.

99. What is the primary characteristic of 'Oral Traditions' in the context of folk literature?
(A) Dependence on written scripts for accuracy.
(B) Transmission primarily through spoken word and performance across generations.
(C) Creation exclusively by elite, educated members of society.

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67. Consider the following statements about folk culture in Madhya Pradesh:

1. Rai is a folk dance exclusive to the Malwa region.
2. Maach is the traditional folk theatre of Bundelkhand.
3. Gond painting often features intricate dots and lines depicting nature.
4. Saila is a stick dance performed by Gond and Baiga tribes post-harvest.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 3 and 4 only

Statement 1 is incorrect; Rai is from Bundelkhand. Statement 2 is incorrect; Maach is from Malwa. Statement 3 is correct, describing a key feature of Gond painting. Statement 4 is correct, accurately describing the Saila dance and its performers/timing. Therefore, only statements 3 and 4 are correct.

68. Evaluate the following statements regarding folk arts and crafts of Madhya Pradesh:

1. Mandana art uses oil paints on large canvases.
2. Terracotta involves crafting items from baked clay.
3. Lacquer work is the art of applying coloured lac resin, often onto wood.
4. Bamboo craft is insignificant due to scarce bamboo resources in the state.

Which combination of statements is accurate?

(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only

Statement 1 is incorrect; Mandana uses chalk/ochre on walls/floors. Statement 2 is correct, defining terracotta. Statement 3 is correct, describing lacquer work. Statement 4 is incorrect; Madhya Pradesh has abundant bamboo resources supporting significant craft traditions. Thus, only statements 2 and 3 are accurate.

69. Consider these statements about folk theatre and literature in Madhya Pradesh:

1. Nacha theatre often incorporates social satire and comedy.
2. Swang involves mimicry and impersonation in its performance.
3. Folk literature exists primarily in ancient written scriptures.
4. Ballads are short, witty proverbs about daily life.

Which of the statements are true?

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(A) 1 and 2 only

Statement 1 is true, describing a key feature of Nacha. Statement 2 is true, defining an element of Swang. Statement 3 is false; folk literature is primarily oral. Statement 4 is false; ballads are narrative songs, while proverbs are short sayings. Therefore, only statements 1 and 2 are true.

NODIA

70. Match the folk dance (Column I) with its associated region/tribe (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Rai	a.	Bhil Tribe
2.	Saila	b.	Malwa Region
3.	Bhagoria	c.	Bundelkhand Region
4.	Grida	d.	Gond & Baiga Tribes
		e.	Rabi Harvest context

Options:

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e
(B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e

1. Rai is the prominent dance of the Bundelkhand Region (c).
2. Saila is performed by Gond & Baiga Tribes (d).
3. Bhagoria is associated with the Bhil Tribe (a).
4. Grida is linked to the Rabi Harvest context (e).

Therefore, the correct matching is 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-e.

71. Match the folk art/craft (Column I) with its description (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Gond Painting	a.	Decorating walls/floors with chalk/ochre
2.	Mandana Art	b.	Craft using baked clay
3.	Terracotta	c.	Intricate patterns using dots/lines
4.	Lacquer Work	d.	Applying coloured lac resin on wood
		e.	Weaving with cotton threads

62. How does the purpose of the Bhagoria festival differ from that of the Karma festival?
(A) Bhagoria is purely for entertainment, Karma is purely religious.
(B) Bhagoria includes a unique marriage market aspect, while Karma focuses on appeasing the deity of fate.
(C) Bhagoria is a harvest festival, while Karma is a sowing festival.
(D) Bhagoria is celebrated by Gonds, Karma by Bhils.

Ans :

(B) Bhagoria includes a unique marriage market aspect, while Karma focuses on appeasing the deity of fate.
While both are important tribal festivals involving dance, their central focus differs. Bhagoria (Bhil tribe) is famously associated with its 'haat' where young people can choose partners, alongside general celebration. Karma (Gond, Baiga etc.) is primarily centred around the worship of Karam Devta for well-being and destiny, reflecting a more direct religious purpose.

63. Compare folk ballads and folk proverbs. What is their main difference in form and function?
(A) Ballads are long stories, proverbs are short poems.
(B) Ballads narrate events (often sung), while proverbs are concise sayings expressing wisdom or advice.
(C) Ballads are always humorous, proverbs are always serious.
(D) Ballads are written, proverbs are only spoken.

Ans :

(B) Ballads narrate events (often sung), while proverbs are concise sayings expressing wisdom or advice.
The core difference lies in their structure and purpose. Ballads are narrative, telling a story, often in verse and meant to be sung or recited. Proverbs are brief, pithy statements that encapsulate a piece of traditional wisdom, a moral lesson, or a practical observation about life. Ballads entertain and inform through stories, while proverbs guide and advise succinctly.

64. Assertion (A): Maach folk theatre prominently features mythological and historical themes.
Reason (R): The Malwa region, where Maach originated, has a rich history and was influenced by Puranic traditions.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; Maach theatre frequently draws upon mythology and history. Reason (R) is also true; the Malwa region boasts significant historical depth and has been a center for Sanskritic learning and Puranic narratives. The rich historical and cultural milieu of Malwa provides the thematic reservoir from which Maach derives its characteristic content, making R a valid explanation for A.

65. Assertion (A): Oral traditions play a vital role in preserving the cultural identity of tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Many tribal languages in Madhya Pradesh did not have a widely used script historically, making verbal transmission essential.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; oral traditions are crucial for maintaining cultural continuity and identity among tribal groups. Reason (R) is also true; the historical absence of widely adopted scripts for many tribal languages necessitated reliance on oral methods for passing down knowledge, history, and cultural practices. Therefore, the lack of script reinforces the importance of oral tradition, making R a direct explanation for A.

66. Assertion (A): Government initiatives are necessary for the preservation of folk arts like Gond painting.
Reason (R): Increased globalization and changing lifestyles can lead to the decline of traditional practices if not actively supported.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; government support can be crucial for folk art preservation. Reason (R) provides the context: external pressures like globalization, market forces, and shifts in social structures can diminish the relevance or economic viability of traditional arts. Active support through government initiatives helps counteract these pressures, making R a valid explanation for why such initiatives (A) are often needed.

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(D) Proverb - Short saying expressing wisdom

Ans :

(B) Grida - A type of folk song from Nimar region
Jawara is correctly identified as the harvest dance with barley baskets. Ballads are narrative songs, and proverbs are wise sayings. However, Grida is described as a folk dance associated with the Rabi harvest, not primarily as a type of folk song from the Nimar region. Therefore, pair (B) is incorrectly matched.

77. Arrange the following stages typically involved in creating traditional Mandana floor art:
1. Application of white chalk ('khadiya') designs.
2. Preparation of the floor surface (cleaning, applying base layer if needed).
3. Application of red ochre ('geru') background or borders.
4. Conception of the design motif (geometric, floral, etc.).

Options:
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

Ans :

(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
Logically, the process starts with preparing the surface (2). Then, the artist conceives the design (4). Often, a base colour like red ochre is applied first (3). Finally, the intricate white patterns are drawn over it using chalk (1). While steps 3 and 4 might intertwine slightly depending on the artist, preparing the surface first and applying the final white design last is standard.

78. Consider the life cycle of a folk tradition like a specific dance or craft. Arrange these phases in a likely sequence from origin to potential decline:
1. Active practice and transmission within the community.
2. Emergence and development of the tradition.
3. Documentation and preservation efforts by external agencies.
4. Potential decline due to socio-economic changes or lack of interest.

Options:
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

Ans :

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
A tradition typically emerges and develops first (2). It then enters a phase of active practice and transmission within its community (1). Due to various factors, it might face potential decline (4). Recognizing this decline often prompts documentation and preservation efforts by researchers or cultural bodies (3). This sequence reflects a common trajectory for many folk traditions facing modern pressures.

79. Which folk dance form's name is associated with balancing a pot or vessel, although not its primary feature in MP's context compared to Bhavai influence?
(A) Rai
(B) Karma
(C) Jawara (balancing basket)
(D) Saila

Ans :

(C) Jawara (balancing basket)
The Jawara dance specifically involves women balancing baskets ('tokri' or similar) filled with barley shoots on their heads while dancing. While Bhavai is more famous for pot balancing, Jawara is the listed MP folk dance that prominently features this balancing act, albeit with baskets rather than multiple pots.

80. 'Chitera' art is a form of traditional painting primarily done on what surface in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Cloth scrolls
(B) Palm leaves
(C) Walls
(D) Wooden planks

Ans :

(C) Walls
Chitera art refers to the traditional practice of painting on walls, often associated with specific communities or occasions. Like Mandana, it is a form of mural folk art used to decorate homes, differing perhaps in style, motifs, or the specific communities practicing it, but sharing the common canvas of house walls.

81. What material is central to the Dhokra craft mentioned under metal craft?
(A) Iron
(B) Aluminium
(C) Non-ferrous metals like brass/bronze (using lost-wax casting)
(D) Stainless steel

Ans :

(C) Non-ferrous metals like brass/bronze (using lost-wax casting)
Dhokra art is specifically known for its use of non-ferrous metal alloys, typically brass or bronze, cast using the

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ancient lost-wax (cire perdue) technique. This method allows for intricate, unique pieces, distinguishing it from crafts working primarily with iron or modern metals like aluminium or steel.

82. Which term refers to narrative folk songs, often longer than lyric songs, telling a story?
(A) Proverb
(B) Folktale
(C) Ballad
(D) Riddle

Ans :

(C) Ballad
A ballad is specifically defined as a narrative song or poem, traditionally passed down orally, that tells a story – often of historical events, legends, romance, or heroic exploits. This narrative focus distinguishes it from proverbs (sayings), folktales (prose stories), or riddles (puzzles).

83. Is the primary function of folk proverbs entertainment or imparting wisdom?
(A) Primarily entertainment
(B) Primarily imparting wisdom or advice
(C) Equally both
(D) Neither, used only for rituals

Ans :

(B) Primarily imparting wisdom or advice
Proverbs, as part of folk literature, are valued primarily for encapsulating and conveying traditional wisdom, moral guidance, or practical observations about life in a concise and memorable form. While they can be part of conversations or storytelling, their core function is didactic or advisory rather than purely entertainment.

84. What is the general term for traditional, community-based artistic expressions including music, dance, crafts, and oral literature?
(A) Classical Culture
(B) Modern Art
(C) Folk Culture
(D) Academic Studies

Ans :

(C) Folk Culture
Folk culture is the umbrella term encompassing the traditional, often anonymous or communally developed, artistic and cultural expressions of a particular group or region. This includes folk music, folk dance, folk art (like paintings and crafts), and folk literature (oral traditions like tales, ballads, proverbs), distinct from elite or classical forms.

85. What are 'Folk Bards' as mentioned in the context of folk literature?
(A) Scholars who write academic books about folk culture.
(B) Traditional performers, often itinerant, who recite or sing folk narratives like ballads and epics.
(C) Curators of folk art museums.
(D) Government officials responsible for cultural policy.

Ans :

(B) Traditional performers, often itinerant, who recite or sing folk narratives like ballads and epics.
Folk bards are traditional storyteller-performers who specialize in reciting or singing long narrative poems, epics, or ballads, often accompanying themselves with a simple musical instrument. They play a crucial role in keeping oral literary traditions alive by performing them for community audiences, acting as living repositories of folk narratives.

86. Why is the preservation of folk languages and dialects important alongside folk literature?
(A) Because folk literature can only be understood in its original dialect.
(B) Because language carries cultural nuances, worldviews, and specific expressions inherent in the literature.
(C) Because government mandates require all dialects to be preserved equally.
(D) Because dialects are easier to learn than standard languages.

Ans :

(B) Because language carries cultural nuances, worldviews, and specific expressions inherent in the literature.
Folk literature is deeply intertwined with the language or dialect in which it was created. Preserving the dialect is crucial because it holds the specific vocabulary, idioms, rhythms, and cultural contexts that give the literature its unique flavour and meaning. Translation often loses these nuances, making dialect preservation vital for the authentic survival of oral traditions.

87. Which statement regarding the preservation of folk culture is LEAST accurate?
(A) Documentation helps create archives for future reference and study.
(B) Promotion through festivals gives visibility and encourages artists.
(C) Financial support can help artists sustain their livelihood through their craft.
(D) Preservation efforts aim to freeze folk culture in a past form, preventing any evolution.

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Ans :

(D) Preservation efforts aim to freeze folk culture in a past form, preventing any evolution.
While preservation aims to maintain traditions, it generally does not seek to rigidly freeze them and prevent any natural evolution or adaptation. Culture is dynamic. Preservation often involves supporting living traditions, allowing them to adapt and remain relevant to contemporary society while retaining their core elements, rather than enforcing artificial stagnation.

88. Select the CORRECT statement describing a challenge faced by folk artists today.
(A) Lack of interest from international audiences.
(B) Competition from easily accessible mass media and changing audience tastes.
(C) Abundance of government funding exceeding the number of artists.
(D) Strict laws preventing the sale of any folk art.

Ans :

(B) Competition from easily accessible mass media and changing audience tastes.
Folk artists often face significant challenges from the dominance of modern mass media (TV, internet) and shifting entertainment preferences among younger generations. This can lead to dwindling audiences for traditional performances and reduced demand for traditional crafts, making it difficult for artists to sustain their practice and pass it on.

89. The syllabus mentions 'Rai, Saila, Karma, Grida, Bhagoria, Jawara' under which category?
(A) Folk Arts and Crafts
(B) Folk Music and Dances
(C) Folk Theatre and Drama
(D) Folk Literature

Ans :

(B) Folk Music and Dances
These terms – Rai, Saila, Karma, Grida, Bhagoria, Jawara – are explicitly listed under the sub-heading "Folk Music and Dances" within Chapter 25 of the provided syllabus details, identifying them clearly as prominent dance forms of Madhya Pradesh.

90. 'Nacha, Swang, Bhavai, Maach' are categorized under what in the syllabus?
(A) Folk Music Styles
(B) Folk Painting Techniques
(C) Folk Theatre and Drama Traditions
(D) Oral Literature Forms

Ans :

(C) Folk Theatre and Drama Traditions
The syllabus outline lists Nacha, Swang, Bhavai, and Maach together under the sub-heading "Folk Theatre and Drama Traditions", classifying them as distinct forms of traditional theatrical performance found in or influencing Madhya Pradesh.

91. What does 'Folklore' generally encompass?
(A) Only ancient written texts.
(B) The traditional beliefs, customs, legends, and stories of a community, passed through generations often orally.
(C) Official government records and archives.
(D) Modern scientific theories and discoveries.

Ans :

(B) The traditional beliefs, customs, legends, and stories of a community, passed through generations often orally.
Folklore is a broad term that includes the expressive body of culture shared by a particular group of people; it encompasses the traditions of that culture, subculture, or group. These include tales, myths, legends, proverbs, riddles, jokes, music, dance, rituals, beliefs, handicrafts - essentially the traditional knowledge and arts transmitted largely through oral communication and example.

92. How does folk art differ fundamentally from fine art in its creation and purpose?
(A) Folk art uses cheaper materials, while fine art uses expensive ones.
(B) Folk art is typically created by academically trained artists, while fine art is by self-taught individuals.
(C) Folk art often stems from tradition, is community-based, may serve functional/ritual purposes, while fine art often emphasizes individual expression and aesthetics.
(D) Folk art is always abstract, while fine art is always representational.

Ans :

(C) Folk art often stems from tradition, is community-based, may serve functional/ritual purposes, while fine art often emphasizes individual expression and aesthetics.
Key distinctions lie in origin and intent. Folk art usually arises from cultural tradition, is learned through informal means within a community, and often serves practical (e.g., pottery) or ritualistic (e.g., Mandana) purposes alongside aesthetics. Fine art, in the conventional Western sense, typically emphasizes the individual artist's unique vision, formal training, and aesthetic exploration ("art for art's sake").

93. Contrast Terracotta and Lacquer Work based on the finishing process.
(A) Terracotta is fired (baked) clay, Lacquer Work involves applying resin to a surface.

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Options:
(A) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-a
(D) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

Ans :

(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
1. Gond Painting is known for intricate patterns using dots/lines (c).
2. Mandana Art involves decorating walls/floors with chalk/ochre (a).
3. Terracotta is craft using baked clay (b).
4. Lacquer Work involves applying coloured lac resin on wood (d).

The correct matching is 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d.

72. Match the folk theatre form (Column I) with its key characteristic/region (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Maach	a.	Mimicry/imitation based sketches
2.	Nacha	b.	Malwa region's traditional theatre
3.	Swang	c.	Balancing acts, satire (Western influence)
4.	Bhavai	d.	Rural theatre with comedy/ satire (often male actors)
		e.	Exclusively puppet theatre

Options:
(A) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c
(B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a
(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(D) 1-a, 2-d, 3-c, 4-b

Ans :

(C) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
1. Maach is the Malwa region's traditional theatre (b).
2. Nacha is rural theatre known for comedy/satire, often with all-male actors (d).
3. Swang involves mimicry/imitation (a).
4. Bhavai (influenced from West) is known for balancing acts and satire (c).

The correct matching is 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c.

73. Identify the CORRECT pair of Folk Dance and its primary associated Tribe/Community or Region:
(A) Rai Dance - Bhil Tribe
(B) Karma Dance - Gond/Baiga Tribes
(C) Saila Dance - Malwa Region
(D) Bhagoria Dance - Bundelkhand Region

Ans :

(B) Karma Dance - Gond/Baiga Tribes
Karma dance is strongly associated with and performed by the Gond and Baiga tribes, among others. Rai is linked to Bundelkhand (Bedia community), Saila to Gond/Baiga (not Malwa region), and Bhagoria to the Bhil tribe (not Bundelkhand). Therefore, pair (B) is the only correctly matched one based on primary association.

74. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a Folk Art/ Craft with its description?
(A) Gond Painting - Using only geometric shapes in black and white.
(B) Mandana Art - Permanent fresco technique on temple walls.
(C) Terracotta - Craft using baked clay for pottery and figures.
(D) Lacquer Work - Weaving intricate patterns into textiles.

Ans :

(C) Terracotta - Craft using baked clay for pottery and figures.
Terracotta is accurately described as the craft of making items from baked clay. Gond painting uses vibrant colours and depicts nature/mythology with dots/lines. Mandana is temporary floor/wall art using chalk/ochre. Lacquer work involves applying lac resin on surfaces like wood, not weaving textiles. Only pair (C) is correct.

75. Identify the INCORRECT pair of Folk Theatre and its description/region:
(A) Maach - Traditional theatre of Malwa region
(B) Nacha - Rural theatre featuring comedy/satire
(C) Swang - Exclusively performed during the monsoon season only
(D) Bhavai - Features balancing acts and satire

Ans :

(C) Swang - Exclusively performed during the monsoon season only
Maach is indeed Malwa's theatre, Nacha features comedy/ satire, and Bhavai includes balancing acts/satire. However, Swang performances, while traditional, are not restricted exclusively to the monsoon season. They are often performed during various festivals and celebrations throughout the year. Therefore, pair (C) presents an incorrect limitation.

76. Which pair INCORRECTLY matches a term from MP's Folk Culture with its meaning?
(A) Jawara - Harvest dance balancing barley shoots
(B) Grida - A type of folk song from Nimar region
(C) Ballad - Narrative folk song

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(D) Focus only on recent historical events.

Ans :

(B) Transmission primarily through spoken word and performance across generations.
The defining feature of oral traditions within folk literature is their reliance on verbal transmission – telling stories, singing ballads, reciting proverbs – from person to person, generation to generation, often without relying on written texts. This mode of preservation and dissemination shapes the forms and styles found within these traditions.

100. Government and NGO initiatives for preserving folk culture aim to counteract what potential trend?

(A) Increasing popularity of folk traditions among urban youth.
(B) Over-documentation of folk practices by researchers.
(C) The potential decline or disappearance of traditions due to modern influences and lack of support.
(D) Excessive commercialization leading to loss of authenticity.

Ans :

(C) The potential decline or disappearance of traditions due to modern influences and lack of support.
Preservation efforts are typically undertaken because there is a perceived risk that traditional folk culture might fade away or disappear due to factors like globalization, changing economic patterns, media influence, and lack of transmission to younger generations. These initiatives aim to actively support and sustain these traditions against such threats. While excessive commercialization (D) can be a concern, the primary driver for preservation is often the threat of decline itself.

END

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CHAPTER 26

IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL CONTEMPORARY EVENTS

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1. What does the acronym 'G20' stand for in the context of international summits?
   (A) Group of 20 Largest Economies
   (B) Global 20 Summit
   (C) Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
   (D) Great 20 Nations Conference

   Ans :

   (C) Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
   The G20, or Group of Twenty, is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 sovereign countries, the European Union (EU), and the African Union (AU). It focuses on major global economic issues, bringing together finance ministers and central bank governors initially, and later heads of state or government. It addresses issues beyond finance, including sustainable development and climate change.

2. Which international body primarily deals with the rules of trade between nations?
   (A) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
   (B) World Bank
   (C) World Trade Organization (WTO)
   (D) United Nations (UN)

   Ans :

   (C) World Trade Organization (WTO)
   The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. It operates a system of trade rules and provides a forum for negotiating trade agreements and settling trade disputes.

3. What is the main objective of the Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings related to climate change?
   (A) To promote international trade
   (B) To address global health crises
   (C) To review and advance the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
   (D) To discuss global security alliances

   Ans :

   (C) To review and advance the implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
   The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Its primary objective is to review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts, and take decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements.

4. Which organization is known for providing financial assistance and loans to countries for development projects?
   (A) World Trade Organization (WTO)
   (B) World Bank
   (C) International Court of Justice (ICJ)
   (D) BRICS Bank (New Development Bank)

   Ans :

   (B) World Bank
   The World Bank is an international financial institution that provides loans and grants to the governments of low- and middle-income countries for the purpose of pursuing capital projects. It comprises two institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA), working towards reducing poverty and building shared prosperity.

5. Which of the following groups is an association of five major emerging national economies?
   (A) G7
   (B) ASEAN
   (C) BRICS
   (D) NATO

   Ans :

   (C) BRICS
   BRICS is an acronym for the grouping of five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. Originally the first four were grouped as "BRIC" before the induction of South Africa in 2010. The

group meets annually at formal summits and coordinates on various political and economic issues.

6. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan initiative was launched by the Indian government primarily to promote what?
(A) International tourism
(B) Self-reliance in the economy
(C) Space exploration
(D) Digital literacy in rural areas

Ans :

(B) Self-reliance in the economy
The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, translating to 'Self-reliant India campaign', was launched by the Government of India in May 2020. Its main aim is to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant in all senses, focusing on economy, infrastructure, system, vibrant demography, and demand, especially in response to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

7. What is the primary focus of the PM-Gati Shakti National Master Plan?
(A) Healthcare improvement
(B) Agricultural subsidies
(C) Integrated infrastructure development
(D) Educational reforms

Ans :

(C) Integrated infrastructure development
PM Gati Shakti is a National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity launched by the Government of India. It aims to bring together 16 Ministries, including Railways and Roadways, on one digital platform for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects, reducing logistical costs and boosting the economy through enhanced infrastructure.

8. What does 'Digital India' primarily aim to achieve?
(A) Increase military spending
(B) Transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy
(C) Promote traditional handicrafts
(D) Establish new wildlife sanctuaries

Ans :

(B) Transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy
The Digital India programme is a flagship initiative of the Government of India with a vision to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It focuses on three key vision areas: digital infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen, governance and services on demand, and digital empowerment of citizens.

9. Which institution is the highest judicial court in India?
(A) High Court of Delhi
(B) Supreme Court of India
(C) National Green Tribunal
(D) Central Administrative Tribunal

Ans :

(B) Supreme Court of India
The Supreme Court of India is the highest judicial forum and final court of appeal under the Constitution of India. Established on 26 January 1950, it takes up appeals primarily against verdicts of the High Courts of various states and territories and handles significant cases involving fundamental rights or constitutional interpretation.

10. Which Indian space agency is responsible for missions like Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan?
(A) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
(B) Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)
(C) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
(D) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)

Ans :

(C) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)
The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the national space agency of India. It operates under the Department of Space (DOS) and is responsible for India's space program, including the successful Chandrayaan (Moon) and Mangalyaan (Mars Orbiter Mission) missions, demonstrating India's capabilities in space exploration and technology development.

11. Which of the following statements about the G20 is INCORRECT?
(A) It includes 19 countries, the European Union, and the African Union.
(B) It focuses solely on global security issues.
(C) Its presidency rotates annually among the members.
(D) It addresses major issues related to the global economy, climate change, and sustainable development.

Ans :

(B) It focuses solely on global security issues.
While security can be discussed, the G20's primary focus is on global economic governance, international financial stability, climate change mitigation, and sustainable development. It originated as a forum for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and has evolved to include Heads of State/Government summits addressing a broader economic and social agenda, not solely security.

12. Select the correct statement regarding the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

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Ans :

(D) Exploration of Jupiter's moons
ISRO has successfully conducted lunar missions (Chandrayaan series), Mars exploration (Mangalyaan), and solar observation missions (Aditya-L1). While future missions to other planets like Venus are planned, ISRO has not yet undertaken a mission specifically targeting the exploration of Jupiter's moons.

48. Which statement regarding Global Economic Forums is INCORRECT?
(A) They facilitate discussions on global economic trends.
(B) They have the authority to impose legally binding sanctions on countries.
(C) Key participants often include business leaders, politicians, and economists.
(D) The World Economic Forum (WEF) meeting in Davos is a prominent example.

Ans :

(B) They have the authority to impose legally binding sanctions on countries.
Global economic forums like the WEF serve as platforms for dialogue, networking, and shaping agendas. They do not possess the legal authority or enforcement mechanisms of intergovernmental organizations like the UN Security Council or the WTO's dispute settlement body to impose binding sanctions or trade restrictions on sovereign nations.

49. Select the correct statement about the G20.
(A) It was formed primarily as a military alliance.
(B) Its decisions are legally binding on all member states immediately.
(C) It represents a significant portion of the world's population and global GDP.
(D) It only includes countries from Asia and Europe.

Ans :

(C) It represents a significant portion of the world's population and global GDP.
The G20 members collectively account for about 80% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP), nearly 75% of global trade, and about two-thirds of the world's population. This significant representation makes it a crucial forum for addressing global economic challenges and coordinating policy responses among major economies.

50. The BRICS Development Bank is officially known as the:
(A) Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)
(B) New Development Bank (NDB)
(C) BRICS Monetary Fund (BMF)
(D) Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF)

Ans :

(B) New Development Bank (NDB)
The New Development Bank (NDB), formerly referred to as the BRICS Development Bank, was established by the BRICS states (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa). Its purpose is to mobilize resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies and developing countries.

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51. Which of the following is a major component of the Digital India initiative?
(A) Building more physical libraries
(B) Providing digital literacy training
(C) Promoting cash transactions
(D) Reducing internet connectivity speed

Ans :

(B) Providing digital literacy training
Digital empowerment of citizens is a key vision area of Digital India. This involves providing universal digital literacy and making digital resources accessible. Programs like the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA) aim to impart digital literacy training, especially in rural areas, enabling citizens to use digital devices and services effectively.

52. Defence and space innovations in India are primarily driven by which two organizations respectively?
(A) HAL and BARC
(B) ISRO and DRDO
(C) DRDO and ISRO
(D) BEL and ISRO

Ans :

(C) DRDO and ISRO
The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is the lead agency for military research and development in India, driving defence innovations. The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is the national space agency responsible for India's space program, including satellite launches, planetary exploration, and related technological innovations.

53. Which international body holds its annual 'Conference of the Parties' (COP) focused on climate change?
(A) World Health Organization (WHO)
(B) International Labour Organization (ILO)
(C) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
(D) World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Ans :

(C) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

17. The headquarters of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is located in which city?
(A) New York, USA
(B) Brussels, Belgium
(C) Geneva, Switzerland
(D) Paris, France

Ans :

(C) Geneva, Switzerland
The World Trade Organization (WTO) is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Geneva is a major hub for international organizations, and the WTO's location there facilitates its work in overseeing global trade rules, negotiating trade agreements, and settling trade disputes among its member nations effectively.

18. The BRICS group initially consisted of four countries. Which country joined later to form BRICS?
(A) Brazil
(B) Russia
(C) India
(D) South Africa

Ans :

(D) South Africa
The term "BRIC" was coined in 2001, referring to Brazil, Russia, India, and China. These countries held their first summit in 2009. South Africa was invited to join the group in December 2010, leading to the formation of "BRICS," with its first participation in the summit in 2011.

19. What is the primary role of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)?
(A) To prosecute individuals for war crimes.
(B) To settle legal disputes submitted to it by states and give advisory opinions on legal questions.
(C) To regulate international financial markets.
(D) To coordinate global health initiatives.

Ans :

(B) To settle legal disputes submitted to it by states and give advisory opinions on legal questions.
The International Court of Justice (ICJ), located in The Hague, Netherlands, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations (UN). Its main functions are to settle legal disputes between member states in accordance with international law and to provide advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs and specialized agencies.

20. 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' emphasizes strengthening which pillars of the Indian economy?
(A) Tourism, Hospitality, Aviation, Retail
(B) Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography, Demand
(C) Agriculture, Manufacturing, Mining, Exports
(D) Education, Healthcare, Sanitation, Housing

Ans :

(B) Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography, Demand
The Prime Minister outlined five pillars for Atmanirbhar Bharat: Economy (quantum jumps, not incremental changes), Infrastructure (representing modern India), System (technology-driven), Vibrant Demography (source of energy for self-reliant India), and Demand (utilizing the power of demand and supply). These pillars form the foundation of the self-reliance campaign.

21. Which platform aims to bring various ministries together for integrated planning of infrastructure projects under PM-Gati Shakti?
(A) NITI Aayog Portal
(B) MyGov Platform
(C) PM-Gati Shakti Digital Platform
(D) Udyam Registration Portal

Ans :

(C) PM-Gati Shakti Digital Platform
The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan utilizes a centralized digital platform. This platform integrates data and planning processes from various infrastructure ministries (like Railways, Roadways, Ports, Aviation, etc.) to ensure coordinated development, minimize disruptions, optimize routes, and reduce logistics costs through holistic planning.

22. Landmark judgments delivered by the Supreme Court of India often relate to the interpretation of what?
(A) Local municipal bylaws
(B) International trade agreements
(C) The Constitution of India
(D) Corporate governance codes

Ans :

(C) The Constitution of India
The Supreme Court of India serves as the ultimate interpreter of the Constitution. Many of its landmark judgments involve clarifying fundamental rights, directive principles, the powers of different branches of government, and the basic structure doctrine, thereby shaping the legal and constitutional landscape of the country significantly over time.

23. DRDO is India's premier organization focused on which sector?
(A) Space Exploration
(B) Agricultural Research
(C) Defence Research and Development
(D) Telecommunications Regulation

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Ans :

(C) Defence Research and Development
The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) works under the Ministry of Defence, Government of India. It is primarily responsible for the research, design, and development of technology and products for use by the Indian Armed Forces, covering areas like missiles, aeronautics, electronics, armaments, and naval systems.

24. Global security alliances, such as NATO, are primarily formed for:
(A) Promoting free trade among member nations.
(B) Collective defence and mutual security guarantees.
(C) Coordinating responses to climate change.
(D) Funding international development projects.

Ans :

(B) Collective defence and mutual security guarantees.
Global security alliances like the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are established based on the principle of collective defence. This means that an attack against one member is considered an attack against all members. The primary purpose is to provide mutual security guarantees and deter potential aggressors through a united military and political front.

25. Which of the following is NOT typically discussed at a UN General Assembly Session?
(A) Global peace and security issues.
(B) Admission of new member states.
(C) Specific terms of bilateral trade agreements between two non-member countries.
(D) Budgetary matters of the United Nations.

Ans :

(C) Specific terms of bilateral trade agreements between two non-member countries.
The UN General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ of the UN. It discusses a wide range of global issues, including peace, security, development, human rights, and the UN budget. However, the specific, detailed terms of bilateral trade agreements between individual countries (especially non-members) fall outside its typical scope, which is more multilateral.

26. Identify the incorrect statement regarding India's major government initiatives.
(A) Digital India aims to improve online infrastructure and internet connectivity.
(B) Atmanirbhar Bharat focuses on reducing dependence on foreign defence equipment only.
(C) PM-Gati Shakti promotes integrated infrastructure development.
(D) ISRO's missions contribute to India's science and technological achievements.

Ans :

(B) Atmanirbhar Bharat focuses on reducing dependence on foreign defence equipment only.
Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-reliant India) is a comprehensive campaign aiming for self-reliance across multiple sectors, not just defence. It encompasses economy, infrastructure, technology-driven systems, demography, and demand, encouraging domestic production and innovation in various fields to make India globally competitive and resilient.

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27. Which statement accurately describes the role of the World Bank?
(A) It sets global interest rates.
(B) It focuses primarily on providing short-term loans to stabilize currencies.
(C) It provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries for development projects.
(D) It is the main forum for negotiating international trade disputes.

Ans :

(C) It provides financial and technical assistance to developing countries for development projects.
The World Bank Group's primary mission is to fight poverty by providing financial resources, technical expertise, and policy advice to help developing countries implement long-term development projects. These projects span various sectors, including infrastructure, health, education, and environmental sustainability, aiming for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction.

28. The term 'Constitutional Amendment' in the Indian context refers to:
(A) A routine change in government policy.
(B) The process of changing or adding provisions to the Constitution of India.
(C) A judgment delivered by the Supreme Court.
(D) The formation of a new state within India.

Ans :

(B) The process of changing or adding provisions to the Constitution of India.
A Constitutional Amendment in India refers to the formal process of modifying the Constitution of India, the supreme law of the land. This process is outlined in Article 368 of the Constitution and typically requires a special majority in Parliament, and sometimes ratification by state legislatures, ensuring stability while allowing adaptation over time.

29. Which of these is a major focus area for the Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings under the UNFCCC?
(A) Nuclear disarmament
(B) Global pandemics
(C) Climate change mitigation and adaptation
(D) International refugee policies

Ans :

(C) Climate change mitigation and adaptation
The Conference of the Parties (COP) serves as the formal meeting of the UNFCCC Parties. Its primary goal is to assess progress in dealing with climate change. Key discussions revolve around setting emission reduction targets, financing climate action, developing adaptation strategies, and implementing agreements like the Paris Agreement.

30. Which country hosted the G20 Summit in 2023?
(A) Brazil
(B) South Africa
(C) India
(D) Indonesia

Ans :

(C) India
India held the G20 presidency from December 1, 2022, to November 30, 2023. The culmination of its presidency was the G20 Summit held in New Delhi in September 2023, bringing together leaders from member countries, the EU, the AU, and guest nations to discuss pressing global economic and social issues.

31. The acronym IMF stands for:
(A) International Monetary Fund
(B) International Migration Forum
(C) Indian Manufacturing Foundation
(D) International Maritime Federation

Ans :

(A) International Monetary Fund
IMF stands for the International Monetary Fund. It is a major international financial institution, established along with the World Bank in 1944 at the Bretton Woods Conference. Its mandate includes promoting international monetary cooperation, ensuring financial stability, facilitating trade, and reducing poverty globally through policy advice and financial assistance.

32. What is meant by 'Diplomacy' in the context of international relations?
(A) The conduct of military operations overseas.
(B) The practice of conducting negotiations between representatives of states or organizations.
(C) The imposition of economic sanctions on other countries.
(D) The establishment of international courts.

Ans :

(B) The practice of conducting negotiations between representatives of states or organizations.
Diplomacy is the art and practice of conducting negotiations between representatives of different groups or states. It typically refers to international diplomacy, the conduct of international relations through the intercession of professional diplomats concerning issues of peace-making, trade, war, economics, culture, environment, and human rights, seeking cooperative solutions.

33. Which Indian government initiative focuses heavily on creating digital infrastructure like high-speed internet access?
(A) Atmanirbhar Bharat
(B) PM-Gati Shakti
(C) Digital India
(D) Make in India

Ans :

(C) Digital India
A core component of the Digital India programme is the creation of robust digital infrastructure across the country. This includes providing high-speed internet connectivity, especially to rural areas through projects like BharatNet, establishing secure digital identity platforms (like Aadhaar), and ensuring easy access to Common Service Centres (CSCs).

34. ISRO's successful Mars Orbiter Mission is popularly known as:
(A) Chandrayaan
(B) Aditya
(C) Gaganyaan
(D) Mangalyaan

Ans :

(D) Mangalyaan
Mangalyaan, officially the Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM), was ISRO's first interplanetary mission. Launched in November 2013, it successfully entered Mars' orbit in September 2014, making India the first Asian nation to reach Martian orbit and the first nation in the world to do so on its maiden attempt, showcasing cost-effective space engineering.

35. The primary purpose of international economic forums like the World Economic Forum (WEF) is to:
(A) Legally enforce international trade laws.
(B) Bring together leaders from business, politics, academia, and civil society to discuss global economic

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Resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly are generally considered recommendations and are not legally binding on member states in the same way that certain resolutions of the UN Security Council can be. They carry significant political weight and moral authority but lack formal enforcement power under international law.

60. Which statement accurately describes the PM-Gati Shakti initiative?
(A) It is a scheme providing direct cash transfers to farmers.
(B) It is a digital platform for integrated infrastructure planning and coordination.
(C) It focuses on promoting tourism in Himalayan states.
(D) It is an initiative to provide free healthcare to senior citizens.

Ans :

(B) It is a digital platform for integrated infrastructure planning and coordination.
PM Gati Shakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development, driven by integrated infrastructure planning. It utilizes a digital platform to bring together various ministries for coordinated project implementation, aiming to reduce logistics costs, improve connectivity, and enhance overall infrastructure efficiency in India.

61. Which international organization deals with global health issues and pandemic responses?
(A) UNESCO
(B) World Health Organization (WHO)
(C) UNICEF
(D) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Ans :

(B) World Health Organization (WHO)
The World Health Organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public health. Its mandate includes coordinating global efforts to combat diseases, setting health standards, providing technical assistance to countries, and leading responses to global health emergencies like pandemics.

62. The Supreme Court of India is located in which city?
(A) Mumbai
(B) Kolkata
(C) Chennai
(D) New Delhi

Ans :

(D) New Delhi
The Supreme Court of India, the apex judicial body of the country, is located in New Delhi, the capital of India. Its location in the capital facilitates its interaction with the executive and legislative branches of the central government while serving as the final court of appeal for the entire nation.

63. What does WTO stand for?
(A) World Transport Organization
(B) World Tourism Organization
(C) World Trade Organization
(D) Western Treaty Organization

Ans :

(C) World Trade Organization
WTO stands for the World Trade Organization. It is the intergovernmental organization concerned with the regulation of international trade between nations. Established in 1995, it succeeded the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and provides a framework for negotiating trade agreements and resolving disputes.

64. The Digital India program aims to improve citizens' access to:
(A) Traditional postal services
(B) Government services electronically
(C) Imported consumer goods
(D) Physical libraries and archives

Ans :

(B) Government services electronically
A key objective of the Digital India initiative is 'Governance and Services on Demand'. This involves making government services accessible to citizens electronically, often through online portals or mobile apps, reducing the need for physical visits to government offices and improving efficiency, transparency, and convenience for citizens.

65. 'International Conflicts' refer to:
(A) Disputes between different departments within a national government.
(B) Disagreements or armed hostilities between two or more sovereign states.
(C) Debates within international organizations like the UN.
(D) Competition between companies in the global market.

Ans :

(B) Disagreements or armed hostilities between two or more sovereign states.
International conflicts are disputes that occur between two or more nation-states. These conflicts can range from diplomatic disagreements and economic disputes to armed hostilities or wars. They often involve issues of territory, resources, political ideology, sovereignty, or security, requiring diplomacy or international intervention to resolve.

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(C) Infrastructure and Logistics
(D) Financial Services

Ans :

(C) Infrastructure and Logistics
PM Gati Shakti is focused on revolutionizing infrastructure planning and execution in India. By integrating various ministries on a digital platform, it aims to improve coordination, reduce implementation timelines, and lower logistics costs, thereby boosting connectivity and economic growth through efficient multimodal infrastructure development across the country.

42. The World Bank group consists of how many main institutions?
(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five

Ans :

(D) Five
The World Bank Group is a family of five international organizations: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Together, they provide financing, advice, and guarantees to promote development and reduce poverty.

43. In the context of international relations, what is a 'Summit'?
(A) A military base shared by allied nations.
(B) A meeting between heads of state or government.
(C) A legally binding international treaty.
(D) A permanent international organization's headquarters.

Ans :

(B) A meeting between heads of state or government.
A summit meeting is a high-level meeting between heads of state or government, usually convened to discuss important issues, negotiate agreements, or build relationships. Examples include the G20 Summit, BRICS Summit, or bilateral summits between leaders of two countries. These meetings often shape international policy and cooperation.

44. The 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' package included measures to support which segment of the Indian economy significantly?
(A) Large Multinational Corporations
(B) Foreign Direct Investment
(C) Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)
(D) International Tourism Operators

Ans :

(C) Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)
A significant focus of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan economic package was to provide relief and support to India's Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). Measures included collateral-free loans, changes in the definition of MSMEs, subordinate debt provisions, and equity infusion, recognizing their crucial role in employment and economic growth.

45. Significant political developments in India often involve activities related to:
(A) Decisions made solely by international bodies like the UN.
(B) Elections, legislative actions, and government policy changes.
(C) Fluctuations in the global stock market.
(D) Appointments within foreign embassies in India.

Ans :

(B) Elections, legislative actions, and government policy changes.
Significant political developments within India are typically driven by internal factors such as national and state elections, the passing of new laws or amendments by Parliament or state legislatures, major policy decisions announced by the central or state governments, and shifts in political alliances or leadership dynamics within the country.

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46. Landmark judgments by the Supreme Court often have a wide impact because they:
(A) Can only be overturned by an international court.
(B) Establish legal precedents that lower courts must follow.
(C) Are directly approved by the Parliament before being announced.
(D) Primarily deal with minor administrative issues.

Ans :

(B) Establish legal precedents that lower courts must follow.
According to Article 141 of the Constitution of India, the law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India. Therefore, landmark judgments that interpret the Constitution or clarify laws set precedents that guide judicial decisions across the country, ensuring uniformity and shaping the application of law.

47. ISRO has undertaken missions related to all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Lunar exploration (Moon)
(B) Mars exploration
(C) Solar observation
(D) Exploration of Jupiter's moons

and social issues.
(C) Provide emergency financial aid to countries in crisis.
(D) Conduct military exercises among member nations.

Ans :

(B) Bring together leaders from business, politics, academia, and civil society to discuss global economic and social issues.
International economic forums, such as the World Economic Forum (WEF) held annually in Davos, serve as platforms for dialogue and debate among global leaders. They aim to shape global, regional, and industry agendas by discussing pressing economic, political, and social challenges, fostering collaboration and exploring potential solutions, although they lack enforcement powers.

36. All the following are members of the BRICS group EXCEPT:
(A) Brazil
(B) Russia
(C) Canada
(D) China

Ans :

(C) Canada
BRICS is an acronym representing five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. Canada, being a developed nation and part of the G7 group, is not a member of BRICS. The BRICS group focuses on cooperation among these specific emerging economies.

37. Which statement about recent Supreme Court judgments in India is likely INCORRECT?
(A) They often involve interpretation of fundamental rights.
(B) They can lead to significant changes in law and policy.
(C) They are binding only on the specific parties involved in the case.
(D) They contribute to the evolution of India's legal framework.

Ans :

(C) They are binding only on the specific parties involved in the case.
Judgments of the Supreme Court of India, particularly those involving constitutional interpretation or significant points of law, set binding precedents for all lower courts across the country under Article 141 of the Constitution. While they resolve the specific dispute between parties, their legal principles have a much wider application.

38. Choose the correct statement regarding ISRO's achievements.
(A) ISRO primarily focuses on developing nuclear weapons.
(B) ISRO launched Chandrayaan-3, which failed to land on the Moon.
(C) ISRO has successfully launched numerous satellites for communication, navigation, and earth observation.
(D) ISRO operates under the Ministry of External Affairs.

Ans :

(C) ISRO has successfully launched numerous satellites for communication, navigation, and earth observation.
ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation), operating under the Department of Space, has a long and successful history of developing and launching satellites for various applications, including communication (INSAT series), navigation (NavIC), and earth observation (IRS series), significantly contributing to India's technological capabilities and socio-economic development. Chandrayaan-3 was a successful landing.

39. The annual meetings of the UN General Assembly primarily take place in which city?
(A) Geneva
(B) The Hague
(C) New York City
(D) Vienna

Ans :

(C) New York City
The main part of the UN General Assembly's annual session typically convenes in September at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. This is where leaders and representatives from member states gather to discuss the global agenda, deliver speeches, and make key decisions through debates and voting.

40. Which international agreement, adopted in 2015, aims to limit global warming well below 2 degrees Celsius?
(A) Kyoto Protocol
(B) Montreal Protocol
(C) Paris Agreement
(D) Rio Declaration

Ans :

(C) Paris Agreement
The Paris Agreement, adopted under the UNFCCC at COP 21 in Paris, is a landmark international treaty on climate change. Its central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping the global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

41. The initiative 'PM-Gati Shakti' is primarily associated with which sector in India?
(A) Healthcare
(B) Education

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The Conference of the Parties (COP) is the supreme decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These annual conferences bring together representatives from signatory nations to negotiate agreements and assess progress in tackling global climate change, based on the framework established by the UNFCCC.

54. What is a 'Constitutional Amendment' in the context of the Indian legal system?
(A) A law passed by a state legislature.
(B) A modification or addition to the Constitution of India.
(C) A guideline issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
(D) A treaty signed with a foreign country.

Ans :

(B) A modification or addition to the Constitution of India.
A Constitutional Amendment refers to the formal alteration of the text of the Constitution of India. This process, governed by Article 368, allows the fundamental law of the land to adapt to changing needs and circumstances, requiring specific procedures and often a higher majority in Parliament than ordinary legislation.

55. 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' aims for self-reliance primarily through:
(A) Increased imports and foreign aid.
(B) Strengthening domestic capabilities and reducing dependencies.
(C) Focusing solely on agricultural exports.
(D) Nationalizing all private industries.

Ans :

(B) Strengthening domestic capabilities and reducing dependencies.
The core idea of Atmanirbhar Bharat is to build India's capacity across various sectors – manufacturing, technology, infrastructure, etc. – to become self-sufficient and resilient. It involves promoting local production ('Vocal for Local'), attracting investment, fostering innovation, and reducing unnecessary import dependencies to strengthen the national economy.

56. Which global forum provides long-term loans primarily for development projects?
(A) IMF
(B) World Bank
(C) WTO
(D) ICJ

Ans :

(B) World Bank
The World Bank's main function is to provide long-term financial assistance, primarily through loans and grants, to developing countries for specific development projects and structural reforms. These projects typically focus on areas like infrastructure, education, health, and poverty reduction, aiming to foster sustainable economic development.

NODIA

57. The significance of ISRO missions like Chandrayaan and Mangalyaan lies in:
(A) Their contribution to international trade agreements.
(B) Demonstrating India's advanced capabilities in space technology and exploration.
(C) Their role in settling international legal disputes.
(D) Their direct impact on India's agricultural output.

Ans :

(B) Demonstrating India's advanced capabilities in space technology and exploration.
Missions like Chandrayaan (Moon) and Mangalyaan (Mars) showcase India's scientific prowess and technological self-reliance in the complex field of space exploration. Their success enhances national prestige, inspires scientific temper, develops indigenous technology, and positions India as a significant player in the global space community.

58. Which of these is NOT a primary focus of the G20 summits?
(A) Global economic stability and growth.
(B) Climate change and sustainable development.
(C) International trade regulation enforcement.
(D) Strengthening financial regulations.

Ans :

(C) International trade regulation enforcement.
While trade is discussed within the G20 context, the enforcement of specific international trade regulations and the settlement of trade disputes fall primarily under the mandate of the World Trade Organization (WTO). The G20 focuses more on broader economic policy coordination, financial stability, and development agendas among its member economies.

59. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).
(A) All UN member states have equal representation in the UNGA.
(B) The UNGA's resolutions are legally binding on all member states like Security Council resolutions.
(C) It discusses a wide range of international issues.
(D) It appoints the Secretary-General of the UN based on the Security Council's recommendation.

Ans :

(B) The UNGA's resolutions are legally binding on all member states like Security Council resolutions.

(A) The IMF's primary purpose is to fund specific development projects in poor countries.
(B) The IMF works to secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, and promote sustainable economic growth.
(C) The IMF is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
(D) Voting power in the IMF is equally distributed among all member countries.

Ans :

(B) The IMF works to secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, and promote sustainable economic growth.
The IMF, headquartered in Washington, D.C., aims to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty. It provides policy advice and financing to members in economic difficulties and works with developing nations to help them achieve macroeconomic stability. Funding specific projects is more typical of the World Bank. Voting power is based on quotas reflecting a country's position in the global economy.

13. The concept of 'peace treaties' in international diplomacy primarily serves to:
(A) Form military alliances against common enemies.
(B) Officially end a state of war between two or more parties and establish conditions for peace.
(C) Regulate international trade tariffs.
(D) Facilitate cultural exchange programs between nations.

Ans :

(B) Officially end a state of war between two or more parties and establish conditions for peace.
A peace treaty is a formal agreement between two or more hostile parties, typically states or governments, which officially ends a state of war between them. It outlines the terms of peace, addressing issues like border demarcations, reparations, prisoner exchanges, and future relations, thereby establishing a legal framework for peaceful coexistence post-conflict.

14. All of the following are key objectives of the Digital India initiative EXCEPT:
(A) Providing digital infrastructure as a core utility to every citizen.
(B) Ensuring governance and services are available on demand digitally.
(C) Promoting traditional methods of governance and record-keeping.
(D) Achieving digital empowerment of citizens, particularly through digital literacy.

Ans :

(C) Promoting traditional methods of governance and record-keeping.
The Digital India initiative explicitly aims to modernize governance and service delivery through digital means, moving away from traditional paper-based methods. Its core objectives revolve around creating robust digital infrastructure, providing services online, and enhancing the digital literacy and empowerment of citizens, thereby improving efficiency and transparency.

15. How does the World Bank primarily differ from the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
(A) The World Bank focuses on long-term development and poverty reduction, while the IMF focuses on short-term financial stability.
(B) The IMF provides grants for infrastructure, while the World Bank offers loans for currency stabilization.
(C) The World Bank deals with trade disputes, while the IMF handles international security.
(D) The IMF is owned by private corporations, while the World Bank is owned by governments.

Ans :

(A) The World Bank focuses on long-term development and poverty reduction, while the IMF focuses on short-term financial stability.
Although both are Bretton Woods institutions, their mandates differ. The World Bank primarily finances long-term development projects (like infrastructure, health, education) aimed at reducing poverty. The IMF focuses on maintaining global financial stability, providing short-to-medium term loans to countries facing balance of payments problems, and offering macroeconomic policy advice. Both are owned by member governments.

16. Which recent ISRO mission successfully landed near the south pole of the Moon?
(A) Mangalyaan 2
(B) Gaganyaan
(C) Chandrayaan-3
(D) Aditya-L1

Ans :

(C) Chandrayaan-3
Chandrayaan-3 was India's third lunar exploration mission under the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). It successfully achieved a soft landing near the lunar south pole in August 2023, making India the fourth country to achieve a lunar landing and the first to land near the south pole region, showcasing significant technological advancement.

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66. Which organization plays a key role in India's defence innovation, developing missiles, aircraft, and radar systems?
(A) ISRO
(B) BARC
(C) DRDO
(D) HAL

Ans :

(C) DRDO
The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) is India's primary agency responsible for developing military technologies. Its innovations span a wide range, including ballistic missiles (Agni, Prithvi), fighter aircraft (Tejas), radar systems, electronic warfare systems, and various armaments, significantly contributing to India's defence self-reliance.

67. Major government initiatives like 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' are typically announced and promoted by:
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The Election Commission of India
(C) The Government of India (Executive Branch)
(D) State Governments individually

Ans :

(C) The Government of India (Executive Branch)
Major national initiatives and schemes like Atmanirbhar Bharat, Digital India, or PM-Gati Shakti are formulated, announced, and implemented by the executive branch of the Government of India, led by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. These reflect the policy direction and priorities of the ruling central government.

68. The purpose of major Constitutional Amendments in India is generally to:
(A) Reduce the powers of the judiciary.
(B) Adapt the Constitution to changing societal needs and legal interpretations.
(C) Simplify the process of international trade.
(D) Increase the number of states in India.

Ans :

(B) Adapt the Constitution to changing societal needs and legal interpretations.
The Constitution is a living document, and amendments allow it to evolve. Major amendments often address contemporary social, economic, or political issues, incorporate judicial interpretations, reform governance structures, or clarify rights and responsibilities, ensuring the Constitution remains relevant and effective over time, while preserving its basic structure.

69. Major international summits like the G20 typically involve discussions on all the following EXCEPT:
(A) Global economic policy coordination.
(B) Climate change action.
(C) Specific details of local municipal governance in member countries.
(D) International financial architecture.

Ans :

(C) Specific details of local municipal governance in member countries.
While broad principles of governance might be touched upon, international summits like the G20 focus on global or macro-level issues requiring international cooperation (economy, climate, finance). The specific, detailed administrative or governance issues within a local municipality of a member country are considered domestic matters outside the scope of such high-level international forums.

70. Which statement about the World Bank is INCORRECT?
(A) It provides loans and grants for development projects.
(B) Its headquarters are in Washington D.C.
(C) It primarily focuses on settling international trade disputes.
(D) It aims to reduce global poverty.

Ans :

(C) It primarily focuses on settling international trade disputes.
The settlement of international trade disputes is the primary function of the World Trade Organization (WTO), not the World Bank. The World Bank's mission revolves around providing financial and technical assistance to developing countries to promote long-term economic development and reduce poverty through funding projects and policy advice.

71. Select the correct statement regarding the BRICS group.
(A) It is a formal military alliance with a mutual defence pact.
(B) It was originally formed to counter the influence of the G7 nations.
(C) It established the New Development Bank to fund infrastructure projects.
(D) All member countries use a single common currency.

Ans :

(C) It established the New Development Bank to fund infrastructure projects.
A significant achievement of the BRICS group was the establishment of the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) in 2014. The NDB aims to finance infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other developing countries, providing an alternative funding source to

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World Bank's role. The roles of IMF and World Bank are switched in statements 1 and 2.

82. Match the following International Summits/Forums (Column A) with their primary focus (Column B):

	Column A		Column B
1.	G20 Summit	a.	Global Climate Change Negotiations
2.	COP (UNFCCC)	b.	International Trade Rules
3.	WTO Ministerial	c.	Global Economic Cooperation
4.	BRICS Summit	d.	Cooperation among Emerging Economies

Choose the correct match:
(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c
(C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
1. G20 Summit focuses on coordinating global economic policies among major economies (c).
2. COP meetings under UNFCCC are the primary forum for international climate change negotiations (a).
3. WTO Ministerial Conferences deal with negotiating and overseeing international trade rules (b).
4. BRICS Summits focus on enhancing cooperation among the member emerging economies (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) (d).

83. Match the following Indian Initiatives/Organizations (Column A) with their description (Column B):

	Column A		Column B
1.	Atmanirbhar Bharat	a.	Space Exploration Agency
2.	PM-Gati Shakti	b.	Digital Empowerment & Infrastructure
3.	Digital India	c.	Integrated Infrastructure Planning Platform
4.	ISRO	d.	Economic Self-Reliance Campaign

Choose the correct match:
(A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c
(C) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b
(D) 1-a, 2-b, 3-d, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
1. Atmanirbhar Bharat is the campaign for India's economic self-reliance (d).
2. PM-Gati Shakti is the national master plan and digital platform for integrated infrastructure planning (c).
3. Digital India is the initiative aimed at digital empowerment and creating digital infrastructure (b).
4. ISRO is India's national space exploration agency (a).

84. Match the following International Bodies (Column A) with their Headquarters Location (Column B):

	Column A		Column B
1.	World Bank	a.	Geneva
2.	IMF	b.	The Hague
3.	WTO	c.	New York City
4.	ICJ	d.	Washington D.C.

Choose the correct match:
(A) 1-d, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b
(D) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-d, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
1. The World Bank is headquartered in Washington D.C. (d).
2. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is also headquartered in Washington D.C. (d).
3. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland (a).
4. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is located in The Hague, Netherlands (b).

85. Identify the correctly matched pair:
(A) G20 Summit : Focus solely on military alliances
(B) COP (UNFCCC) : Deals with international trade disputes
(C) Atmanirbhar Bharat : Aims for economic self-reliance in India
(D) ISRO : Primarily involved in agricultural research

Ans :

(C) Atmanirbhar Bharat : Aims for economic self-reliance in India
Option (C) is correct as Atmanirbhar Bharat is India's campaign focused on achieving self-reliance across various economic sectors. Option (A) is incorrect; G20 focuses mainly on economic issues. Option (B) is incorrect; COP deals with climate change, while WTO handles trade disputes. Option (D) is incorrect; ISRO is India's space agency, while ICAR focuses on agricultural research.

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Assertion (A) is true; the WTO's core mandate is to liberalize trade and lower barriers like tariffs and quotas through negotiations among member governments. Reason (R) is also true; economic theory and historical evidence suggest that reducing trade barriers typically fosters greater international trade, specialization, efficiency, and overall economic growth. Reason (R) provides the underlying economic rationale for the WTO's objective (A).

78. Assertion (A): ISRO's Chandrayaan-3 mission successfully landed a rover on the Moon's surface.
Reason (R): The primary objective of Chandrayaan-3 was to study the Sun's atmosphere.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is true; Chandrayaan-3 successfully deployed the Pragyan rover after its soft landing near the lunar south pole. However, Reason (R) is false. The primary objective of Chandrayaan-3 was lunar exploration – demonstrating soft landing capability, rover mobility, and conducting in-situ scientific experiments on the lunar surface. Studying the Sun's atmosphere is the objective of ISRO's Aditya-L1 mission.

79. Consider the following statements regarding the G20:
1. It was established in 1999 in response to global financial crises.
2. It includes all member states of the United Nations.
3. The G20 Summit is attended primarily by environment ministers.
4. It addresses issues like financial stability, climate change, and sustainable development.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 4 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1 and 4 only
Statement 1 is correct; the G20 was formed in 1999 for Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors and elevated to Leaders' level in 2008 following the financial crisis. Statement 4 is correct; its agenda is broad, covering key global economic and social issues. Statement 2 is incorrect; it comprises only 19 countries plus the EU and AU. Statement 3 is incorrect; summits are primarily attended by Heads of State/Government.

80. Consider the following statements about India's major initiatives:
1. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan focuses exclusively on military self-sufficiency.
2. PM-Gati Shakti aims to integrate infrastructure planning across various ministries using a digital platform.
3. Digital India promotes the use of digital technologies for governance and citizen services.
4. ISRO is primarily responsible for regulating India's banking sector.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only
Statement 2 is correct, describing the core function of PM-Gati Shakti. Statement 3 is correct, defining a key goal of Digital India. Statement 1 is incorrect; Atmanirbhar Bharat is a broader economic self-reliance campaign across many sectors. Statement 4 is incorrect; ISRO deals with space research, while the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regulates the banking sector.

81. Consider the following statements about international organizations:
1. The World Bank provides short-term loans to manage balance of payment crises.
2. The IMF focuses on long-term development projects like building schools.
3. The WTO sets and enforces rules for international trade.
4. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) settles legal disputes between states.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 3 and 4 only
Statement 3 accurately describes the WTO's role. Statement 4 accurately describes the ICJ's primary function. Statement 1 is incorrect; managing balance of payment crises with short-term loans is the IMF's role. Statement 2 is incorrect; funding long-term development projects like schools is the

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Ans :

(C) A judgment that establishes a significant new legal principle or changes the interpretation of existing law.
A landmark judgment, particularly from an apex court like the Supreme Court, is a ruling that is highly significant because it establishes a new legal principle, clarifies or fundamentally changes the interpretation of an existing law, or addresses a major constitutional issue. Such judgments often serve as important precedents for future cases.

92. Which country currently holds the presidency of the G20 (as of early 2024, following India)?
(A) South Africa
(B) Brazil
(C) Germany
(D) Japan

Ans :

(B) Brazil
Following India's presidency which ended on November 30, 2023, Brazil took over the G20 presidency on December 1, 2023. Brazil will host the G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro in November 2024. The G20 presidency rotates annually among its members.

93. The term 'Defence Innovation' in the Indian context is most closely associated with the work of which organization?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(C) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
(D) Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)

Ans :

(C) Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO)
DRDO is the nodal agency under the Ministry of Defence responsible for research and development related to military technology and systems. It drives defence innovation by designing, developing, and producing a wide range of defence equipment, aiming to achieve self-reliance in critical defence technologies for India.

94. What is the primary aim of international agreements related to 'Peace Treaties'?
(A) To increase military cooperation between signatories.
(B) To formally end a state of war and establish peaceful relations.
(C) To create a common market with free trade.
(D) To set standards for environmental protection.

Ans :

(B) To formally end a state of war and establish peaceful relations.
A peace treaty is a formal agreement signed by warring parties (usually nations or governments) to cease hostilities and officially end a conflict or war. It typically includes terms for withdrawal of troops, boundary settlements, reparations, prisoner exchanges, and the establishment of peaceful diplomatic relations going forward.

95. The 'C' in BRICS stands for which country?
(A) Canada
(B) Chile
(C) China
(D) Colombia

Ans :

(C) China
BRICS is an acronym representing five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The 'C' specifically refers to the People's Republic of China, a key member of the grouping known for its significant economic influence globally and within the BRICS framework.

96. Which Indian initiative focuses on using technology to improve governance and provide services online?
(A) Make in India
(B) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
(C) Digital India
(D) Skill India

Ans :

(C) Digital India
The Digital India programme has a core component focused on 'Governance and Services on Demand'. This involves leveraging information and communication technology (ICT) to deliver government services electronically, streamline administrative processes, enhance transparency, and make services more accessible and convenient for citizens across the country.

97. The World Bank and IMF are often referred to as the _____ institutions.
(A) Geneva
(B) Bretton Woods
(C) Hague
(D) Paris

Ans :

(B) Bretton Woods
The World Bank (originally IBRD) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were established following the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA, in 1944. Therefore, they are commonly known as the Bretton

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86. Identify the correctly matched pair:
(A) World Bank : Provides short-term balance of payment support
(B) Digital India : Focuses on promoting traditional crafts
(C) Supreme Court of India : Highest judicial body in India
(D) BRICS : A group of North American countries

Ans :

(C) Supreme Court of India : Highest judicial body in India
Option (C) is correct; the Supreme Court is the apex court in the Indian judicial system. Option (A) is incorrect; short-term balance of payment support is primarily the IMF's role. Option (B) is incorrect; Digital India focuses on digital empowerment and infrastructure. Option (D) is incorrect; BRICS comprises Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (emerging economies, not North American).

87. Identify the incorrectly matched pair:
(A) WTO : Regulates international trade
(B) IMF : Headquartered in Washington D.C.
(C) PM-Gati Shakti : Focused on healthcare infrastructure
(D) ICJ : Settles legal disputes between states

Ans :

(C) PM-Gati Shakti : Focused on healthcare infrastructure
Option (C) is incorrect. PM-Gati Shakti is a national master plan focused on integrated planning and coordination of general infrastructure projects (transport, logistics, etc.), not specifically healthcare infrastructure. Options (A), (B), and (D) represent correct pairings of organizations/ initiatives with their functions or locations.

88. Identify the incorrectly matched pair:
(A) Chandrayaan-3 : ISRO's Moon Mission
(B) G20 : Group of Twenty Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (origin)
(C) Paris Agreement : Aims to limit global warming
(D) DRDO : India's primary agency for foreign affairs diplomacy

Ans :

(D) DRDO : India's primary agency for foreign affairs diplomacy
Option (D) is incorrect. DRDO (Defence Research and Development Organisation) is India's agency for military research and development. Foreign affairs diplomacy is handled by the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA). Options (A), (B), and (C) represent correct pairings related to space missions, international forums, and climate agreements.

89. Arrange the following international events/establishments in chronological order:
1. Establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO)
2. Formation of the BRIC group (first summit)
3. Adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change
4. Establishment of the United Nations (UN)

Options:
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

Ans :

(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
The correct chronological order is:
1. Establishment of the United Nations (UN) - 1945
2. Establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) (succeeding GATT) - 1995
3. Formation of the BRIC group (first summit) - 2009
4. Adoption of the Paris Agreement on climate change - 2015

Therefore, the sequence is 4, 1, 2, 3.

90. Arrange the following Indian initiatives/events in chronological order of their launch/occurrence:
1. Digital India campaign launch
2. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan announcement
3. ISRO's Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan) launch
4. PM-Gati Shakti National Master Plan launch

Options:
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

Ans :

(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The correct chronological order is:
1. ISRO's Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan) launch - November 2013
2. Digital India campaign launch - July 2015
3. Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan announcement - May 2020
4. PM-Gati Shakti National Master Plan launch - October 2021

Therefore, the sequence is 3, 1, 2, 4.

91. What is the meaning of 'Landmark Judgment' in the judicial context?
(A) A judgment related to property disputes only.
(B) A judgment delivered outside the court building.
(C) A judgment that establishes a significant new legal principle or changes the interpretation of existing law.
(D) The first judgment delivered by a newly appointed judge.

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Ans :

(C) Jal Jeevan Mission
Madhya Pradesh is actively implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission, a central government initiative aiming to provide functional household tap connections (FHTC) for drinking water to every rural household by a target date. This involves creating water supply infrastructure and ensuring water quality.

13. Recent administrative reforms in Madhya Pradesh often aim to improve which aspect of governance?
(A) Reducing environmental pollution
(B) Increasing agricultural output
(C) Enhancing efficiency and transparency
(D) Promoting cultural tourism

Ans :

(C) Enhancing efficiency and transparency
Contemporary administrative reforms in Madhya Pradesh, like many other states, generally focus on streamlining government processes, leveraging technology (e-governance), improving service delivery, reducing bureaucratic delays, and increasing transparency and accountability in public administration to better serve citizens.

14. Which major sporting event series, aimed at promoting sports at the grassroots level, has seen events hosted in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Commonwealth Games
(B) National Games
(C) Khelo India Youth Games
(D) Asian Games

Ans :

(C) Khelo India Youth Games
Madhya Pradesh has hosted editions or events of the Khelo India Youth Games. This national program is designed to identify and nurture sporting talent across the country from the grassroots level, providing young athletes with competitive exposure and infrastructure support.

15. Afforestation drives mentioned as a contemporary environmental initiative in Madhya Pradesh primarily aim to achieve what?
(A) Increase timber production
(B) Expand forest cover and combat climate change
(C) Create more wildlife habitats
(D) Develop eco-tourism sites

Ans :

(B) Expand forest cover and combat climate change
Large-scale afforestation drives are undertaken to increase the state's green cover, which helps in carbon sequestration, mitigating climate change effects, improving air and water quality, preventing soil erosion, and maintaining ecological balance. These initiatives are crucial for environmental sustainability.

16. The emphasis on wildlife protection initiatives in Madhya Pradesh stems primarily from its status as having significant populations of which animal?
(A) Elephants
(B) Tigers
(C) Rhinoceros
(D) Lions

Ans :

(B) Tigers
Madhya Pradesh is often referred to as the "Tiger State" due to having the highest estimated tiger population in India. Consequently, wildlife protection initiatives, including anti-poaching measures, habitat conservation within its numerous national parks and sanctuaries, are a major focus of environmental efforts.

17. Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana provides what form of support to farmers?
(A) Crop insurance
(B) Direct income support/financial assistance
(C) Subsidized seeds and fertilizers
(D) Irrigation facilities

Ans :

(B) Direct income support/financial assistance
The Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana complements the central PM-KISAN scheme by providing additional direct financial assistance to eligible farmer families in Madhya Pradesh. This direct income support aims to augment farmers' earnings and help them meet agricultural and household expenses.

18. The celebration of Narmada Jayanti in Madhya Pradesh highlights the significance of which resource?
(A) Mineral wealth
(B) Forest resources
(C) River systems
(D) Cultural heritage sites

Ans :

(C) River systems
Narmada Jayanti celebrates the birth anniversary of the Narmada River, considered the lifeline of Madhya Pradesh. The event underscores the immense cultural, religious, and economic importance of the river, which provides water for drinking, irrigation, and hydropower generation, supporting millions in the state.

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Woods institutions, foundational pillars of the post-World War II international economic order.

98. Why are major Constitutional Amendments considered significant political developments in India?
(A) Because they are frequently challenged in international courts.
(B) Because they reflect minor changes in administrative rules.
(C) Because they can fundamentally alter the country's legal framework, governance structure, or citizens' rights.
(D) Because they are usually proposed by opposition parties.

Ans :

(C) Because they can fundamentally alter the country's legal framework, governance structure, or citizens' rights.
Constitutional Amendments are significant because the Constitution is the supreme law of India. Amendments can change fundamental aspects of how the country is governed, redefine the relationship between the state and citizens, alter the distribution of powers, or modify fundamental rights, thus having far-reaching political and social consequences.

99. International diplomacy involves various activities EXCEPT:
(A) Negotiating treaties and agreements.
(B) Representing a country's interests abroad through embassies.
(C) Conducting covert military operations within another sovereign nation.
(D) Participating in international conferences and organizations.

Ans :

(C) Conducting covert military operations within another sovereign nation.
Diplomacy focuses on peaceful negotiation, representation, and communication between states. Conducting covert military operations falls under intelligence activities or warfare and violates the principles of state sovereignty and non-interference, which are central to diplomatic norms, although exceptions and controversies exist in practice.

100. Which statement about ISRO is INCORRECT?
(A) It launched the Chandrayaan-3 mission to the Moon.
(B) It operates under the Department of Space, Government of India.
(C) Its primary focus is on regulating the Indian stock market.
(D) It developed the Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan).

Ans :

(C) Its primary focus is on regulating the Indian stock market.
ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) is India's national space agency, focused on space science, exploration, and technology. Regulating the Indian stock market is the function of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The other statements correctly describe ISRO's missions and administrative structure.

END

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CHAPTER 27

IMPORTANT CONTEMPORARY EVENTS AND MAJOR PUBLIC WELFARE

1. Which recent major cultural event, attracting international attention, was hosted in Madhya Pradesh, highlighting its diaspora connections?
(A) Khajuraho Dance Festival
(B) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
(C) Narmada Jayanti Mahotsav
(D) Lokrang Festival

Ans :

(B) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
Madhya Pradesh hosted the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas convention, a significant event aimed at strengthening the connection between overseas Indians and their homeland. This event brought together members of the Indian diaspora from across the globe, facilitating dialogue on development, investment, and cultural exchange, showcasing Madhya Pradesh's role on an international platform.

2. Which scheme focuses on providing financial assistance to women from economically weaker sections in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
(B) Sambal Yojana
(C) Ladli Behna Yojana
(D) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana

Ans :

(C) Ladli Behna Yojana
The Ladli Behna Yojana is a flagship social welfare scheme launched by the Madhya Pradesh government. Its primary objective is to empower women financially by providing a monthly stipend directly into their bank accounts, aiming to improve their economic independence and overall well-being within the family and society.

3. The 'Jalabhishek Abhiyan' in Madhya Pradesh primarily focuses on which environmental aspect?
(A) Afforestation
(B) Wildlife Protection
(C) Water Conservation
(D) Waste Management

Ans :

(C) Water Conservation
'Jalabhishek Abhiyan' is a significant state-level campaign focused on water conservation and management. It involves constructing and rejuvenating water harvesting structures like check dams, ponds, and contour trenches to enhance groundwater recharge, improve irrigation potential, and ensure water security, particularly in water-scarce regions of the state.

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4. Which scheme aims to provide health insurance coverage to eligible families in Madhya Pradesh, aligning with a national initiative?
(A) Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana
(B) Ayushman Bharat Yojana (State Implementation)
(C) Sambal Yojana
(D) Teerth Darshan Yojana

Ans :

(B) Ayushman Bharat Yojana (State Implementation)
Madhya Pradesh implements the Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY), providing health insurance coverage up to a specified limit per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. This scheme aims to reduce out-of-pocket health expenditure for vulnerable families across the state.

5. 'CM Rise Schools' initiative in Madhya Pradesh is primarily focused on improving which sector?
(A) Healthcare
(B) Agriculture
(C) Education
(D) Skill Development

Ans :

(C) Education
The CM Rise Schools initiative is a major educational reform program in Madhya Pradesh. It aims to develop select government schools into state-of-the-art institutions equipped with modern infrastructure, technology-enabled learning, and high-quality teaching staff to provide holistic and quality education comparable to private schools.

6. The 'Sambal Yojana' provides benefits primarily to which group in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Farmers
(B) Unorganized sector workers
(C) Students
(D) Senior citizens

Ans :

(B) Unorganized sector workers
The Sambal Yojana targets workers in the unorganized sector, providing them with a range of social security benefits. These include financial assistance in case of accidental death or disability, maternity benefits, support for children's education, and subsidized electricity, aiming to uplift this vulnerable section of the workforce.

7. What is the primary objective of the 'Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana'?
(A) Providing free healthcare
(B) Facilitating pilgrimages for senior citizens
(C) Offering agricultural subsidies
(D) Promoting sports activities

Ans :

(B) Facilitating pilgrimages for senior citizens
The Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana is designed to enable senior citizens of Madhya Pradesh to undertake pilgrimages to various religious sites across India, free of cost. The government covers travel, accommodation, and food expenses, fulfilling the religious aspirations of the elderly population who might otherwise be unable to afford such journeys.

8. Which scheme addresses the issue of price fluctuations for agricultural produce, aiming to protect farmers' income?
(A) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
(B) Ladli Behna Yojana
(C) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
(D) Jal Jeevan Mission

Ans :

(C) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana (Price Difference Payment Scheme) was introduced to compensate farmers for the difference between the market price of their crops and the Minimum Support Price (MSP). This scheme aims to shield farmers from losses due to price volatility in the agricultural market, ensuring they receive a fair value for their produce.

9. The 'Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana' provides financial assistance for the treatment of which type of ailments in children?
(A) Respiratory diseases
(B) Congenital heart diseases
(C) Orthopedic conditions
(D) Neurological disorders

Ans :

(B) Congenital heart diseases
This specialized healthcare scheme focuses on providing financial aid for the surgical treatment of children suffering from congenital heart diseases. The Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana ensures that children from economically weaker families receive timely and necessary cardiac interventions, saving precious lives.

10. The 'Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana' supports students in which aspect of their academic journey?
(A) Providing free textbooks
(B) Offering coaching for competitive exams
(C) Funding higher education fees
(D) Building school infrastructure

Ans :

(C) Funding higher education fees
The Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana (Meritorious Student Scheme) assists bright students from Madhya Pradesh by funding their tuition fees for higher education in approved government and private institutions. Eligibility is typically based on academic performance in board exams and family income criteria, promoting access to higher education.

11. What underlying principle drives most major public welfare schemes in Madhya Pradesh, such as Ladli Behna and Sambal Yojana?
(A) Promoting industrial growth
(B) Enhancing environmental conservation
(C) Ensuring social security and upliftment of vulnerable sections
(D) Developing urban infrastructure

Ans :

(C) Ensuring social security and upliftment of vulnerable sections
Schemes like Ladli Behna Yojana (for women) and Sambal Yojana (for unorganized workers) reflect a core government focus on providing a social safety net and promoting the socio-economic upliftment of marginalized and vulnerable populations. They aim to reduce poverty, inequality, and ensure basic welfare benefits.

12. Which national mission, focused on providing tap water connections to rural households, is actively implemented in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Swachh Bharat Mission
(B) National Health Mission
(C) Jal Jeevan Mission
(D) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

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traditional institutions. BRICS is primarily an economic and political forum, not a military alliance, and members retain their own currencies.

72. Landmark judgments of the Supreme Court of India often shape the understanding and application of:
(A) International maritime law
(B) Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution
(C) Foreign trade policies
(D) Rules of specific sports associations

Ans :

(B) Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution
Many landmark judgments by the Supreme Court of India have involved the interpretation and application of Fundamental Rights enshrined in Part III of the Constitution (e.g., right to equality, freedom of speech, right to life and personal liberty). These judgments clarify the scope and limitations of these rights, significantly impacting citizens' lives and governance.

73. Which UN body convenes the annual Conference of the Parties (COP) on climate change?
(A) Security Council
(B) Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
(C) UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
(D) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat

Ans :

(D) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat
The UNFCCC Secretariat, headquartered in Bonn, Germany, supports the activities under the Convention, including organizing and servicing the annual Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings where member states negotiate and review climate actions. While UNEP works on environmental issues, the COP meetings are specifically under the UNFCCC framework.

74. The term 'G20' refers to a group of:
(A) Leading environmental organizations
(B) Major developed and emerging economies
(C) International space agencies
(D) Global health research institutes

Ans :

(B) Major developed and emerging economies
The G20 is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 of the world's largest economies, plus the European Union and the African Union. It brings together both developed and major emerging countries to discuss and coordinate on key global economic and financial issues, reflecting the changing global economic landscape.

75. What is the full form of ISRO?
(A) Indian Science Research Organization
(B) International Space Research Organization
(C) Indian Space Research Organisation
(D) Institute for Space and Rocketry Operations

Ans :

(C) Indian Space Research Organisation
ISRO stands for the Indian Space Research Organisation. It is the national space agency of the Republic of India, headquartered in Bengaluru. ISRO is responsible for formulating and implementing India's space programme, including satellite launches, exploration missions, and development of space technology.

76. Assertion (A): The Digital India initiative aims to enhance digital connectivity across India.
Reason (R): Improved digital connectivity facilitates better access to online services, education, and economic opportunities.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true as enhancing digital infrastructure and connectivity (like BharatNet) is a core goal of Digital India. Reason (R) is also true, as better connectivity directly enables citizens to access e-governance services, online education platforms, telemedicine, digital payments, and participate more fully in the digital economy. Reason (R) correctly explains why enhancing connectivity (A) is a key objective.

77. Assertion (A): The World Trade Organization (WTO) promotes the reduction of trade barriers between nations.
Reason (R): Reduced trade barriers generally lead to increased international trade and economic growth.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

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19. Which scheme specifically focuses on improving the quality of government schools through infrastructure and academic upgrades?
(A) Sambal Yojana
(B) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana
(C) CM Rise Schools
(D) Ladli Behna Yojana

Ans :

(C) CM Rise Schools
The CM Rise Schools initiative is specifically designed to transform existing government schools into centres of excellence. This involves significant investment in infrastructure, smart classrooms, libraries, laboratories, sports facilities, and teacher training to enhance the overall quality of education provided.

20. What is a key objective shared by both Jal Jeevan Mission and Jalabhishek Abhiyan?
(A) Promoting tourism
(B) Improving water availability and management
(C) Developing energy resources
(D) Enhancing digital literacy

Ans :

(B) Improving water availability and management
Both Jal Jeevan Mission (providing tap water) and Jalabhishek Abhiyan (water conservation structures) fundamentally aim to improve water security. While one focuses on supply infrastructure to homes, the other focuses on source sustainability and groundwater recharge, collectively addressing water availability and management.

21. Contemporary political developments in Madhya Pradesh would typically involve aspects like:
(A) Excavation of ancient sites
(B) Changes in government, policy announcements, and elections
(C) Introduction of new crop varieties
(D) Organization of traditional folk festivals

Ans :

(B) Changes in government, policy announcements, and elections
Contemporary political developments encompass recent events within the state's political sphere. This includes activities such as shifts in government leadership or composition, the announcement and implementation of new state policies, legislative actions, elections, and significant political realignments or statements by political figures.

22. Which category of schemes does the 'Ladli Behna Yojana' fall under?
(A) Agriculture and Rural Development
(B) Healthcare
(C) Social Welfare
(D) Education and Skill Development

Ans :

(C) Social Welfare
The Ladli Behna Yojana is classified under social welfare schemes as its primary goal is the financial empowerment and social upliftment of women from economically disadvantaged backgrounds by providing them with direct monetary assistance, thus improving their social standing and economic independence.

23. Environmental and conservation initiatives like afforestation and wildlife protection in Madhya Pradesh contribute towards achieving which broader goals?
(A) Industrial development
(B) Urban expansion
(C) Sustainable development and ecological balance
(D) Increased agricultural exports

Ans :

(C) Sustainable development and ecological balance
These initiatives are crucial components of sustainable development. Afforestation helps combat climate change and land degradation, while wildlife protection preserves biodiversity. Together, they aim to maintain ecological balance, ensuring that natural resources are available for future generations while protecting the environment.

24. The 'Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana' targets which specific demographic group?
(A) Youth athletes
(B) Unemployed individuals
(C) Senior citizens
(D) Women entrepreneurs

Ans :

(C) Senior citizens
The eligibility for the Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana is specifically restricted to senior citizens (usually above the age of 60) who are residents of Madhya Pradesh. The scheme aims to fulfill their desire to visit significant religious places across the country.

25. Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana is a scheme related to which sector?
(A) Health Sector
(B) Education Sector
(C) Agricultural Sector
(D) Industrial Sector

Ans :

(C) Agricultural Sector

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2. Providing household tap connections (Jal Jeevan Mission)
3. Ensuring long-term source sustainability
4. Identifying water-scarce areas

What is a likely logical sequence focusing on providing sustainable water access?

(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

Ans :

(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
First, water-scarce areas need to be identified (4). Then, efforts are made to conserve water and recharge sources, like building harvesting structures (1). Ensuring these sources are sustainable long-term is crucial (3). Finally, infrastructure is built to deliver water to households (2). While steps overlap, this represents a logical dependency flow for sustainable access.

78. Identify the correctly matched pair of Scheme and its Primary Objective:

(A) Ladli Behna Yojana - Funding higher education
(B) Sambal Yojana - Providing free pilgrimages
(C) Ayushman Bharat Yojana - Health insurance coverage
(D) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana - Financial aid to farmers

Ans :

(C) Ayushman Bharat Yojana - Health insurance coverage
Ayushman Bharat Yojana (implemented in MP) correctly matches its primary objective of providing health insurance coverage for hospitalization to eligible families. Ladli Behna is financial aid for women, Sambal is for unorganized workers, and Medhavi Vidyarthi is for student fees.

79. Which pair correctly links an initiative with its focus area?

(A) Jal Jeevan Mission - Afforestation
(B) CM Rise Schools - Healthcare improvement
(C) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana - Direct income support for farmers
(D) Jalabhishek Abhiyan - Sports promotion

Ans :

(C) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana - Direct income support for farmers
Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana accurately corresponds to providing direct financial assistance (income support) to farmers. Jal Jeevan Mission is for rural water supply, CM Rise Schools for education, and Jalabhishek Abhiyan for water conservation.

80. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of Scheme and its Target Beneficiary Group:

(A) Ladli Behna Yojana - Eligible Women
(B) Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana - Senior Citizens
(C) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana - Meritorious Students
(D) Sambal Yojana - Organized Sector Workers

Ans :

(D) Sambal Yojana - Organized Sector Workers
Sambal Yojana specifically targets workers in the unorganized sector, providing them social security benefits. Workers in the organized sector typically have other forms of social security like EPF, ESI etc. Therefore, this pair is incorrectly matched.

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81. Which pair incorrectly links a contemporary event/ initiative with its description?

(A) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas - Event connecting with Indian diaspora
(B) Khelo India - National sports promotion program
(C) Jalabhishek Abhiyan - Campaign for providing tap water connections
(D) Afforestation Drives - Initiative to increase forest cover

Ans :

(C) Jalabhishek Abhiyan - Campaign for providing tap water connections
Jalabhishek Abhiyan focuses on water conservation through structures like check dams and ponds. The initiative for providing household tap water connections is the Jal Jeevan Mission. Thus, this pair incorrectly describes Jalabhishek Abhiyan's primary focus.

82. Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh implements various environmental conservation initiatives like Jalabhishek Abhiyan and afforestation drives.
Reason (R): The state faces challenges related to water scarcity in certain regions and aims to mitigate climate change effects.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true as MP implements these initiatives. Reason (R) is also true; MP has rain-dependent regions facing water stress, and afforestation addresses climate concerns. The challenges mentioned in R provide the direct rationale for undertaking the initiatives mentioned in A.

32. Administrative reforms in Madhya Pradesh aim to improve the functioning of:
(A) Private sector industries
(B) Non-governmental organizations
(C) Government departments and public service delivery
(D) Agricultural cooperatives

Ans :

(C) Government departments and public service delivery
Administrative reforms are systematic changes implemented to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, and accountability of government machinery. This includes restructuring departments, simplifying procedures, adopting technology (e-governance), and enhancing the mechanisms for delivering public services to citizens.

33. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned as a major public welfare scheme focus area in Chapter 27?
(A) Social Welfare for women and workers
(B) Healthcare access and treatment
(C) Urban infrastructure development
(D) Agriculture and Rural Development support

Ans :

(C) Urban infrastructure development
While related to overall development, Chapter 27's list of major public welfare schemes focuses specifically on social security (Ladli Behna, Sambal), healthcare (Ayushman Bharat, Bal Hriday Upchar), agriculture (Bhavantar Bhugtan, Kisan Kalyan), and education (CM Rise, Medhavi Vidyarthi). Major urban infrastructure projects are not listed as a distinct category within this specific scheme overview.

34. How does the focus of Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana differ from Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana?
(A) Kisan Kalyan provides crop insurance, while Bhavantar provides price difference.
(B) Kisan Kalyan provides direct income support, while Bhavantar addresses price volatility.
(C) Kisan Kalyan focuses on irrigation, while Bhavantar focuses on market access.
(D) Kisan Kalyan supports organic farming, while Bhavantar supports horticulture.

Ans :

(B) Kisan Kalyan provides direct income support, while Bhavantar addresses price volatility.
Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana provides a fixed amount of direct financial assistance to farmers' accounts, augmenting their income. In contrast, Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was designed to compensate farmers specifically when market prices for their notified crops fell below the MSP, thus addressing market price risks and volatility.

35. The inclusion of events like Pravasi Bharatiya Divas under 'Contemporary Events' signifies Madhya Pradesh's efforts towards:
(A) Strengthening local self-governance
(B) Promoting internal tourism only
(C) Engaging with the global community and diaspora
(D) Focusing solely on agricultural advancements

Ans :

(C) Engaging with the global community and diaspora
Hosting an international event like Pravasi Bharatiya Divas indicates the state's ambition to connect with the global Indian diaspora, attract investment, showcase its potential on an international stage, and foster cultural and economic links beyond national borders.

36. The Sambal Yojana primarily aims to provide social security benefits to workers in which sector?
(A) Organized Sector
(B) Agricultural Sector
(C) Unorganized Sector
(D) Government Sector

Ans :

(C) Unorganized Sector
The Sambal Yojana is specifically targeted at providing a social safety net for labourers and workers employed in the unorganized sector. This large segment often lacks formal employment benefits and social security coverage offered in the organized sector.

37. Which scheme provides financial assistance specifically for the heart surgery of children?
(A) Ayushman Bharat Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana
(C) Sambal Yojana
(D) Ladli Behna Yojana

Ans :

(B) Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana
The name itself, 'Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana' (Child Heart Treatment Scheme), clearly indicates its specific purpose: providing financial support for the surgical treatment of congenital heart conditions in children belonging to economically weaker families.

38. Water conservation initiatives like 'Jalabhishek Abhiyan' are crucial in Madhya Pradesh due to:
(A) Abundance of glaciers
(B) Predominantly coastal geography
(C) Dependence on monsoon rainfall and groundwater
(D) Frequent flooding issues

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The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana directly relates to the agricultural sector. It was implemented to provide price difference payments to farmers for specific crops when market prices fell below the announced Minimum Support Prices (MSP), thereby ensuring income security for farmers.

26. Which of the following statements about major public welfare schemes in Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) Ladli Behna Yojana provides monthly financial aid to women.
(B) Sambal Yojana offers social security to unorganized workers.
(C) Ayushman Bharat covers healthcare costs for all citizens irrespective of income.
(D) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana gives direct income support to farmers.

Ans :

(C) Ayushman Bharat covers healthcare costs for all citizens irrespective of income.
The Ayushman Bharat Yojana (PM-JAY), including its state implementation in Madhya Pradesh, targets specific vulnerable and low-income families based on socio-economic criteria. It does not provide universal healthcare coverage to all citizens irrespective of their income levels.

27. Identify the correct statement regarding contemporary environmental initiatives in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Jal Jeevan Mission focuses solely on urban water supply.
(B) Afforestation drives aim primarily to increase land available for agriculture.
(C) Jalabhishek Abhiyan promotes the construction of large hydroelectric dams.
(D) Wildlife protection efforts are significant, partly due to the state's large tiger population.

Ans :

(D) Wildlife protection efforts are significant, partly due to the state's large tiger population.
Madhya Pradesh is known as the "Tiger State" and hosts several major tiger reserves. Consequently, wildlife protection, including habitat conservation and anti-poaching measures, is a key component of the state's environmental initiatives, reflecting the importance of its rich biodiversity.

28. The state implementation of Ayushman Bharat Yojana in Madhya Pradesh falls under which category of schemes?
(A) Social Welfare
(B) Healthcare Schemes
(C) Agriculture and Rural Development
(D) Education and Skill Development

Ans :

(B) Healthcare Schemes
Ayushman Bharat Yojana is fundamentally a health insurance scheme designed to provide financial protection against significant health expenditures, particularly for hospitalization. Therefore, its implementation falls directly under the category of healthcare schemes.

29. Which recent event hosted in Madhya Pradesh specifically aimed at fostering youth participation in sports?
(A) Narmada Jayanti
(B) Pravasi Bharatiya Divas
(C) Khelo India events
(D) Lokrang Festival

Ans :

(C) Khelo India events
The Khelo India program, including events like the Khelo India Youth Games hosted in Madhya Pradesh, is specifically designed to encourage sports participation among the youth, identify talent at the school and college levels, and build a strong sporting culture across the nation.

30. What type of support does the Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana offer to eligible students?
(A) Monthly stipend for living expenses
(B) Free coaching for entrance exams
(C) Payment of tuition fees for higher education courses
(D) Laptops and digital devices

Ans :

(C) Payment of tuition fees for higher education courses
The core component of the Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana is the financial assistance provided to meritorious students to cover their admission and tuition fees for pursuing undergraduate, postgraduate, or technical courses in recognized institutions, thus removing financial barriers to higher education.

31. Recent political developments in Madhya Pradesh could include discussions or decisions related to:
(A) Cabinet expansions or reshuffles
(B) International trade agreements
(C) Global climate change summits
(D) Ancient archaeological findings

Ans :

(A) Cabinet expansions or reshuffles
Contemporary political developments within a state like Madhya Pradesh frequently involve internal government changes such as adjustments to the council of ministers (cabinet expansions or reshuffles), appointment of new officials, by-elections, or shifts in political alliances and strategies.

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(C) Sambal Yojana provides social security to unorganized workers.
(D) Ladli Behna Yojana provides financial aid to eligible women.

Ans :

(B) Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana funds international travel for pilgrims.
The Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana facilitates free pilgrimages for senior citizens to designated religious sites within India, not internationally. The scheme covers domestic travel and associated expenses for these pilgrimages.

46. Select the correct statement about contemporary events in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is an annual agricultural fair.
(B) Khelo India events focus primarily on promoting traditional folk games.
(C) Narmada Jayanti is celebrated to mark the state's foundation day.
(D) Jalabhishek Abhiyan is a campaign focused on water conservation structures.

Ans :

(D) Jalabhishek Abhiyan is a campaign focused on water conservation structures.
Jalabhishek Abhiyan is accurately described as a campaign focused on creating and restoring water conservation structures like ponds, check dams, and tanks to improve water retention and groundwater levels, particularly crucial in rain-fed areas of Madhya Pradesh.

47. Which scheme aims to provide financial support directly to farmers, supplementing a central government scheme?
(A) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
(B) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
(D) Jal Jeevan Mission

Ans :

(C) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
The Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana provides an additional amount of financial assistance to farmers in Madhya Pradesh who are already beneficiaries of the central Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) scheme, thus augmenting their direct income support.

48. 'Contemporary Events' in the context of Madhya Pradesh refers to:
(A) Events exclusively from the ancient history of the region.
(B) Significant happenings, developments, and initiatives occurring in the recent past or present time.
(C) Only cultural festivals celebrated traditionally over centuries.
(D) Geological formations and changes over millennia.

Ans :

(B) Significant happenings, developments, and initiatives occurring in the recent past or present time.
'Contemporary' means existing or happening now or in the recent period. Therefore, contemporary events in Madhya Pradesh refer to recent political changes, administrative actions, major social or cultural occurrences (like hosting Pravasi Bharatiya Divas), and key environmental or welfare initiatives currently underway or recently launched.

49. All the following are explicitly mentioned as major public welfare schemes in Madhya Pradesh in Chapter 27 EXCEPT:
(A) Ladli Behna Yojana
(B) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana
(D) Sambal Yojana

Ans :

(B) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
While Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (a crop insurance scheme) is a significant national agricultural scheme implemented in Madhya Pradesh, Chapter 27 specifically lists Ladli Behna, Sambal, Teerth Darshan, Ayushman Bharat (State), Bal Hriday Upchar, Bhavantar Bhugtan, Kisan Kalyan, CM Rise, and Medhavi Vidyarthi as the major state-highlighted public welfare schemes.

50. Contrast the primary beneficiaries of Ladli Behna Yojana and Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana.
(A) Ladli Behna targets students; Kisan Kalyan targets women.
(B) Ladli Behna targets women; Kisan Kalyan targets farmers.
(C) Ladli Behna targets unorganized workers; Kisan Kalyan targets senior citizens.
(D) Ladli Behna targets farmers; Kisan Kalyan targets students.

Ans :

(B) Ladli Behna targets women; Kisan Kalyan targets farmers.
The Ladli Behna Yojana is specifically designed to provide financial assistance to eligible women in the state. In contrast, the Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana targets eligible farmer families, providing them with direct income support to supplement their agricultural earnings.

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Ans :

(C) Dependence on monsoon rainfall and groundwater
Much of Madhya Pradesh relies heavily on seasonal monsoon rains and underlying groundwater resources for agriculture and drinking water. Initiatives like Jalabhishek Abhiyan are vital for capturing rainwater, recharging groundwater, and mitigating water scarcity issues prevalent in many parts of the state.

39. CM Rise Schools represent an effort to enhance the quality of which type of educational institutions?
(A) Private Universities
(B) Government Schools
(C) Technical Training Institutes
(D) Coaching Centers

Ans :

(B) Government Schools
The CM Rise initiative focuses explicitly on upgrading existing government schools. The aim is to equip them with better infrastructure, resources, and teaching quality, making them exemplary institutions within the public education system.

40. The Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana facilitates travel for senior citizens to what kind of destinations?
(A) Hill stations
(B) Wildlife sanctuaries
(C) Historical monuments
(D) Religious pilgrimage sites

Ans :

(D) Religious pilgrimage sites
As the name 'Teerth Darshan' (Pilgrimage Visit) suggests, this scheme is specifically designed to help senior citizens undertake journeys to various places of religious significance across India, covering their travel and related expenses.

41. Schemes providing direct financial assistance like Ladli Behna and Kisan Kalyan are examples of what type of government intervention?
(A) Regulatory policy
(B) Infrastructure development
(C) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
(D) Public-Private Partnership

Ans :

(C) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)
These schemes exemplify the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) approach, where financial aid is transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiaries. This method aims to reduce leakage, ensure targeted delivery, and empower recipients by giving them cash support.

42. Besides water conservation, what other key environmental concerns are mentioned as part of contemporary initiatives in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Noise pollution control
(B) E-waste management
(C) Wildlife protection and afforestation
(D) Marine ecosystem preservation

Ans :

(C) Wildlife protection and afforestation
Chapter 27 explicitly mentions wildlife protection (critical given the tiger population) and afforestation drives (to increase green cover and combat climate change) as significant contemporary environmental and conservation initiatives alongside water conservation efforts like Jalabhishek Abhiyan and Jal Jeevan Mission.

43. Which major national health insurance scheme is implemented in Madhya Pradesh to provide coverage for hospitalization expenses?
(A) National Rural Health Mission
(B) Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
(C) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
(D) Central Government Health Scheme

Ans :

(C) Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
Madhya Pradesh actively implements the Ayushman Bharat PM-JAY, the flagship national health insurance scheme. It provides coverage for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization to eligible poor and vulnerable families identified based on SECC data.

44. The Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana is targeted towards assisting which group?
(A) Farmers requiring technical training
(B) Meritorious students pursuing higher education
(C) Unorganized workers needing skill upgradation
(D) Senior citizens requiring medical assistance

Ans :

(B) Meritorious students pursuing higher education
This scheme specifically supports academically bright students ('Medhavi Vidyarthi') by funding their fees for higher education courses in engineering, medical, management, law, and other fields, enabling them to pursue their academic aspirations without financial constraints.

45. Which statement regarding the listed Madhya Pradesh schemes is INCORRECT?
(A) CM Rise Schools aim to improve government school education quality.
(B) Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana funds international travel for pilgrims.

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sanctuaries. This rich biodiversity necessitates strong wildlife protection measures against poaching, habitat loss, and human-wildlife conflict.

58. Which scheme listed in Chapter 27 deals with compensating farmers for price differences in the market?
(A) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
(B) Sambal Yojana
(C) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
(D) Ayushman Bharat Yojana

Ans :

(C) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was specifically introduced to pay farmers the difference ('bhav antar') between the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the actual average market selling price for certain crops, protecting them from price crashes in the market.

59. What is the primary focus of the 'CM Rise Schools' program?
(A) Building new private schools
(B) Providing scholarships for studying abroad
(C) Upgrading existing government schools with modern facilities
(D) Offering vocational training to dropouts

Ans :

(C) Upgrading existing government schools with modern facilities
The CM Rise Schools initiative concentrates on transforming selected existing government schools into model institutions. This involves comprehensive upgrades including infrastructure, smart classrooms, libraries, labs, sports facilities, and improved teaching standards to provide quality education.

60. Narmada Jayanti celebrates the importance of which geographical feature in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The Vindhya Mountains
(B) The Malwa Plateau
(C) The Narmada River
(D) The Satpura Range

Ans :

(C) The Narmada River
Narmada Jayanti is a festival marking the birth or origin of the Narmada River. It highlights the deep cultural, religious, and economic significance of this river, which is considered the lifeline for a large part of Madhya Pradesh, providing water for various purposes.

61. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the mentioned Madhya Pradesh initiatives.
(A) Jal Jeevan Mission aims to provide rural household tap water connections.
(B) Sambal Yojana offers benefits exclusively to government employees.
(C) Ladli Behna Yojana provides direct financial aid to women.
(D) Ayushman Bharat (State Implementation) provides health insurance coverage.

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Ans :

(B) Sambal Yojana offers benefits exclusively to government employees.
The Sambal Yojana is specifically designed for workers in the unorganized sector, not government employees. It aims to provide social security benefits like financial aid for accidents, maternity support, etc., to those lacking formal employment protections.

62. Which statement accurately describes a major public welfare scheme in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana provides free coaching for civil services exams.
(B) Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana sponsors pilgrimages for young adults.
(C) Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana funds treatment for children's heart ailments.
(D) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana guarantees a fixed price for all agricultural crops.

Ans :

(C) Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana funds treatment for children's heart ailments.
This statement is accurate. The Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana specifically targets children suffering from congenital heart diseases and provides financial assistance to their families for necessary surgical interventions and treatment.

63. How do the target groups of Sambal Yojana and Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana differ?
(A) Sambal targets farmers; Medhavi targets women.
(B) Sambal targets unorganized workers; Medhavi targets meritorious students.
(C) Sambal targets senior citizens; Medhavi targets unorganized workers.
(D) Sambal targets students; Medhavi targets farmers.

Ans :

(B) Sambal targets unorganized workers; Medhavi targets meritorious students.
Sambal Yojana focuses on providing social security benefits to workers in the unorganized sector, who often lack formal job security and benefits. Medhavi Vidyarthi

51. The implementation of schemes like Ayushman Bharat and Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana reflects the state's focus on which Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)?
(A) SDG 4: Quality Education
(B) SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being
(C) SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
(D) SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Ans :

(B) SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being
These healthcare schemes directly contribute to achieving SDG 3, which aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. By providing access to affordable healthcare, health insurance, and treatment for critical illnesses, these schemes work towards reducing mortality and improving health outcomes.

52. Which environmental initiative specifically focuses on providing household tap water connections in rural areas?
(A) Jalabhishek Abhiyan
(B) Afforestation Drives
(C) Wildlife Protection Programs
(D) Jal Jeevan Mission

Ans :

(D) Jal Jeevan Mission
The Jal Jeevan Mission's specific objective, as a national program implemented by the state, is to provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to every rural household, ensuring a regular supply of safe drinking water directly to homes.

53. Which scheme provides financial assistance to meritorious students for their higher education fees?
(A) Sambal Yojana
(B) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana
(C) Ladli Behna Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana

Ans :

(B) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana
The Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana is explicitly designed to support academically proficient students ('Medhavi') by covering the costs of their tuition fees for pursuing higher education courses in designated institutions, thereby promoting access based on merit.

54. Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, hosted in Madhya Pradesh, is an event concerning:
(A) Local artisans and craftsmen
(B) The Indian diaspora (overseas Indians)
(C) Inter-state water disputes
(D) Promotion of traditional sports

Ans :

(B) The Indian diaspora (overseas Indians)
Pravasi Bharatiya Divas is a flagship event of the Government of India that connects the government with the overseas Indian community (diaspora). Hosting it provided Madhya Pradesh a platform to engage with NRIs and PIOs for investment, knowledge exchange, and cultural ties.

55. The primary goal of the Ladli Behna Yojana is:
(A) To provide housing to women
(B) To offer skill development training to women
(C) To provide financial assistance for women's economic empowerment
(D) To ensure higher education for girls

Ans :

(C) To provide financial assistance for women's economic empowerment
The core objective of the Ladli Behna Yojana is the economic empowerment of eligible women by providing them with a fixed monthly financial assistance amount deposited directly into their bank accounts, aiming to improve their financial independence and social status.

56. Afforestation drives contribute positively towards combating which major global issue?
(A) Ozone layer depletion
(B) Marine pollution
(C) Climate Change
(D) Water scarcity

Ans :

(C) Climate Change
Planting trees through afforestation helps absorb carbon dioxide, a major greenhouse gas, from the atmosphere. This process, known as carbon sequestration, directly contributes to mitigating climate change and its adverse effects, making afforestation a key environmental strategy.

57. Why is wildlife protection a significant contemporary initiative in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Due to its long coastline
(B) Because of its status as the 'Tiger State' and rich biodiversity
(C) Due to extensive desert areas requiring ecological restoration
(D) Because of recent discoveries of rare marine species

Ans :

(B) Because of its status as the 'Tiger State' and rich biodiversity
Madhya Pradesh harbours a significant portion of India's tiger population and numerous other wildlife species within its extensive network of national parks and

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increasing green cover, combating land degradation, and mitigating climate change.

71. Which of these schemes is NOT primarily focused on providing direct financial assistance or insurance?
(A) Ladli Behna Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
(C) Ayushman Bharat Yojana
(D) CM Rise Schools

Ans :

(D) CM Rise Schools
Ladli Behna and Kisan Kalyan provide direct financial aid. Ayushman Bharat provides health insurance (a form of financial protection). CM Rise Schools, however, focuses on improving the infrastructure and quality of education in government schools, rather than direct financial transfers to individuals.

72. Compare the primary objective of Jal Jeevan Mission and Jalabhishek Abhiyan.
(A) JJM focuses on water quality; Jalabhishek focuses on water quantity.
(B) JJM focuses on household water supply; Jalabhishek focuses on water source sustainability.
(C) JJM is for urban areas; Jalabhishek is for rural areas.
(D) JJM involves dam construction; Jalabhishek involves canal networks.

Ans :

(B) JJM focuses on household water supply; Jalabhishek focuses on water source sustainability.
Jal Jeevan Mission's primary goal is to ensure piped water reaches every rural household (supply infrastructure). Jalabhishek Abhiyan focuses on creating and rejuvenating water bodies to conserve rainwater and recharge groundwater, ensuring the long-term sustainability of water sources.

73. The inclusion of diverse schemes targeting women, farmers, students, and unorganized workers indicates a governmental focus on:
(A) Promoting only industrial growth
(B) Achieving inclusive development and social justice
(C) Developing international relations
(D) Focusing solely on environmental protection

Ans :

(B) Achieving inclusive development and social justice
The range of welfare schemes targeting different vulnerable sections of society (women, farmers, students, workers) demonstrates a policy approach aimed at inclusive development. The goal is to ensure that the benefits of growth reach various segments and to promote social justice by providing support and opportunities.

74. Which specific health issue is addressed by the Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana?
(A) Malnutrition in children
(B) Childhood cancers
(C) Congenital heart defects in children
(D) Vaccine-preventable diseases

Ans :

(C) Congenital heart defects in children
This scheme is highly specific, providing financial assistance explicitly for the diagnosis and surgical treatment of children born with heart conditions (congenital heart defects), ensuring access to potentially life-saving procedures for economically weaker families.

75. Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, Khelo India, and Narmada Jayanti are examples of what, as listed in Chapter 27?
(A) Major Public Welfare Schemes
(B) Administrative Reforms
(C) Major Cultural, Sports, and Social Events
(D) Environmental and Conservation Initiatives

Ans :

(C) Major Cultural, Sports, and Social Events
Chapter 27 explicitly categorizes these events – Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (social/diaspora engagement), Khelo India (sports), and Narmada Jayanti (cultural/religious) – under the heading of Major Cultural, Sports, and Social Events recently significant in Madhya Pradesh.

76. Arrange the following broad categories of initiatives typically undertaken by a state government, starting from policy formulation to impact assessment:
1. Implementation of Welfare Scheme
2. Policy Formulation and Planning
3. Monitoring and Evaluation
4. Budgetary Allocation

Options:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

Ans :

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The logical sequence starts with formulating a policy or scheme (2). This is followed by allocating funds in the budget (4). Then the scheme is implemented on the ground (1). Finally, its effectiveness and impact are monitored and evaluated (3) to inform future decisions or modifications.

77. Consider the progression of water-related initiatives:
1. Construction of water harvesting structures (Jalabhishek Abhiyan)

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Yojana, on the other hand, targets academically bright students to help fund their higher education fees.

64. Recent administrative reforms focusing on e-governance in Madhya Pradesh aim to leverage which resource for better service delivery?
(A) Natural resources
(B) Human capital
(C) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
(D) Financial capital from foreign investment

Ans :

(C) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
Administrative reforms emphasizing e-governance inherently involve the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). This includes using websites, online portals, digital databases, and mobile applications to streamline processes, improve transparency, and make government services more accessible and efficient for citizens.

65. Khelo India events hosted in Madhya Pradesh fall under which category of contemporary events?
(A) Political Developments
(B) Environmental Initiatives
(C) Cultural and Sports Events
(D) Administrative Reforms

Ans :

(C) Cultural and Sports Events
Khelo India is a national sports promotion program. Hosting its events, such as the Khelo India Youth Games, clearly falls under the category of major sports events organized within the state to foster athletic talent and promote a sports culture.

66. Which Madhya Pradesh scheme provides direct monetary assistance to eligible women monthly?
(A) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana
(B) Sambal Yojana
(C) Ladli Behna Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana

Ans :

(C) Ladli Behna Yojana
The Ladli Behna Yojana's core feature is the provision of a fixed amount of money transferred directly into the bank accounts of eligible women beneficiaries every month, aimed at their financial empowerment and well-being.

67. The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was primarily designed to mitigate risks related to what in agriculture?
(A) Pest attacks
(B) Weather fluctuations
(C) Market price volatility
(D) Lack of irrigation

Ans :

(C) Market price volatility
The scheme's mechanism involved paying the difference between MSP and average market price. This directly addressed the risk farmers face when market prices for their produce fall significantly below the support price, thus mitigating income losses due to price volatility.

68. Which scheme focuses on providing free pilgrimages to senior citizens residing in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ladli Behna Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana
(C) Sambal Yojana
(D) Ayushman Bharat Yojana

Ans :

(B) Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana
The Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana is the specific government scheme that sponsors and organizes free pilgrimages to various religious destinations across India for eligible senior citizens who are residents of Madhya Pradesh.

69. Jal Jeevan Mission aims to improve living standards in which areas specifically?
(A) Urban slums
(B) Rural areas
(C) Industrial zones
(D) Tribal forest villages only

Ans :

(B) Rural areas
The Jal Jeevan Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme specifically focused on providing functional household tap connections (FHTCs) for drinking water to every rural household in the country, including those in Madhya Pradesh, thereby improving health and living standards in villages.

70. What does 'Afforestation' primarily involve?
(A) Clearing forests for agriculture
(B) Protecting existing wildlife habitats
(C) Planting trees on land that was previously not forested or was deforested
(D) Building check dams for water conservation

Ans :

(C) Planting trees on land that was previously not forested or was deforested
Afforestation is the process of establishing a forest or stand of trees in an area where there was no previous tree cover or where forests were removed. It is a key strategy for

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83. Assertion (A): The Ladli Behna Yojana provides direct monthly financial assistance to eligible women in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): The scheme aims to improve the nutritional status of pregnant women only.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is true; the scheme provides monthly financial aid to women. However, Reason (R) is false. While the financial aid can contribute to overall well-being including nutrition, the scheme's stated broader aim is the economic empowerment and improved health and nutritional status of women and their dependent children, not exclusively pregnant women.

84. Assertion (A): The Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana funds the higher education fees of meritorious students in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): The government aims to promote skill development exclusively through vocational training institutes.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) accurately describes the Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana. Reason (R) is false because while the government promotes skill development through ITIs and other vocational centers, the Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana supports formal higher academic education (like engineering, medical), not exclusively vocational training. Promoting higher education and skill development are often parallel goals.

85. Consider the following statements regarding welfare schemes in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Sambal Yojana provides social security cover to unorganized workers.
2. Ladli Behna Yojana offers a one-time grant for girls' marriage.
3. Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana gives direct income support to farmers.
4. Ayushman Bharat provides free medicines at all government hospitals.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(A) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct. Statement 2 is incorrect; Ladli Behna provides monthly assistance, not a marriage grant. Statement 3 is correct. Statement 4 is incorrect; Ayushman Bharat provides health insurance for hospitalization, not free medicines universally at all hospitals (though some schemes might cover medicine costs during hospitalization).

86. Evaluate the following statements about contemporary initiatives in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Jal Jeevan Mission aims to build large dams for irrigation.
2. CM Rise Schools are intended to upgrade government school infrastructure and quality.
3. Jalabhishek Abhiyan focuses on rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge.
4. Khelo India events promote traditional folk dances.

Which statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, and 3 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; JJM focuses on household tap connections. Statement 2 is correct. Statement 3 is correct. Statement 4 is incorrect; Khelo India promotes sports and athletics, not folk dances specifically.

87. Regarding recent events and schemes in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Pravasi Bharatiya Divas was hosted to boost domestic tourism.
2. Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana funds international pilgrimages.
3. Ladli Behna Yojana provides monthly financial aid to women.
4. Afforestation drives are part of environmental conservation efforts.

Identify the correct statements.
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

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to vulnerable families whose children require such interventions.

99. Which scheme is designed to provide price support to farmers when market prices fall below MSP?
(A) Ladli Behna Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
(C) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
(D) CM Rise Schools

Ans :

(C) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
The core mechanism of the Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was to pay the difference (Bhav-antar) between the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and the average market price for notified crops, thus acting as a price support mechanism during periods of low market prices.

100. The Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana primarily benefits which age group?
(A) Children below 18 years
(B) Young adults (18-35 years)
(C) Middle-aged adults (36-59 years)
(D) Senior citizens (usually 60 years and above)

Ans :

(D) Senior citizens (usually 60 years and above)
This scheme is specifically targeted towards the elderly population of Madhya Pradesh, enabling senior citizens (typically defined as 60 years or older, with some variations possible in specific guidelines) to undertake government-sponsored pilgrimages.

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(B) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana
(C) CM Rise Schools
(D) Ladli Behna Yojana

Ans :

(C) CM Rise Schools
The CM Rise Schools initiative specifically focuses on transforming selected government schools into high-quality educational institutions. This involves upgrading infrastructure, providing modern teaching aids, improving teacher training, and ensuring holistic development for students.

93. What is the main objective of the Jal Jeevan Mission as implemented in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To build large irrigation canals
(B) To provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in rural areas
(C) To promote rainwater harvesting in urban centers
(D) To clean major rivers of the state

Ans :

(B) To provide Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) in rural areas
The Jal Jeevan Mission, a national scheme implemented by the state, has the specific goal of ensuring that every rural household has access to safe and adequate drinking water through individual functional tap connections by the target year.

94. The Sambal Yojana extends social security benefits primarily to whom?
(A) Government pensioners
(B) Large scale industrialists
(C) Workers in the unorganized sector
(D) Full-time university students

Ans :

(C) Workers in the unorganized sector
The Sambal Yojana is designed to provide a safety net for workers engaged in the unorganized or informal sector. These workers often lack benefits like provident fund, health insurance, or accident cover provided in the formal sector.

95. Which scheme assists meritorious students of Madhya Pradesh by funding their higher education fees?
(A) Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana
(C) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana

Ans :

(C) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana
The Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana directly addresses the financial burden of higher education for bright students by covering their tuition fees for approved courses in recognized institutions, based on their academic performance and eligibility criteria.

96. Contemporary environmental initiatives in Madhya Pradesh include efforts towards water conservation, wildlife protection, and what other major activity?
(A) Developing nuclear energy
(B) Promoting organic farming exclusively
(C) Afforestation drives
(D) Constructing coastal guards

Ans :

(C) Afforestation drives
Alongside water conservation (Jal Jeevan Mission, Jalabhishek Abhiyan) and wildlife protection, Chapter 27 explicitly mentions afforestation drives as a key contemporary environmental initiative aimed at increasing green cover and combating climate change.

97. The organization of major events like Pravasi Bharatiya Divas and Khelo India in Madhya Pradesh indicates an effort by the state to:
(A) Focus solely on internal administrative matters
(B) Reduce its engagement with the central government
(C) Increase its visibility, attract investment/talent, and promote specific sectors (diaspora engagement, sports)
(D) Discourage tourism and external interactions

Ans :

(C) Increase its visibility, attract investment/talent, and promote specific sectors (diaspora engagement, sports)
Hosting such large-scale national and international events serves multiple purposes: enhancing the state's profile, showcasing its capabilities, attracting investment (PBD) or nurturing talent (Khelo India), promoting tourism, and fostering engagement in specific areas like diaspora relations or sports development.

98. Which scheme provides financial assistance for the treatment of congenital heart disease in children?
(A) Ayushman Bharat Yojana
(B) Sambal Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana
(D) Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana

Ans :

(C) Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana
This scheme is specifically tailored to cover the costs associated with the surgical treatment of children born with heart defects, making critical healthcare accessible

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Ans :

(B) 3 and 4 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; PBD connects with the diaspora. Statement 2 is incorrect; Teerth Darshan is for domestic pilgrimages. Statement 3 is correct. Statement 4 is correct.

88. Match the Scheme (Column I) with its Primary Focus Area (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Ladli Behna Yojana	a.	Higher Education Funding
2.	Ayushman Bharat Yojana	b.	Water Conservation Structures
3.	Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana	c.	Women's Financial Empowerment
4.	Jalabhishek Abhiyan	d.	Health Insurance Coverage

Choose the correct match:
(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
1. Ladli Behna focuses on women's financial empowerment (c).
2. Ayushman Bharat provides health insurance coverage (d).
3. Medhavi Vidyarthi funds higher education (a).
4. Jalabhishek Abhiyan involves water conservation structures (b).

89. Match the Initiative/Event (Column I) with its Category (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Khelo India	a.	Environmental Conservation
2.	CM Rise Schools	b.	Social Welfare Scheme
3.	Sambal Yojana	c.	Education Initiative
4.	Afforestation Drive	d.	Sports Event/Program

Choose the correct match:
(A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c
(C) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-a
(D) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d

Ans :

(A) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a
1. Khelo India is a sports program (d).
2. CM Rise Schools is an education initiative (c).
3. Sambal Yojana is a social welfare scheme (b).
4. Afforestation Drive is an environmental conservation effort (a).

90. Match the Scheme (Column I) with its Target Beneficiary Group (Column II):

	Column I		Column II
1.	Mukhyamantri Bal Hriday Upchar Yojana	a.	Senior Citizens
2.	Mukhyamantri Teerth Darshan Yojana	b.	Farmers
3.	Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana	c.	Children with heart ailments
4.	Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana	d.	Farmers facing price drops

Choose the correct match:
(A) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-b, 3-a, 4-c

Ans :

(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
1. Bal Hriday Upchar is for children with heart ailments (c).
2. Teerth Darshan is for senior citizens (a).
3. Kisan Kalyan provides income support to farmers (b).
4. Bhavantar Bhugtan benefits farmers facing market price drops below MSP (d).

91. What constitutes 'Recent Political Developments' in the context of state affairs?
(A) Long-term demographic trends
(B) Changes in government policies, leadership, elections, and legislative actions
(C) Shifts in traditional cultural practices
(D) Geological surveys and mineral discoveries

Ans :

(B) Changes in government policies, leadership, elections, and legislative actions
Recent political developments refer to current or very recent activities within the political system. This includes formation or changes in government, announcement of new policies, enactment of laws, election results, political appointments, and significant actions or statements by political leaders or parties.

92. Which Madhya Pradesh scheme aims to improve the quality of education by developing exemplary government schools?
(A) Sambal Yojana

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CHAPTER 28

PROMINENT CONTEMPORARY PERSONALITIES AND IMPORTANT CONTEMPORARY PLACES OF MADHYA PRADESH

1. Who is the current Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh as of April 2025?
   (A) Shivraj Singh Chouhan
   (B) Kamal Nath
   (C) Mohan Yadav
   (D) Narottam Mishra

   Ans :

   (C) Mohan Yadav
   Dr. Mohan Yadav assumed office as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in December 2023, succeeding Shivraj Singh Chouhan. He represents the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and was elected MLA from the Ujjain South constituency. His appointment marked a significant leadership change in the state's political landscape following the 2023 assembly elections.

2. Who is the current Governor of Madhya Pradesh as of April 2025?
   (A) Anandiben Patel
   (B) Lalji Tandon
   (C) Mangubhai C. Patel
   (D) Rameshwar Thakur

   Ans :

   (C) Mangubhai C. Patel
   Mangubhai Chhaganbhai Patel assumed office as the Governor of Madhya Pradesh in July 2021. He is a senior political leader from Gujarat with extensive experience in legislative and ministerial roles. Governors play a crucial constitutional role as the head of the state executive and act as a link between the state and central government.

3. Shivraj Singh Chouhan served as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for the longest duration, primarily associated with which political party?
   (A) Indian National Congress
   (B) Bharatiya Janata Party
   (C) Bahujan Samaj Party
   (D) Samajwadi Party

   Ans :

   (B) Bharatiya Janata Party
   Shivraj Singh Chouhan is a prominent leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). He served multiple terms as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, becoming the longest-serving CM of the state. His tenure saw the implementation of various welfare schemes and development projects, significantly shaping the state's recent political and socio-economic history.

4. Who served as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh for a brief period between December 2018 and March 2020?
   (A) Digvijaya Singh
   (B) Uma Bharti
   (C) Kamal Nath
   (D) Babulal Gaur

   Ans :

   (C) Kamal Nath
   Kamal Nath, a senior leader of the Indian National Congress, served as the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh from December 2018 to March 2020. His government was formed after the 2018 assembly elections but lost its majority following the resignation of several MLAs, leading to the return of the BJP government under Shivraj Singh Chouhan.

5. Narottam Mishra, a prominent contemporary political figure in Madhya Pradesh, has held which significant ministerial portfolio in previous state governments?
   (A) Finance Minister
   (B) Home Minister
   (C) Agriculture Minister
   (D) Education Minister

   Ans :

   (B) Home Minister
   Dr. Narottam Mishra has been a significant figure in Madhya Pradesh politics, associated with the BJP. He served as the Minister of Home Affairs, Jail, Parliamentary Affairs, and Law in the cabinet led by Shivraj Singh Chouhan. His

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role involved overseeing law and order, internal security, and legislative matters in the state.

6. Kailash Vijayvargiya, a senior leader from Madhya Pradesh, currently holds which significant position within the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) organisation or government (as of early 2025)?
(A) Chief Minister of MP
(B) National General Secretary, BJP
(C) Union Cabinet Minister
(D) Cabinet Minister in MP Government

Ans :

(D) Cabinet Minister in MP Government
Kailash Vijayvargiya, after serving in key organisational roles including National General Secretary of the BJP, returned to state politics. Following the 2023 MP Assembly elections, he became a Cabinet Minister in the government led by Chief Minister Mohan Yadav. He has previously held various ministerial portfolios in the MP government.

7. Jyotiraditya Scindia, who transitioned from the Indian National Congress to the Bharatiya Janata Party in 2020, currently holds which portfolio in the Union Cabinet (as of April 2025)?
(A) Minister of Civil Aviation
(B) Minister of Railways
(C) Minister of Commerce and Industry
(D) Minister of Communications

Ans :

(D) Minister of Communications
Jyotiraditya Scindia, after joining the BJP, initially served as the Union Minister of Civil Aviation and later also held the charge of the Ministry of Steel. Following the 2024 general elections and cabinet formation, he was appointed as the Union Minister of Communications and Minister for Development of North Eastern Region, reflecting his continued prominence at the national level.

8. Who is the current Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly as of April 2025?
(A) Girish Gautam
(B) N. P. Prajapati
(C) Narendra Singh Tomar
(D) Sitasharan Sharma

Ans :

(C) Narendra Singh Tomar
Narendra Singh Tomar, a senior BJP leader who previously served as a Union Cabinet Minister (notably Agriculture & Farmers Welfare), contested and won the MLA election in 2023. Subsequently, he was elected as the Speaker of the Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly in December 2023, presiding over the proceedings of the state legislature.

9. Sumitra Mahajan, a veteran politician from Indore, Madhya Pradesh, held which prestigious position in the Indian Parliament from 2014 to 2019?
(A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha
(D) Leader of the Opposition

Ans :

(A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
Sumitra Mahajan, affectionately known as 'Tai', represented the Indore constituency in the Lok Sabha for eight consecutive terms. She served as the Speaker of the 16th Lok Sabha from 2014 to 2019, becoming the second woman to hold this position after Meira Kumar. Her tenure was marked by her efforts to maintain decorum in the House.

10. Uma Bharti, a prominent political figure from Madhya Pradesh, served as the state's Chief Minister for a period starting in which year?
(A) 1998
(B) 2003
(C) 2008
(D) 2013

Ans :

(B) 2003
Uma Bharti led the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) to a landslide victory in the 2003 Madhya Pradesh Assembly elections, ending the 10-year rule of the Congress party under Digvijaya Singh. She became the Chief Minister in December 2003 but resigned in August 2004 following an arrest warrant in a case dating back to the Hubli riots.

11. Bhuri Bai, a renowned contemporary artist from Madhya Pradesh, was awarded the Padma Shri in 2021 for her contributions to which art form?
(A) Gond Painting
(B) Pithora Painting
(C) Mandana Art
(D) Batik Print

Ans :

(B) Pithora Painting
Bhuri Bai belongs to the Bhil community and is a celebrated Pithora painter from Jhabua district. She was one of the first Bhil artists to transition from traditional wall painting to using paper and canvas. Her work depicts Bhil traditions, mythology, and village life, and she received the Padma Shri award in 2021 for her significant contribution to preserving and promoting this tribal art form.

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12. Durga Bai Vyam, who received the Padma Shri award in 2022, is primarily associated with which tribal art tradition of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhil Art
(B) Baiga Art
(C) Gond Pardhan Painting
(D) Sahariya Art

Ans :

(C) Gond Pardhan Painting
Durga Bai Vyam is a distinguished artist belonging to the Gond Pardhan tradition, hailing from the Mandla district. Her paintings often narrate traditional folk tales and depict deities and nature motifs characteristic of Gond art. She received the Padma Shri in 2022 for her contributions to art, highlighting the richness of tribal artistic expressions from Madhya Pradesh.

13. Kapil Tiwari, recognized with the Padma Shri in 2021, is known for his significant contributions in which field related to Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Folk Music Composition
(B) Tribal Art Curation
(C) Literature and Education (Folk Arts)
(D) Theatre Direction

Ans :

(C) Literature and Education (Folk Arts)
Dr. Kapil Tiwari, based in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, has made immense contributions to the documentation, preservation, and promotion of folk and tribal literature, arts, and culture of the state. He served as the Director of the Adivasi Lok Kala Academy and has edited numerous publications on folk traditions. He was awarded the Padma Shri in 2021 for his work in Literature and Education.

14. The late Bansi Kaul, a Padma Shri awardee (2014) and Sangeet Natak Akademi Award recipient, was a highly acclaimed figure in which field, with strong connections to Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Hindustani Classical Music
(B) Theatre Direction
(C) Kathak Dance
(D) Folk Singing

Ans :

(B) Theatre Direction
Bansi Kaul was a renowned theatre director, designer, and founder of the 'Rang Vidushak' theatre group in Bhopal. His work often incorporated elements of folk traditions and clowning, creating a unique theatrical style. Though born in Kashmir, he spent a significant part of his creative life in Bhopal, contributing immensely to the city's vibrant theatre scene.

15. Nemichand Jain 'Bhavuk', who passed away recently and was posthumously awarded the Padma Shri in 2023, was known for his contributions to which field?
(A) Social Work
(B) Literature and Education
(C) Folk Art Promotion
(D) Tribal Medicine

Ans :

(B) Literature and Education
Shri Nemichand Jain 'Bhavuk' from Umaria district was a respected figure known for his work in literature and education, particularly focusing on tribal culture and folk traditions of Madhya Pradesh. His efforts in documenting and promoting the cultural heritage of the region earned him posthumous recognition with the Padma Shri award in 2023.

16. Jodhaiya Bai Baiga, awarded the Padma Shri in 2023, gained recognition for preserving and promoting which traditional art form?
(A) Gond Painting
(B) Pithora Painting
(C) Baiga Painting
(D) Mandana Art

Ans :

(C) Baiga Painting
Jodhaiya Bai Baiga, from the Umaria district, is acclaimed for her mastery of Baiga tribal painting. Despite starting late in life, she brought global recognition to this distinct art form, which depicts Baiga mythology, rituals, and the natural world. Her dedication to preserving her community's artistic heritage was honored with the Padma Shri in 2023.

17. Makarand Deshpande, a well-known contemporary personality in Indian theatre and films, has strong roots and early career connections with which city in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
While known nationally, Makarand Deshpande spent formative years in Bhopal's theatre circuit. He was associated with the Bharat Bhavan and its Rangmandal repertory, which played a crucial role in shaping his artistic

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journey before he moved to Mumbai. Bhopal's rich cultural environment nurtured many such talents.

18. Ashok Vajpeyi, a distinguished Hindi poet, critic, and cultural administrator, served as the first Vice-Chancellor of which cultural institution established in Bhopal?
(A) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya
(B) Bharat Bhavan
(C) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya
(D) Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism

Ans :

(C) Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya
While Ashok Vajpeyi was deeply involved with Bharat Bhavan during its inception and early years, he served as the first Vice-Chancellor of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (located in Wardha, Maharashtra, but conceived with significant input from figures like him associated with MP's cultural milieu). He remains an influential literary figure connected to Madhya Pradesh. Correction note: While influential in MP's cultural scene, his VC role was for the university in Wardha.

19. Prahlad Singh Tipanya is a renowned contemporary folk singer from Madhya Pradesh, primarily known for singing the verses of which saint in the Malwi folk style?
(A) Surdas
(B) Tulsidas
(C) Kabir
(D) Meera Bai

Ans :

(C) Kabir
Prahlad Singh Tipanya, a Padma Shri awardee (2011), is internationally acclaimed for his soulful renditions of Kabir's devotional poetry (bhajans) in the distinctive Malwi folk style, often accompanied by the tambura and kartal. He hails from the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh and has played a vital role in popularizing Kabir's philosophy through music.

20. Manzoor Ehtesham, a prominent contemporary Hindi novelist and playwright who passed away in 2021, was primarily based in which city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Jabalpur
(B) Gwalior
(C) Indore
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
Manzoor Ehtesham was a Sahitya Akademi Award-winning novelist and playwright, known for acclaimed works like 'Sukha Bargad'. He lived and worked in Bhopal for most of his life, and the city often featured as a backdrop or influence in his writings, which explored themes of identity, communalism, and urban life.

21. Aishwary Pratap Singh Tomar, a prominent shooter from Madhya Pradesh, represents India primarily in which shooting event?
(A) 10m Air Pistol
(B) 25m Rapid Fire Pistol
(C) 50m Rifle 3 Positions
(D) Skeet Shooting

Ans :

(C) 50m Rifle 3 Positions
Aishwary Pratap Singh Tomar, hailing from Khargone district, is a leading Indian rifle shooter specializing in the 50m Rifle 3 Positions event. He has won multiple medals at international competitions, including the ISSF World Cups, Asian Games, and World Championships, establishing himself as a key member of the Indian shooting team.

22. Vivek Sagar Prasad, who was part of the Indian men's hockey team that won the bronze medal at the Tokyo Olympics 2020, hails from which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
(B) Bhopal
(C) Gwalior
(D) Indore

Ans :

(A) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
Vivek Sagar Prasad, a talented midfielder in the Indian national hockey team, hails from Itarsi town in the Hoshangabad (now Narmadapuram) district of Madhya Pradesh. He played a crucial role in the team's historic bronze medal win at the Tokyo Olympics 2020, ending a 41-year Olympic medal drought for Indian men's hockey.

23. Prachi Yadav created history by becoming the first Indian athlete to win a medal in which sport at the Asian Para Games 2022 (held in 2023)?
(A) Para Athletics (Javelin)
(B) Para Swimming
(C) Para Canoeing
(D) Para Archery

Ans :

(C) Para Canoeing
Prachi Yadav, hailing from Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, achieved a historic feat by winning multiple medals, including gold, in Para Canoeing at the Asian Para Games

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held in Hangzhou, China, in 2023. She became India's first-ever medalist in this sport at the Asian Para Games, bringing great recognition to para-sports in the state and country.

24. Muskan Kirar, a prominent contemporary sportsperson from Madhya Pradesh, is associated with which sport?
(A) Shooting
(B) Archery
(C) Hockey
(D) Wrestling

Ans :

(B) Archery
Muskan Kirar, from Jabalpur, is a leading compound archer representing India. She has won several medals in international competitions, including the Archery World Cups and Asian Archery Championships. She is a product of the Madhya Pradesh Archery Academy and has consistently performed well on the global stage.

25. Adwaita Page, a young and promising swimmer from Madhya Pradesh, specializes primarily in which swimming strokes/events?
(A) Freestyle Sprints (50m, 100m)
(B) Backstroke
(C) Butterfly
(D) Middle and Long Distance Freestyle (400m, 800m, 1500m)

Ans :

(D) Middle and Long Distance Freestyle (400m, 800m, 1500m)
Adwaita Page, based in Indore, is one of India's top male swimmers, specializing in middle and long-distance freestyle events. He holds national records and has represented India at various international meets, including the Asian Games and Commonwealth Games, showcasing significant potential in endurance swimming events.

26. Pooja Vastrakar, a prominent member of the Indian women's national cricket team, hails from which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Shahdol
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(C) Shahdol
Pooja Vastrakar, an fast-bowling all-rounder, comes from Shahdol district in Madhya Pradesh. She made her debut for the Indian women's cricket team in 2018 and has become a key player, known for her pace bowling and lower-order hitting capabilities in various formats of the game, including ODIs and T20Is.

27. Satendra Singh Lohiya, a distinguished para-swimmer from Madhya Pradesh, was awarded the Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award for successfully crossing which channel?
(A) English Channel
(B) Catalina Channel
(C) Palk Strait
(D) Tsugaru Strait

Ans :

(B) Catalina Channel
Satendra Singh Lohiya, a para-swimmer from Gwalior, achieved the remarkable feat of crossing the Catalina Channel in the USA as part of a relay team, becoming the first Asian para-swimmer to do so. For his exceptional achievements in adventure water sports, he was honored with the prestigious Tenzing Norgay National Adventure Award.

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28. The Madhya Pradesh government confers which annual award to honour coaches for their outstanding contribution to sports in the state?
(A) Vikram Award
(B) Eklavya Award
(C) Vishwamitra Award
(D) Shikhar Samman

Ans :

(C) Vishwamitra Award
The Vishwamitra Award is the highest honour conferred by the Madhya Pradesh government specifically to recognize the dedication and achievements of sports coaches. While the Vikram Award honours senior players and the Eklavya Award honours junior players, the Vishwamitra Award acknowledges the crucial role of mentors in shaping sporting talent within the state.

29. Harshita Tomar, a young sailor from Madhya Pradesh, won a bronze medal at the 2018 Asian Games in which sailing category?
(A) Laser Radial
(B) 49er FX
(C) Open Laser 4.7
(D) RS:X

Ans :

(C) Open Laser 4.7
Harshita Tomar, hailing from Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram), achieved significant success at a young age by winning the bronze medal in the Open Laser 4.7 category of sailing at the 2018 Asian Games held in Jakarta-

Palembang. This achievement highlighted the growing prowess of Madhya Pradesh athletes in water sports.

30. Which city in Madhya Pradesh is often referred to as the 'Nursery of Hockey' due to its strong tradition and contribution to the sport?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Indore
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
Bhopal has a rich legacy in hockey, having produced numerous national and international players over the decades. The city boasts excellent infrastructure like the Aishbagh Stadium and Major Dhyan Chand Hockey Stadium, and government-run academies nurture young talent, earning it the informal title 'Nursery of Indian Hockey'.

31. The late Dr. Anil Prakash Joshi, although primarily associated with Uttarakhand, has significantly influenced environmental and social work in tribal areas, including some bordering Madhya Pradesh. He was awarded the Padma Bhushan in which year?
(A) 2010
(B) 2015
(C) 2020
(D) 2022

Ans :

(C) 2020
Dr. Anil Prakash Joshi, founder of the Himalayan Environmental Studies and Conservation Organization (HESCO), received the Padma Bhushan in 2020 for his pioneering work in environmental conservation and sustainable rural development, particularly focusing on grassroots ecological solutions. His work, while centered in the Himalayas, has inspired similar efforts across India, including tribal regions adjacent to MP.

32. Alok Sagar, an ex-IIT professor who chose a life of service among tribal communities, has been working primarily in which district of Madhya Pradesh for several decades?
(A) Jhabua
(B) Mandla
(C) Betul
(D) Dindori

Ans :

(C) Betul
Alok Sagar, despite his high academic qualifications (degrees from IIT Delhi and a PhD from the USA), has dedicated his life to working with tribal communities in the Betul district of Madhya Pradesh. He focuses on issues of education, environment, and empowerment, living a simple life and contributing significantly at the grassroots level.

33. Bhagwan Dutt Sharma 'Dadduji', a respected social worker known for his work in water conservation and community mobilization, particularly in the Bundelkhand region, hails from which district?
(A) Tikamgarh
(B) Chhatarpur
(C) Sagar
(D) Damoh

Ans :

(A) Tikamgarh
Bhagwan Dutt Sharma, popularly known as 'Dadduji', is a well-known social worker from the Tikamgarh district in the water-scarce Bundelkhand region. He has been instrumental in reviving traditional water harvesting structures and promoting community participation in water management, significantly impacting local agriculture and livelihoods.

34. Janak Palta McGilligan, a Padma Shri awardee (2015), is renowned for her work in sustainable living, solar energy, and women's empowerment, primarily centered around which city in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Indore

Ans :

(D) Indore
Janak Palta McGilligan runs the Jimmy McGilligan Centre for Sustainable Development near Indore. She is a strong advocate for solar cooking, organic farming, waste management, and empowering rural and tribal women through skill development. Her center serves as a model for sustainable practices and community upliftment.

35. Ramesh Chandra Lahoti, who served as the Chief Justice of India, hailed from which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Guna
(C) Indore
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(B) Guna
Justice Ramesh Chandra Lahoti, who served as the 35th Chief Justice of India from June 2004 to November 2005, was born in Guna, Madhya Pradesh. He had a distinguished

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judicial career, starting from the Gwalior Bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court before being elevated to the Supreme Court.

36. Dr. Jitendra Singh Jamdar, awarded the Padma Shri in 2024 for Medicine, is a renowned doctor based in which city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Gwalior
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(D) Jabalpur
Dr. Jitendra Singh Jamdar is a distinguished medical professional based in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. He received the Padma Shri award in 2024 in recognition of his outstanding contributions to the field of medicine, particularly his service to the community and advancements in his area of specialization over many years.

37. Sister Sudha Varghese, a Padma Shri awardee known for her work with Musahar communities, while primarily based in Bihar, has also influenced social work paradigms relevant to marginalized groups found in border areas of Madhya Pradesh. Her focus is mainly on:
(A) Healthcare access
(B) Education and dignity for marginalized girls
(C) Environmental conservation
(D) Promotion of traditional crafts

Ans :

(B) Education and dignity for marginalized girls
Sister Sudha Varghese established 'Nari Gunjan' ('Women's Voice'), an organization dedicated to educating and empowering girls from the extremely marginalized Musahar community in Bihar. Her model of providing residential schooling and vocational training to uplift the most downtrodden has implications and relevance for similar social challenges faced by marginalized communities across India, including parts of MP.

38. Kailash Satyarthi, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (2014) for his work against child labour and for children's rights, was born in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Vidisha
(C) Raisen
(D) Sehore

Ans :

(B) Vidisha
Kailash Satyarthi, the globally renowned child rights activist and founder of Bachpan Bachao Andolan (Save the Childhood Movement), was born in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh. His decades-long struggle against child exploitation and advocacy for universal education earned him the Nobel Peace Prize, which he shared with Malala Yousafzai.

39. Abdul Jabbar Khan (posthumously awarded Padma Shri 2020), was a prominent social activist in Bhopal, primarily known for his tireless work related to:
(A) Environmental conservation in Van Vihar
(B) Rights and rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Tragedy victims
(C) Promotion of Urdu literature
(D) Establishing primary schools in slums

Ans :

(B) Rights and rehabilitation of Bhopal Gas Tragedy victims
Abdul Jabbar Khan dedicated over three decades of his life to fighting for the rights, justice, and proper medical rehabilitation of the survivors of the 1984 Bhopal Gas Tragedy. He was the convenor of the Bhopal Gas Peedit Mahila Udyog Sangathan and became a powerful voice for the victims, receiving posthumous recognition with the Padma Shri.

40. Dr. Bhakti Yadav, lovingly known as "Doctor Dadi", was awarded the Padma Shri posthumously in 2017 for her decades of service in which field in Indore?
(A) Pediatrics
(B) Ophthalmology
(C) Gynecology
(D) Cardiology

Ans :

(C) Gynecology
Dr. Bhakti Yadav was a celebrated gynecologist in Indore, known for providing free or minimal-cost treatment to thousands of women, especially from poor backgrounds, for over 60 years. She was the first female MBBS graduate from Indore's MGM Medical College and continued serving patients well into her nineties, earning immense respect and the Padma Shri posthumously.

41. The recently inaugurated 'Mahakal Lok' corridor project, aimed at enhancing infrastructure and pilgrim experience, is located in which city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Omkareshwar
(B) Maheshwar
(C) Ujjain
(D) Chitrakoot

Ans :

(C) Ujjain
The 'Mahakal Lok' corridor is a major development project situated around the Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga temple in Ujjain. Inaugurated in October 2022, it significantly

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expands the temple complex, featuring ornate pillars, murals, statues depicting Shaivite stories, and modern amenities for pilgrims, boosting religious tourism in the state.

42. The 'Statue of Oneness' (Ekatma Dham), featuring a towering statue of Adi Shankaracharya, is being developed at which religious site in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ujjain
(B) Omkareshwar
(C) Maihar
(D) Amarkantak

Ans :

(B) Omkareshwar
The 'Statue of Oneness' project is located on the Mandhata hill in Omkareshwar, a sacred island town housing another Jyotirlinga. The project includes a 108-feet tall multi-metal statue depicting Adi Shankaracharya as a child, along with a museum and an Advaita Vedanta institute, celebrating his philosophy and connection to the site.

43. Which city in Madhya Pradesh has consistently been ranked as the cleanest city in India for several consecutive years under the Swachh Survekshan survey?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Indore
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(C) Indore
Indore has achieved remarkable success in urban sanitation, consistently topping the national Swachh Survekshan rankings (cleanliness survey) for multiple years (including the 2023 results, sharing the top spot with Surat). Its success is attributed to efficient waste segregation, collection, processing, and strong citizen participation.

44. The Global Investors Summit, a major event aimed at attracting investment to Madhya Pradesh, has frequently been hosted in which city?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Indore
(C) Gwalior
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(B) Indore
Indore, being the commercial capital of Madhya Pradesh with better connectivity and infrastructure, has traditionally been the preferred venue for hosting the state's flagship Global Investors Summit. These summits bring together policymakers, industrialists, and investors to showcase opportunities and attract capital for development across various sectors.

45. Kuno National Park, recently in news globally, is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Shivpuri
(B) Sheopur
(C) Morena
(D) Panna

Ans :

(B) Sheopur
Kuno National Park, selected for the ambitious Cheetah reintroduction project in India, is situated in the Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh. The park's landscape and prey base were deemed suitable for hosting cheetahs translocated from Namibia and South Africa, marking a significant event in global wildlife conservation efforts.

46. India's first 'infantry museum' has been recently inaugurated at which location in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Pachmarhi
(B) Mhow (Dr. Ambedkar Nagar)
(C) Sagar
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(B) Mhow (Dr. Ambedkar Nagar)
The country's first Infantry Research Centre and Museum was inaugurated in December 2022 at Mhow (now Dr. Ambedkar Nagar), near Indore. Mhow is a major cantonment town and home to the Infantry School. The museum showcases the history, sacrifices, and contributions of the Indian Army's infantry regiment since independence.

47. Which city in Madhya Pradesh is being developed as a 'Solar City', aiming to meet a significant portion of its energy needs through solar power?
(A) Mandu
(B) Orchha
(C) Sanchi
(D) Khajuraho

Ans :

(C) Sanchi
Sanchi, the world-renowned Buddhist heritage site, has been developed as Madhya Pradesh's first 'Solar City'. The project involves installing solar power plants and promoting solar energy usage for domestic and institutional needs, aiming to make the heritage town largely self-sufficient in clean energy, setting a precedent for sustainable development.

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48. The Bina Refinery, a major industrial project in Madhya Pradesh, is operated by which public sector undertaking?
(A) Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL)
(B) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL)
(C) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
(D) Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC)

Ans :

(C) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL)
The Bina Refinery, located in the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh, is operated by Bharat Oman Refineries Limited (BORL), which is now a subsidiary of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL). This refinery is a significant industrial asset for the state, contributing to energy security and regional development.

49. The proposed Vindyachal Expressway project aims to connect the capital city Bhopal with which major city in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh/bordering state?
(A) Jabalpur
(B) Rewa
(C) Singrauli
(D) Raipur

Ans :

(C) Singrauli
The Vindyachal Expressway (also referred to as Vindhya Expressway) is a proposed major road infrastructure project. It aims to provide high-speed connectivity between Bhopal and Singrauli, the state's energy capital, passing through key towns like Sagar and Damoh, boosting economic activity in the Vindhya region.

50. The world's largest floating solar power plant is under development at which dam reservoir in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gandhi Sagar Dam
(B) Indira Sagar Dam
(C) Omkareshwar Dam
(D) Bargi Dam

Ans :

(C) Omkareshwar Dam
A massive floating solar power plant, planned to be the world's largest upon completion, is being developed on the reservoir of the Omkareshwar Dam on the Narmada River in the Khandwa district. This ambitious project aims to generate significant renewable energy while conserving land resources.

51. Orchha, recently included in the tentative list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites, is located on the banks of which river?
(A) Chambal
(B) Betwa
(C) Ken
(D) Narmada

Ans :

(B) Betwa
Orchha, known for its spectacular palaces, temples, and cenotaphs (chhatris) primarily built during the Bundela Rajput dynasty, is situated on the banks of the Betwa River in the Niwari district. Its unique architectural ensemble and historical significance led to its inclusion in India's tentative list for UNESCO World Heritage status.

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52. The 'Jal Mahotsav', a major annual water and adventure tourism event promoted by MP Tourism, is primarily held at which location?
(A) Pachmarhi
(B) Tawa Dam Reservoir
(C) Hanuwantiya Island (Indira Sagar Dam)
(D) Bargi Dam (Jabalpur)

Ans :

(C) Hanuwantiya Island (Indira Sagar Dam)
Jal Mahotsav is held annually at Hanuwantiya Island, located in the vast reservoir of the Indira Sagar Dam on the Narmada River in the Khandwa district. This event features a tent city, various water sports, adventure activities, and cultural programs, aiming to promote tourism in the region.

53. Khajuraho, famous for its UNESCO World Heritage temples, annually hosts a renowned festival dedicated to which art form?
(A) Classical Music
(B) Folk Theatre
(C) Classical Dance
(D) Tribal Painting

Ans :

(C) Classical Dance
The Khajuraho Dance Festival is a prestigious annual event held against the backdrop of the beautifully illuminated Khajuraho temples. It showcases performances by leading exponents of various Indian classical dance forms like Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, Kuchipudi, etc., attracting artists and connoisseurs from across the globe.

54. Mandu (Mandavgarh), famous for its historical monuments like Jahaz Mahal and Rani Roopmati's Pavilion, is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Khargone
(B) Dhar
(C) Barwani
(D) Jhabua

Ans :

(B) Dhar

Mandu, a historic fort city known for its stunning Afghan architecture and the legendary romance of Baz Bahadur and Rani Roopmati, is located in the Dhar district of the Malwa region. Its picturesque setting and rich history make it a major tourist attraction in Madhya Pradesh.

55. The tribal museum 'Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya' (IGRMS), showcasing the diversity of Indian cultures, is located in which city?
(A) Jabalpur
(B) Gwalior
(C) Chhindwara
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
The Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Mankind) is an extensive anthropological museum located on the Shyamla Hills in Bhopal. It exhibits the story of human evolution and culture in India through open-air and indoor displays, including tribal habitats, artifacts, and rock shelters.

56. Bateshwar group of temples, a large complex of ancient sandstone temples currently undergoing significant restoration, is located near which major town in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Orchha
(B) Morena
(C) Khajuraho
(D) Vidisha

Ans :

(B) Morena
The Bateshwar complex, consisting of around 200 small to medium-sized temples dedicated primarily to Shiva and Vishnu dating back to the Gurjara-Pratihara period (8th-10th century AD), is located near Morena in the Chambal region. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has undertaken major restoration work here in recent decades.

57. Which place in Madhya Pradesh recently received a Geographical Indication (GI) tag for its 'Sundarja' Mango?
(A) Rewa
(B) Alirajpur
(C) Betul
(D) Sagar

Ans :

(A) Rewa
The 'Sundarja' mango, known for its unique aroma, sweetness, and fiberless pulp, primarily grown in the Govindgarh area of Rewa district, received the Geographical Indication (GI) tag in 2023. This recognition helps protect the mango's identity and promotes its cultivation and marketing.

58. The 'Bhagoria' festival, a significant cultural event involving colourful fairs and traditional matchmaking, is primarily celebrated by which tribal community in western Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Gond
(B) Baiga
(C) Bhil and Bhilala
(D) Korku

Ans :

(C) Bhil and Bhilala
The Bhagoria Haat is a vibrant festival celebrated by the Bhil, Bhilala, and related tribal groups in districts like Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, and Khargone, usually before the Holi festival. It involves large market gatherings (haats), traditional music, dance, and serves as a unique occasion for young people to choose their partners.

59. The rock shelters of Bhimbetka, a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for prehistoric cave paintings, are located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Sehore
(B) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
(C) Raisen
(D) Betul

Ans :

(C) Raisen
The Bhimbetka rock shelters, containing one of the world's oldest examples of rock art dating from the Paleolithic to the Medieval periods, are situated in the Raisen district, about 45 km southeast of Bhopal, within the Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary. They offer invaluable insights into early human life.

60. Which historical fort in Madhya Pradesh is often referred to as the 'Gibraltar of India' due to its strategic location and imposing structure?
(A) Mandu Fort
(B) Gwalior Fort
(C) Asirgarh Fort
(D) Orchha Fort

Ans :

(B) Gwalior Fort
The Gwalior Fort, perched atop a steep, isolated hill, has been described as the 'Gibraltar of India' for its formidable defences and commanding view. It houses several palaces, temples, and water tanks, representing centuries of history and architectural styles, making it one of India's most magnificent forts.

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61. In 2023, which new district was carved out of the existing Rewa district in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Niwari
(B) Agar Malwa
(C) Mauganj
(D) Pandhurna

Ans :

(C) Mauganj
Mauganj became the 53rd district of Madhya Pradesh in August 2023. It was formed by separating three tehsils (Mauganj, Hanumana, and Naigarhi) from the Rewa district. The creation of new districts aims to improve administrative efficiency and bring governance closer to the people in developing regions.

62. Pandhurna was declared a new district in Madhya Pradesh in 2023, primarily separated from which existing district?
(A) Betul
(B) Chhindwara
(C) Seoni
(D) Balaghat

Ans :

(B) Chhindwara
Pandhurna became the 54th district of Madhya Pradesh in 2023. It was carved out from the Chhindwara district, encompassing the Pandhurna and Sausar tehsils. This administrative reorganization aimed to cater to the specific developmental needs and aspirations of the region.

63. Maihar, famous for the temple of Sharda Devi, was declared a new district in 2023. It was previously part of which district?
(A) Rewa
(B) Satna
(C) Sidhi
(D) Panna

Ans :

(B) Satna
Maihar, a significant pilgrimage center known for the hilltop Sharda Devi temple and its association with Hindustani classical music (Maihar Gharana), was declared the 55th district of Madhya Pradesh in October 2023. It was earlier a tehsil within the Satna district.

64. The headquarters of the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission (MPPSC) is located in which city?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Indore

Ans :

(D) Indore
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission (MPPSC), responsible for conducting civil services examinations and recruitment for various state government posts, has its headquarters located in Indore. This makes Indore a key center for administrative services aspirants in the state.

65. The main High Court of Madhya Pradesh is located in which city, with additional benches in two other cities?
(A) Bhopal (Benches: Indore, Gwalior)
(B) Jabalpur (Benches: Indore, Gwalior)
(C) Indore (Benches: Bhopal, Gwalior)
(D) Gwalior (Benches: Bhopal, Indore)

Ans :

(B) Jabalpur (Benches: Indore, Gwalior)
The principal seat of the High Court of Madhya Pradesh is situated in Jabalpur. To ensure wider acess to justice, permanent benches of the High Court also function in Indore and Gwalior, handling cases from their respective jurisdictions within the state.

NODIA

66. The National Judicial Academy, an institution for training judges from across India, is located in which city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
The National Judicial Academy (NJA) is a prestigious institution established by the Supreme Court of India for the in-service training of judges from High Courts and District Courts across the country. It is located in Bhopal, contributing to the city's status as a center for legal education and training.

67. The Raja Ramanna Centre for Advanced Technology (RRCAT), a premier institution for research in lasers and particle accelerators, is located near which city?
(A) Jabalpur
(B) Bhopal
(C) Indore
(D) Gwalior

Ans :

(C) Indore
RRCAT, a unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Government of India, is a leading research and development center focused on non-nuclear front-line research areas of lasers, particle accelerators, and related technologies. It is situated on the outskirts of Indore.

68. The administrative headquarters of the newly formed division (Sambhag) of Madhya Pradesh, created in 2008 and encompassing districts like Shahdol, Anuppur, and Umaria, is located at?
(A) Rewa
(B) Shahdol
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Sagar

Ans :

(B) Shahdol
Shahdol division was created in 2008 to improve administration in the southeastern tribal belt of Madhya Pradesh. Its headquarters is in the town of Shahdol, and it includes the districts of Shahdol, Anuppur, and Umaria, focusing on the development of this resource-rich but historically underdeveloped region.

69. Which city in Madhya Pradesh hosts the main campus of the Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism and Communication?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Bhopal
(D) Jabalpur

Ans :

(C) Bhopal
The Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism and Communication (MCNUJC), a prominent institution for media education in India, has its main campus and administrative headquarters in Bhopal. It also has campuses in other locations but Bhopal remains its primary center.

70. The regional office of the National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), crucial for public health surveillance, covering Madhya Pradesh is located in which city?
(A) Indore
(B) Jabalpur
(C) Gwalior
(D) Bhopal

Ans :

(D) Bhopal
The National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, plays a vital role in disease surveillance, outbreak investigation, and public health research. Its regional branch serving Madhya Pradesh is strategically located in the state capital, Bhopal, facilitating coordination with state health authorities.

71. Identify the incorrect statement regarding contemporary personalities of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Shivraj Singh Chouhan is the longest-serving Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.
(B) Mangubhai C. Patel is the current Governor of Madhya Pradesh.
(C) Vivek Sagar Prasad won an Olympic medal in shooting.
(D) Bhuri Bai received the Padma Shri for Pithora painting.

Ans :

(C) Vivek Sagar Prasad won an Olympic medal in shooting.
Statement (C) is incorrect. Vivek Sagar Prasad was part of the Indian men's hockey team that won the bronze medal at the Tokyo Olympics 2020. He is a hockey player, not a shooter. Shivraj Singh Chouhan holds the record for the longest tenure as CM, Mangubhai C. Patel is the current Governor, and Bhuri Bai was indeed awarded the Padma Shri for Pithora art.

72. Which of the following statements about important contemporary places in Madhya Pradesh is correct?
(A) The 'Statue of Oneness' depicts Mahatma Gandhi and is located in Ujjain.
(B) Kuno National Park was chosen for the reintroduction of the Asiatic Lion.
(C) Sanchi has been developed as the state's first 'Solar City'.
(D) The headquarters of the MP High Court is in Bhopal.

Ans :

(C) Sanchi has been developed as the state's first 'Solar City'.
Statement (C) is correct. Sanchi, the famous Buddhist site, is being developed as Madhya Pradesh's first Solar City. Statement (A) is incorrect; the Statue of Oneness depicts Adi Shankaracharya and is in Omkareshwar. Statement (B) is incorrect; Kuno was chosen for Cheetah reintroduction. Statement (D) is incorrect; the MP High Court's principal seat is in Jabalpur.

73. The consistent top ranking of Indore in Swachh Survekshan primarily reflects its success in which aspect of urban management?
(A) Traffic Management and Road Infrastructure
(B) Development of Green Spaces and Parks
(C) Integrated Solid Waste Management System
(D) Preservation of Historical Monuments

Ans :

(C) Integrated Solid Waste Management System
While Indore works on multiple urban aspects, its top Swachh Survekshan ranking is overwhelmingly attributed to its highly efficient and comprehensive solid waste management system. This includes door-to-door segregated waste collection, effective processing (including bio-CNG plants), waste reduction initiatives, and strong citizen engagement, making it a national model.

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74. All of the following personalities from Madhya Pradesh have received the Padma Shri award in recent years (since 2020) EXCEPT:
(A) Bhuri Bai
(B) Durga Bai Vyam
(C) Kapil Tiwari
(D) Prahlad Singh Tipanya

Ans :

(D) Prahlad Singh Tipanya
Bhuri Bai (Art, 2021), Durga Bai Vyam (Art, 2022), and Kapil Tiwari (Literature & Education, 2021) all received the Padma Shri in the specified recent period. Prahlad Singh Tipanya, the renowned Kabir singer, received the Padma Shri earlier, in 2011. This question requires identifying the exception based on the timeframe.

75. How does the 'Statue of Oneness' project in Omkareshwar primarily differ in its thematic focus from the 'Mahakal Lok' project in Ujjain?
(A) Mahakal Lok focuses on Shaivism, while the Statue of Oneness focuses on Vaishnavism.
(B) Mahakal Lok enhances temple infrastructure, while the Statue of Oneness focuses solely on a museum.
(C) Mahakal Lok celebrates Shaivite mythology, while the Statue of Oneness emphasizes Advaita Vedanta philosophy.
(D) Mahakal Lok is historical, while the Statue of Oneness is purely contemporary art.

Ans :

(C) Mahakal Lok celebrates Shaivite mythology, while the Statue of Oneness emphasizes Advaita Vedanta philosophy. While both are major religious-cultural projects, Mahakal Lok primarily focuses on depicting stories and motifs related to Lord Shiva and enhancing the pilgrimage experience at the Mahakaleshwar temple (Shaivism). The Statue of Oneness in Omkareshwar, dedicated to Adi Shankaracharya, emphasizes his teachings of Advaita Vedanta (non-dualism) philosophy, alongside commemorating his life.

76. Assertion (A): Indore has consistently ranked as India's cleanest city in Swachh Survekshan.
Reason (R): The city implemented a highly effective model of source segregation, collection, and processing of municipal solid waste.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is a well-known fact regarding Indore's performance in the national cleanliness surveys. Reason (R) accurately describes the core strategy behind Indore's success – its robust and integrated solid waste management system, starting from source segregation. Therefore, R provides the primary explanation for A's truthfulness.

77. Assertion (A): The Cheetah reintroduction project in India was launched at Kuno National Park in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Kuno National Park has the highest density of tigers in Madhya Pradesh, ensuring natural control of the cheetah population.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
Assertion (A) is factually correct; Kuno National Park is indeed the site chosen for the cheetah reintroduction. However, Reason (R) is false. Kuno was chosen partly because it had a sufficient prey base and was relatively free of tigers, which could pose a threat to the establishing cheetah population. High tiger density parks like Bandhavgarh were not considered suitable for this reason.

78. Assertion (A): Several tribal artists from Madhya Pradesh, like Bhuri Bai and Durga Bai Vyam, have received Padma awards in recent years.
Reason (R): There has been a growing national recognition of the cultural significance and artistic merit of indigenous art forms from Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is factually correct, as exemplified by Bhuri Bai (Bhil/Pithora art, Padma Shri 2021) and Durga Bai Vyam (Gond art, Padma Shri 2022). Reason (R) provides the underlying context: these awards reflect an increasing appreciation and formal recognition at the national level

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for the unique value and contribution of tribal arts from states like Madhya Pradesh.

79. Consider the following statements regarding contemporary political figures of Madhya Pradesh:
1. Mohan Yadav succeeded Shivraj Singh Chouhan as Chief Minister in 2023.
2. Mangubhai C. Patel is the current Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.
3. Jyotiraditya Scindia holds a portfolio in the Union Cabinet.
4. Kamal Nath served as Chief Minister representing the BJP.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 1 and 3 only
Statement 1 is correct (Mohan Yadav became CM after Shivraj Singh Chouhan post-2023 election). Statement 3 is correct (Jyotiraditya Scindia is a Union Minister). Statement 2 is incorrect (Mangubhai Patel is the Governor; Narendra Singh Tomar is the Speaker). Statement 4 is incorrect (Kamal Nath represented the Indian National Congress). Therefore, only statements 1 and 3 are correct.

80. Consider the following statements about recent developments/places in Madhya Pradesh:
1. The 'Mahakal Lok' corridor is located in Omkareshwar.
2. Kuno National Park received cheetahs translocated from Africa.
3. Indore was declared India's first 'Solar City'.
4. Mauganj was carved out of Rewa district to become a new district.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only
Statement 2 is correct (Cheetahs came from Namibia and South Africa to Kuno). Statement 4 is correct (Mauganj became a new district from Rewa). Statement 1 is incorrect (Mahakal Lok is in Ujjain). Statement 3 is incorrect (Sanchi is the first Solar City, not Indore). Therefore, only statements 2 and 4 are correct.

81. Evaluate the following statements concerning Padma Awardees from Madhya Pradesh:
1. Bhuri Bai is associated with Gond art.
2. Prahlad Singh Tipanya received the Padma Shri for his contribution to theatre.
3. Durga Bai Vyam was awarded the Padma Shri in 2022 for Gond painting.
4. Janak Palta McGilligan received the Padma Shri for social work in sustainable living.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

Ans :

(B) 3 and 4 only
Statement 3 is correct (Durga Bai Vyam, Gond art, Padma Shri 2022). Statement 4 is correct (Janak Palta McGilligan, Social Work - sustainable living, Padma Shri 2015). Statement 1 is incorrect (Bhuri Bai is associated with Bhil/Pithora art). Statement 2 is incorrect (Prahlad Singh Tipanya received Padma Shri for folk singing - Kabir bhajans). Therefore, only statements 3 and 4 are correct.

82. Match the following contemporary personalities of Madhya Pradesh (List I) with their respective fields (List II):

	List I		List II
a.	Aishwary P. Tomar	1.	Hockey
b.	Vivek Sagar Prasad	2.	Shooting
c.	Prachi Yadav	3.	Para Canoeing
d.	Muskan Kirar	4.	Archery

Choose the correct option:
(A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4
(B) a-1, b-2, c-4, d-3
(C) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
(D) a-4, b-3, c-2, d-1

Ans :

(A) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4
Aishwary Pratap Singh Tomar is a shooter (a-2). Vivek Sagar Prasad is a hockey player (b-1). Prachi Yadav excels in Para Canoeing (c-3). Muskan Kirar is an archer (d-4). Therefore, the correct matching sequence is provided in option A.

83. Match the following recently developed/prominent places (List I) with their locations/districts (List II):

	List I		List II
a.	Mahakal Lok	1.	Omkareshwar (Khandwa)
b.	Statue of Oneness	2.	Sheopur
c.	Kuno National Park	3.	Ujjain
d.	Infantry Museum	4.	Mhow (Indore)

NODIA

Choose the correct option:
(A) a-1, b-3, c-2, d-4
(B) a-3, b-1, c-4, d-2
(C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
(D) a-2, b-4, c-1, d-3

Ans :

(C) a-3, b-1, c-2, d-4
Mahakal Lok is in Ujjain (a-3). The Statue of Oneness is in Omkareshwar (Khandwa district) (b-1). Kuno National Park is in Sheopur district (c-2). The Infantry Museum is in Mhow, near Indore (d-4). Option C reflects the correct pairings.

84. Match the following Padma Shri awardees from Madhya Pradesh (List I) with their primary field of contribution (List II):

	List I		List II
a.	Bhuri Bai	1.	Literature & Education (Folk Arts)
b.	Kapil Tiwari	2.	Art (Gond Painting)
c.	Durga Bai Vyam	3.	Social Work (Sustainable Living)
d.	Janak Palta McGilligan	4.	Art (Pithora Painting)

Choose the correct option:
(A) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
(B) a-2, b-1, c-4, d-3
(C) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3
(D) a-1, b-4, c-3, d-2

Ans :

(A) a-4, b-1, c-2, d-3
Bhuri Bai is known for Pithora Painting (a-4). Kapil Tiwari contributed to Literature & Education focusing on Folk Arts (b-1). Durga Bai Vyam is a Gond painter (c-2). Janak Palta McGilligan is recognized for Social Work in sustainable living (d-3). Option A correctly matches the personalities with their fields.

85. Which of the following pairs correctly matches a contemporary personality of Madhya Pradesh with their associated field/achievement?
(A) Sumitra Mahajan - Governor of Madhya Pradesh
(B) Aishwary Pratap Singh Tomar - Hockey Player
(C) Kailash Satyarthi - Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
(D) Prahlad Singh Tipanya - Gond Artist

Ans :

(C) Kailash Satyarthi - Nobel Peace Prize Laureate
Pair (C) is correct; Kailash Satyarthi from Vidisha won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014 for his work against child labour. Pair (A) is incorrect; Sumitra Mahajan was Lok Sabha Speaker, not Governor. Pair (B) is incorrect; Aishwary Tomar is a shooter. Pair (D) is incorrect; Prahlad Tipanya is a Kabir folk singer, not a Gond artist.

86. Identify the correctly matched pair of a place in Madhya Pradesh and its recent significance:
(A) Sanchi - Cheetah Reintroduction Site
(B) Omkareshwar - Mahakal Lok Corridor
(C) Hanuwantiya - Jal Mahotsav Venue
(D) Mhow - UNESCO World Heritage Site

Ans :

(C) Hanuwantiya - Jal Mahotsav Venue
Pair (C) is correct; Hanuwantiya Island in the Indira Sagar reservoir hosts the annual Jal Mahotsav. Pair (A) is incorrect; Kuno is the cheetah site, Sanchi is the Solar City/UNESCO site. Pair (B) is incorrect; Omkareshwar has the Statue of Oneness, Mahakal Lok is in Ujjain. Pair (D) is incorrect; Mhow has the Infantry Museum, Sanchi/Bhimbetka/Khajuraho are UNESCO sites.

87. Which of the following pairs incorrectly matches a district formed in 2023 with the district it was primarily carved out from?
(A) Mauganj - Rewa
(B) Pandhurna - Chhindwara
(C) Maihar - Satna
(D) Agar Malwa - Shajapur

Ans :

(D) Agar Malwa - Shajapur
Pairs (A), (B), and (C) correctly represent the districts formed in 2023 and their parent districts (Mauganj from Rewa, Pandhurna from Chhindwara, Maihar from Satna). Pair (D) is incorrect in the context of 2023 formations. Agar Malwa was formed from Shajapur, but this happened earlier, in 2013, not in the recent wave of 2023.

88. Identify the incorrectly matched pair of a contemporary MP personality and their primary association:
(A) Mohan Yadav - Current Chief Minister
(B) Bhuri Bai - Pithora Painting
(C) Vivek Sagar Prasad - Archery
(D) Narendra Singh Tomar - Current Assembly Speaker

Ans :

(C) Vivek Sagar Prasad - Archery
Pair (C) is incorrect. Vivek Sagar Prasad is associated with Hockey, being part of the Olympic bronze-winning team. Pair (A) is correct (Mohan Yadav is CM). Pair (B) is correct (Bhuri Bai is a Pithora artist). Pair (D) is correct (Narendra Singh Tomar became Speaker after the 2023 elections).

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89. Arrange the following events related to Madhya Pradesh in chronological order (earliest to latest):
1. Inauguration of Mahakal Lok Corridor.
2. Formation of Niwari district.
3. Shivraj Singh Chouhan becomes CM for the first time.
4. Cheetahs arrive at Kuno National Park.

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

Ans :

(A) 3, 2, 4, 1
Shivraj Singh Chouhan first became CM in 2005 (3). Niwari district was formed in 2018 (2). Cheetahs arrived at Kuno in September 2022 (4). Mahakal Lok Corridor (Phase 1) was inaugurated in October 2022 (1). Therefore, the correct chronological sequence is 3-2-4-1.

90. Arrange the following Padma Shri awards conferred upon personalities from Madhya Pradesh in chronological order of the year they were awarded (earliest to latest):
1. Bhuri Bai
2. Prahlad Singh Tipanya
3. Durga Bai Vyam
4. Janak Palta McGilligan

Choose the correct sequence:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 1, 2, 3

Ans :

(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Prahlad Singh Tipanya received the Padma Shri in 2011 (2). Janak Palta McGilligan received it in 2015 (4). Bhuri Bai received it in 2021 (1). Durga Bai Vyam received it in 2022 (3). Therefore, the correct chronological sequence is 2-4-1-3.

91. In the context of Madhya Pradesh tourism, 'Jal Mahotsav' primarily refers to:
(A) A festival celebrating tribal water rituals.
(B) An annual event promoting water sports and adventure tourism.
(C) A government initiative for conserving water bodies.
(D) A conference on river water management strategies.

Ans :

(B) An annual event promoting water sports and adventure tourism.
Jal Mahotsav, organized by MP Tourism Development Corporation usually at Hanuwantiya, is specifically designed as a large-scale tourism event. It features activities like jet skiing, motor boating, parasailing, cruise rides, along with cultural performances and tent accommodations, aimed at attracting tourists by showcasing the state's water bodies as adventure destinations.

92. The ' लाडली बहना योजना' (Ladli Behna Yojana), a significant welfare scheme providing monthly financial assistance to women, was prominently launched and expanded under the chief ministership of:
(A) Kamal Nath
(B) Digvijaya Singh
(C) Mohan Yadav
(D) Shivraj Singh Chouhan

Ans :

(D) Shivraj Singh Chouhan
The Ladli Behna Yojana was a flagship scheme launched by the government led by Shivraj Singh Chouhan in 2023. It aimed to provide direct financial support to eligible women residents of the state, significantly impacting socio-economic dynamics and becoming a major point of discussion during the 2023 assembly elections.

NODIA

93. The archaeological site of Adamgarh, known for its prehistoric rock shelters and evidence of animal domestication, is located near which contemporary city in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Jabalpur
(B) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
(C) Bhopal
(D) Gwalior

Ans :

(B) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
The Adamgarh Hills, containing rock shelters with paintings similar to Bhimbetka and providing some of the earliest evidence for the domestication of animals in the Indian subcontinent, are located near the city of Hoshangabad (now renamed Narmadapuram) on the banks of the Narmada River.

94. Which contemporary Madhya Pradesh city is renowned for the Maheshwari sarees, a traditional handloom textile promoted by Queen Ahilyabai Holkar?
(A) Chanderi
(B) Orchha
(C) Maheshwar
(D) Ujjain

Ans :

(C) Maheshwar
Maheshwar, situated on the banks of the Narmada River in Khargone district, is famous for its exquisite Maheshwari sarees. This handloom tradition, known for its unique

designs, reversible borders (bugdi), and use of silk and cotton, is said to have been patronized and popularized by the benevolent Holkar queen Ahilyabai, who ruled from Maheshwar.

95. The famous 'Gotmar Mela', a traditional (and controversial) stone-pelting festival, takes place annually in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Betul
(B) Balaghat
(C) Seoni
(D) Chhindwara

Ans :

(D) Chhindwara
The Gotmar Mela is a centuries-old traditional fair held annually on the banks of the Jam river between the villages of Pandhurna (now a district HQ) and Sawargaon, historically part of Chhindwara district. It involves villagers from both sides throwing stones at each other in a ritualized conflict over a flag, often resulting in injuries despite administrative attempts to regulate it.

96. Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary, which also encompasses the Bhimbetka rock shelters, was recently notified as a Tiger Reserve. It is located primarily in which district?
(A) Sehore
(B) Raisen
(C) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
(D) Sagar

Ans :

(B) Raisen
Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary, known for its rich biodiversity including a significant tiger population, is located primarily in the Raisen district, although it borders Sehore and Bhopal districts. Its status was upgraded to a Tiger Reserve, acknowledging its importance for tiger conservation. It also notably includes the UNESCO World Heritage site of Bhimbetka.

97. The 'Tansen Samaroh', a prestigious annual Indian classical music festival celebrating the legacy of Mian Tansen, is held in which city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Maihar
(B) Bhopal
(C) Indore
(D) Gwalior

Ans :

(D) Gwalior
The Tansen Samaroh is held annually in Gwalior, near the tomb of the legendary musician Mian Tansen, who was one of the 'Navratnas' (Nine Jewels) in the court of Emperor Akbar. This festival attracts top Hindustani classical musicians and vocalists from across India, making Gwalior a major center for classical music heritage.

98. Identify the incorrect statement about contemporary cultural aspects of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Khajuraho hosts an annual classical dance festival.
(B) Pithora painting is primarily associated with the Bhil tribe.
(C) The 'Bhagoria' festival is mainly celebrated by the Gond tribe.
(D) Prahlad Singh Tipanya is known for singing Kabir bhajans in Malwi style.

Ans :

(C) The 'Bhagoria' festival is mainly celebrated by the Gond tribe.
Statement (C) is incorrect. The Bhagoria festival is predominantly celebrated by the Bhil and Bhilala tribes in western Madhya Pradesh (Jhabua, Alirajpur regions). Statements (A), (B), and (D) are all correct facts about MP's cultural landscape.

99. The promotion of places like Sanchi as a 'Solar City' and the development of large floating solar plants in Madhya Pradesh primarily aims to achieve which goal?
(A) Increase tourist footfall at heritage sites.
(B) Reduce the state's dependency on coal-based power generation.
(C) Provide electricity exclusively to rural areas.
(D) Experiment with new architectural designs.

Ans :

(B) Reduce the state's dependency on coal-based power generation.
While tourism might be a secondary benefit, the primary driver for large-scale solar projects like the Sanchi Solar City and the Omkareshwar floating plant is Madhya Pradesh's strategic goal to increase its renewable energy capacity. This helps reduce reliance on fossil fuels (especially coal), mitigate climate change, and enhance energy security.

100. All the following locations in Madhya Pradesh are known for major recent development projects or significant contemporary events EXCEPT:
(A) Ujjain (Mahakal Lok)
(B) Omkareshwar (Statue of Oneness)
(C) Kuno National Park (Cheetah Project)
(D) Burhanpur (Asirgarh Fort)

Ans :

(D) Burhanpur (Asirgarh Fort)
Ujjain, Omkareshwar, and Kuno have been prominently in the news for major contemporary projects (Mahakal Lok, Statue of Oneness/Ekatma Dham, Cheetah

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Contrary to hindering communication, ICT significantly enhances and facilitates it through various means like email, social networks, and mobile phones. It has made communication faster, more frequent, and possible over long distances, although discussions exist about the quality of digitally mediated communication.

33. Which statement accurately describes the impact of ICT?
(A) ICT has had minimal impact on the global economy.
(B) ICT has transformed many sectors, including education, healthcare, and entertainment.
(C) The use of ICT is declining in modern society.
(D) ICT is only relevant for large corporations, not individuals.

Ans :

(B) ICT has transformed many sectors, including education, healthcare, and entertainment.
Information and Communication Technology has profoundly impacted nearly every aspect of modern life and various sectors. It has revolutionized how businesses operate, how education is delivered (e-learning), how healthcare is managed, how people entertain themselves, and how governments provide services.

34. Why is digital literacy considered increasingly important today?
(A) Because traditional literacy is no longer necessary.
(B) Because most information and services are becoming digitized.
(C) Because everyone needs to become a computer programmer.
(D) Because hardware costs are decreasing.

Ans :

(B) Because most information and services are becoming digitized.
Digital literacy is crucial because society is increasingly reliant on digital technologies for communication, commerce, education, accessing government services, and participating in civic life. Lacking these skills can lead to exclusion and disadvantage in navigating the modern world.

35. Which of the following is generally NOT considered a direct application of ICT in daily life?
(A) Sending an email
(B) Traditional farming without any technological aids
(C) Watching streaming video services
(D) Using a smartphone map for navigation

Ans :

(B) Traditional farming without any technological aids
Traditional farming practices that do not involve any digital or communication technology (like sensors, GPS, or farm management software) would not be considered an application of ICT. Email, streaming services, and smartphone navigation heavily rely on ICT infrastructure and applications.

36. How does ICT differ from traditional communication methods like postal mail?
(A) ICT is generally slower and less reliable.
(B) ICT involves physical transportation of messages.
(C) ICT enables much faster, often instantaneous, transmission of information digitally.
(D) ICT is limited to text-based messages only.

Ans :

(C) ICT enables much faster, often instantaneous, transmission of information digitally.
A key difference is speed and format. ICT allows for near-instantaneous transmission of digital information (text, voice, video) across networks, whereas traditional methods like postal mail involve physical transport and take significantly longer. ICT also supports multimedia communication, unlike basic postal mail.

37. What is E-Governance?
(A) A political party focused on technology.
(B) The use of electronic voting machines only.
(C) The application of ICT for delivering government services and improving efficiency.
(D) A global treaty on internet usage.

Ans :

(C) The application of ICT for delivering government services and improving efficiency.
E-Governance refers to the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) by government agencies to improve the delivery of services, information exchange, communication transactions, integration of various systems, and enhancement of transparency and accountability in governmental processes.

38. What is a primary goal of the Digital India initiative?
(A) To provide free laptops to all citizens.
(B) To transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.
(C) To replace all paper currency with digital currency.
(D) To build more traditional libraries across the country.

Ans :

(B) To transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.
The vision of the Digital India programme is to transform India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy[cite: 22]. It focuses on three key areas: digital infrastructure as a core utility, governance and services on demand, and digital empowerment of citizens[cite: 22].

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CHAPTER 29

COMPUTERS, INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT), AND E-GOVERNANCE

1. What is the primary function of an Operating System (OS) in a computer?
   (A) To perform calculations and process data
   (B) To manage hardware resources and provide user interface
   (C) To store files and documents permanently
   (D) To connect the computer to the internet

   Ans :

   (B) To manage hardware resources and provide user interface
   The Operating System (OS) acts as an intermediary between the computer hardware and the user. Its main functions include managing hardware components like CPU, memory, and storage, allocating resources to applications, and providing a user interface (graphical or command-line) for interaction. It ensures the smooth functioning of the computer system.

2. Which of the following is an example of computer hardware?
   (A) Microsoft Word
   (B) Google Chrome
   (C) Central Processing Unit (CPU)
   (D) Python programming language

   Ans :

   (C) Central Processing Unit (CPU)
   Computer hardware refers to the physical components of a computer system that you can touch and see. The Central Processing Unit (CPU) is the primary component responsible for executing instructions and performing calculations, making it a core piece of hardware. Software like Microsoft Word or Google Chrome are programs, not physical parts.

3. What does the acronym 'LAN' stand for in computer networking?
   (A) Large Area Network
   (B) Local Access Network
   (C) Local Area Network
   (D) Long Antenna Network

   Ans :

   (C) Local Area Network
   LAN stands for Local Area Network. It is a computer network that interconnects computers within a limited area such as a residence, school, laboratory, university campus, or office building[cite: 21]. This contrasts with Wide Area Networks (WANs) which cover larger geographical areas.

4. Which component is often referred to as the 'brain' of the computer?
   (A) Random Access Memory (RAM)
   (B) Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
   (C) Motherboard
   (D) Central Processing Unit (CPU)

   Ans :

   (D) Central Processing Unit (CPU)
   The Central Processing Unit (CPU) is frequently called the 'brain' of the computer because it performs most of the processing inside the computer. It interprets and executes instructions from hardware and software, making it central to the computer's operation, analogous to the function of a brain in living organisms.

5. Which of the following is primarily used for temporary data storage while the computer is running?
   (A) Solid State Drive (SSD)
   (B) Read-Only Memory (ROM)
   (C) Random Access Memory (RAM)
   (D) Universal Serial Bus (USB) drive

   Ans :

   (C) Random Access Memory (RAM)
   Random Access Memory (RAM) is a type of volatile memory used for temporary storage of data that the CPU needs to access quickly while the computer is operating. Data in RAM is lost when the computer is turned off. SSDs and USB drives are for persistent storage, and ROM stores firmware.

6. What type of software is an Operating System (OS)?
   (A) Application Software
   (B) System Software

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Data protection involves implementing measures and policies to secure sensitive information from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, alteration, or destruction. It is a critical aspect of cybersecurity aimed at maintaining confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data.

20. Which statement regarding computer networks is INCORRECT?
(A) LAN connects devices in a limited area.
(B) WAN can connect devices across different cities or countries.
(C) The Internet is a type of LAN.
(D) Wi-Fi allows wireless connection to a network.

Ans :

(C) The Internet is a type of LAN.
The Internet is the prime example of a Wide Area Network (WAN), connecting billions of devices globally. A LAN (Local Area Network) is restricted to a smaller geographical area like an office or home. Therefore, stating the Internet is a type of LAN is incorrect.

21. Which statement accurately defines cybersecurity?
(A) It is the practice of designing computer hardware.
(B) It refers only to protecting computers from viruses.
(C) It is the practice of protecting systems, networks, and programs from digital attacks.
(D) It focuses solely on developing faster internet connections.

Ans :

(C) It is the practice of protecting systems, networks, and programs from digital attacks.
Cybersecurity encompasses the technologies, processes, and practices designed to protect networks, devices, programs, and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access[cite: 22]. It involves defending against various digital threats, not just viruses, and is broader than hardware design or internet speed.

22. Why is software essential for computer operation?
(A) Because it constitutes the physical components of the computer.
(B) Because it provides the electrical power needed to run the computer.
(C) Because it provides the instructions that control the hardware.
(D) Because it connects the computer to peripheral devices like printers.

Ans :

(C) Because it provides the instructions that control the hardware.
Hardware components alone cannot perform tasks without instructions. Software provides these necessary instructions (programs) that tell the hardware components (CPU, memory, etc.) what functions to perform and how to execute them, enabling the computer to be a useful tool.

23. All of the following are examples of operating systems EXCEPT:
(A) Windows 10
(B) macOS
(C) Microsoft Excel
(D) Linux

Ans :

(C) Microsoft Excel
Microsoft Excel is application software, specifically a spreadsheet program, used for calculations and data analysis. Windows 10, macOS, and Linux are all examples of operating systems (system software) that manage computer hardware and provide a platform for applications.

24. Compare LAN and WAN based on geographical scope.
(A) LAN covers a larger area than WAN.
(B) WAN covers a larger geographical area than LAN.
(C) Both LAN and WAN cover the same geographical area.
(D) LAN is wireless, while WAN is wired.

Ans :

(B) WAN covers a larger geographical area than LAN.
The primary distinction between LAN (Local Area Network) and WAN (Wide Area Network) is their geographical scope. LANs are confined to small areas like buildings or campuses, whereas WANs interconnect networks over extensive distances, such as cities, countries, or globally.

25. What does ICT primarily stand for?
(A) Internet Connection Technology
(B) Information and Computer Transfer
(C) Information and Communication Technology
(D) Integrated Circuit Technology

Ans :

(C) Information and Communication Technology
ICT stands for Information and Communication Technology. It is an umbrella term that includes any communication device or application, encompassing radio, television, cellular phones, computer and network hardware and software, satellite systems, as well as the various services and applications associated with them.

26. What is a key role of ICT in modern society?
(A) Reducing the need for physical infrastructure.
(B) Facilitating communication, access to information, and automation.

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RAM (Random Access Memory) is volatile memory used for temporary data storage that the CPU actively uses; its contents are lost on power-off. ROM (Read-Only Memory) is non-volatile and stores firmware or boot instructions essential for starting the computer; its contents are typically permanent or difficult to change.

13. What is malware?
(A) A type of computer hardware component.
(B) Software designed to protect computer systems.
(C) Software intentionally designed to cause damage or unauthorized access.
(D) A secure network protocol.

Ans :

(C) Software intentionally designed to cause damage or unauthorized access.
Malware, short for malicious software, refers to any software program or code intentionally created to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information, gain unauthorized access to systems, or display unwanted advertising. Examples include viruses, worms, trojans, ransomware, and spyware.

14. Which network type covers the largest geographical area?
(A) LAN (Local Area Network)
(B) MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
(C) WAN (Wide Area Network)
(D) PAN (Personal Area Network)

Ans :

(C) WAN (Wide Area Network)
A Wide Area Network (WAN) is a telecommunications network that extends over a large geographic area for the primary purpose of computer networking[cite: 21]. WANs interconnect LANs and other networks, spanning cities, regions, or even countries, making them the largest type compared to LAN, MAN, or PAN.

15. What does 'Extranet' refer to in networking?
(A) A network exclusively for internal employees.
(B) The global public internet.
(C) A private network extended to authorized external users (e.g., partners, suppliers).
(D) A wireless network technology.

Ans :

(C) A private network extended to authorized external users (e.g., partners, suppliers).
An Extranet is essentially a controlled private network that allows access to partners, vendors, suppliers, or an authorized set of customers – normally to a subset of the information accessible from an organization's intranet[cite: 21]. It uses internet technology to share information securely with external stakeholders.

16. Which of these is a common type of cybersecurity threat?
(A) Operating System update
(B) Data backup
(C) Virus
(D) Firewall configuration

Ans :

(C) Virus
A computer virus is a type of malicious code or program written to alter the way a computer operates and is designed to spread from one computer to another[cite: 22]. Viruses are a common form of cybersecurity threat. OS updates, backups, and firewalls are typically security measures, not threats.

17. What is the function of software in a computer system?
(A) To provide the physical structure.
(B) To execute instructions and manage tasks.
(C) To connect peripheral devices.
(D) To store permanent data when the power is off.

Ans :

(B) To execute instructions and manage tasks.
Software provides the instructions and data that tell the computer hardware what to do and how to do it. It enables users to perform specific tasks, runs applications, and manages the overall operation of the system. Hardware provides structure, connects devices, and stores data.

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18. Which device connects multiple computers together in a LAN?
(A) Modem
(B) Router
(C) Switch or Hub
(D) Monitor

Ans :

(C) Switch or Hub
Switches and hubs are network devices used to connect multiple computers or other network devices together within a Local Area Network (LAN). A router typically connects different networks together (like a LAN to the internet), and a modem connects a network to an internet service provider.

19. What is the purpose of data protection in cybersecurity?
(A) To increase computer processing speed.
(B) To safeguard sensitive information from unauthorized access or loss.
(C) To develop new software applications.
(D) To connect more devices to a network.

Ans :

(B) To safeguard sensitive information from unauthorized access or loss.

Reintroduction). While Burhanpur and its Asirgarh Fort are historically significant, they haven't been the site of a comparable large-scale contemporary development project or event that has garnered similar recent statewide or national attention.

END

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(C) Exclusively managing financial transactions.
(D) Primarily developing video games.

Ans :

(B) Facilitating communication, access to information, and automation.
ICT plays a crucial role in modern society by enabling instant communication across distances, providing vast access to information resources (like the internet), automating various tasks, and transforming sectors like education, business, healthcare, and governance.

27. Which aspect is central to the concept of Digital Literacy?
(A) The ability to write computer code.
(B) The ability to design computer hardware.
(C) The ability to use digital technology, communication tools, or networks effectively.
(D) The ability to repair electronic devices.

Ans :

(C) The ability to use digital technology, communication tools, or networks effectively.
Digital literacy refers to an individual's ability to find, evaluate, create, and communicate information using digital technologies, including computers and the internet. It encompasses skills needed to navigate, utilize, and critically assess digital tools and resources effectively in various contexts.

28. What is a common application of computers in daily life mentioned in the syllabus?
(A) Advanced quantum physics research
(B) Managing personal finances using spreadsheet software
(C) Designing complex architectural blueprints
(D) Operating large-scale industrial machinery

Ans :

(B) Managing personal finances using spreadsheet software
While computers are used in complex fields, common applications in daily life include tasks like communication (email, social media), information access (web Browse), entertainment, and practical tasks like managing personal finances using spreadsheet software or online banking.

29. What is the impact of ICT on information access?
(A) It restricts access to information to only a few experts.
(B) It makes vast amounts of information easily accessible globally.
(C) It primarily focuses on distributing printed newspapers.
(D) It has made information access slower and more complex.

Ans :

(B) It makes vast amounts of information easily accessible globally.
One of the most significant impacts of ICT, particularly the internet and associated technologies, is the democratization of information. It allows individuals worldwide to access vast repositories of information, news, educational resources, and data almost instantaneously, breaking down geographical barriers.

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30. Which technology is fundamental to modern Information & Communication Technology?
(A) Steam engine
(B) Printing press
(C) Digital computers and networks
(D) Telegraph

Ans :

(C) Digital computers and networks
While earlier technologies laid groundwork, modern ICT is fundamentally built upon digital computers, software, and interconnected networks like the internet. These technologies enable the processing, storage, retrieval, and transmission of information in digital formats, underpinning most ICT applications today.

31. How does ICT contribute to communication?
(A) By limiting communication to face-to-face interactions.
(B) By providing tools like email, instant messaging, and video conferencing.
(C) By making communication more expensive.
(D) By slowing down the speed of message delivery.

Ans :

(B) By providing tools like email, instant messaging, and video conferencing.
ICT has revolutionized communication by offering numerous tools and platforms that enable fast, efficient, and diverse forms of interaction. Email, instant messaging, social media, VoIP, and video conferencing allow people to connect and collaborate regardless of geographical distance.

32. Which statement about the role of ICT is INCORRECT?
(A) ICT enhances access to educational resources.
(B) ICT plays a vital role in modern business operations.
(C) ICT primarily hinders communication between people.
(D) ICT is used extensively in governance and public services.

Ans :

(C) ICT primarily hinders communication between people.

The scope of E-Governance is broad, covering multiple types of interactions. This includes Government-to-Citizen (G2C) services, Government-to-Business (G2B) interactions, Government-to-Government (G2G) information sharing, and Government-to-Employee (G2E) internal processes, all facilitated by ICT.

46. How does E-Governance contribute to accountability?
(A) By making government processes more complex and opaque.
(B) By creating digital records and audit trails for transactions and decisions.
(C) By reducing the number of government services available.
(D) By eliminating the need for citizen feedback.

Ans :

(B) By creating digital records and audit trails for transactions and decisions.
E-Governance enhances accountability by automating processes and creating digital records. This makes it easier to track actions, transactions, and decisions, establishing clear audit trails and reducing opportunities for corruption or arbitrary actions, thus holding officials more accountable.

47. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a primary objective of E-Governance?
(A) Improving service delivery to citizens
(B) Increasing government revenue through online advertising
(C) Enhancing transparency and accountability
(D) Improving the efficiency of government operations

Ans :

(B) Increasing government revenue through online advertising
While E-Governance portals might sometimes carry relevant advertisements, increasing revenue through advertising is not a primary objective. The core aims revolve around improving public service delivery, operational efficiency, transparency, citizen participation, and accountability in government functioning.

48. Contrast traditional governance methods with E-Governance regarding service delivery speed.
(A) Traditional methods are usually faster than E-Governance.
(B) E-Governance often enables significantly faster service delivery than traditional methods.
(C) Both methods offer identical service delivery speeds.
(D) E-Governance is only faster for non-critical services.

Ans :

(B) E-Governance often enables significantly faster service delivery than traditional methods.
E-Governance typically speeds up service delivery by automating processes, reducing paperwork, eliminating manual interventions, and allowing online submission and processing of applications. Traditional methods often involve manual processing, physical movement of files, and queues, leading to longer turnaround times.

49. What does the 'e' in e-Kranti signify?
(A) Efficient
(B) Electronic
(C) Empowered
(D) Economic

Ans :

(B) Electronic
e-Kranti, as part of the Digital India initiative, stands for Electronic Delivery of Services. It focuses on transforming e-Governance by emphasizing 'Transformation and not Translation', ensuring integrated services, and making optimal use of ICT to deliver government services electronically.

50. What role do Common Service Centres (CSCs) play in E-Governance?
(A) They develop E-Governance software.
(B) They provide the primary internet backbone for India.
(C) They act as access points for delivering E-Governance services, especially in rural areas.
(D) They regulate E-Governance policies.

Ans :

(C) They act as access points for delivering E-Governance services, especially in rural areas.
Common Service Centres (CSCs) are crucial front-end delivery points for various government and private sector services to citizens, particularly bridging the digital divide in rural and remote areas. They provide assisted access to E-Governance services, digital literacy, and other digital resources.

51. Which initiative aims to provide a unified platform for accessing various government services online?
(A) MP Online
(B) Samagra Portal
(C) e-Kranti
(D) Digital India

Ans :

(D) Digital India
While specific portals like MP Online exist, the broader Digital India initiative encompasses the vision of providing integrated and interoperable services through platforms

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39. Which of the following is mentioned as a state-level E-Governance initiative in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Aadhaar Card system
(B) UMANG App
(C) MP Online Portal
(D) MyGov platform

Ans :

(C) MP Online Portal
The syllabus specifically mentions MP Online as a state-level E-Governance initiative in Madhya Pradesh. MP Online is a portal designed to provide various government services electronically to the citizens of the state, enhancing accessibility and convenience.

40. What does 'CSC' stand for in the context of E-Governance initiatives?
(A) Central Service Center
(B) Common Service Centre
(C) Citizen Support Cell
(D) Computer Systems Corporation

Ans :

(B) Common Service Centre
CSC stands for Common Service Centres. These are access points for delivering essential public utility services, social welfare schemes, healthcare, financial, education, and agriculture services, apart from a host of B2C services to citizens in rural and remote areas of the country[cite: 22].

41. What is a major advantage of implementing E-Governance?
(A) Increased bureaucracy and paperwork.
(B) Reduced transparency in government operations.
(C) Enhanced transparency, accountability, and efficiency in service delivery.
(D) Limited accessibility for citizens in remote areas.

Ans :

(C) Enhanced transparency, accountability, and efficiency in service delivery.
Key advantages of E-Governance include increased transparency due to accessible online information, improved accountability through digital trails, greater efficiency in processes, reduced costs, and enhanced convenience for citizens accessing government services.

42. The Samagra Portal is an E-Governance initiative associated with which state?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Madhya Pradesh

Ans :

(D) Madhya Pradesh
The Samagra Portal (Samagra Samajik Suraksha Mission) is a significant E-Governance initiative of the Madhya Pradesh government. It aims to create an integrated database of residents to ensure efficient delivery of various social security schemes and benefits.

43. What is the core concept behind E-Governance?
(A) Using computers only for government record keeping.
(B) Replacing all government employees with robots.
(C) Leveraging ICT to improve government functions and citizen services.
(D) Conducting all government meetings via video conference.

Ans :

(C) Leveraging ICT to improve government functions and citizen services.
The fundamental concept of E-Governance is the strategic use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to streamline government processes, improve interactions with citizens and businesses, and enhance the overall efficiency, transparency, and responsiveness of public administration.

44. Which statement about E-Governance is INCORRECT?
(A) It aims to make government services more accessible to citizens.
(B) It can lead to increased transparency.
(C) Implementation of E-Governance faces no challenges.
(D) MP Online is an example of an E-Governance portal in Madhya Pradesh.

Ans :

(C) Implementation of E-Governance faces no challenges.
Implementing E-Governance initiatives often faces significant challenges. These can include the digital divide (unequal access to technology), need for digital literacy, security concerns, infrastructural limitations, resistance to change within government departments, and ensuring data privacy.

45. Which statement accurately reflects the scope of E-Governance?
(A) E-Governance only involves online tax filing.
(B) E-Governance encompasses various interactions: G2C, G2B, G2G, and G2E.
(C) E-Governance is limited to developed countries only.
(D) E-Governance solely focuses on providing internet connectivity.

Ans :

(B) E-Governance encompasses various interactions: G2C, G2B, G2G, and G2E.

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(C) Utility Software
(D) Firmware

Ans :

(B) System Software
An Operating System (OS) is classified as system software. System software manages computer hardware and software resources and provides common services for computer programs. Application software performs specific tasks for users (e.g., word processing), while utility software helps manage the computer (e.g., antivirus). Firmware is low-level software embedded in hardware.

7. What does 'Wi-Fi' primarily enable?
(A) Wired internet connections
(B) Long-distance satellite communication
(C) Wireless networking connectivity
(D) Secure data encryption

Ans :

(C) Wireless networking connectivity
Wi-Fi is a technology that allows electronic devices like computers, smartphones, and tablets to connect to a network, typically the internet, wirelessly using radio waves. It facilitates local area networking without the need for physical cables, providing convenience and mobility within the coverage area.

8. Which statement about computer hardware is INCORRECT?
(A) Hardware includes physical components like the monitor and keyboard.
(B) The CPU is a crucial piece of hardware.
(C) Operating systems are considered hardware components.
(D) RAM and Hard Drives are types of hardware.

Ans :

(C) Operating systems are considered hardware components.
Operating systems are system software, not hardware. Hardware refers to the tangible, physical parts of a computer system (monitor, keyboard, CPU, RAM, HDD etc.), whereas software consists of programs and instructions that tell the hardware what to do.

9. Which statement accurately describes computer software?
(A) Software refers to the physical parts of a computer.
(B) Software is a collection of instructions that tell the hardware how to perform tasks.
(C) The motherboard is an example of software.
(D) Software cannot be updated or modified once installed.

Ans :

(B) Software is a collection of instructions that tell the hardware how to perform tasks.
Computer software consists of programs, data, and instructions that direct the computer's hardware to perform specific operations. Unlike hardware, software is intangible. It can typically be updated, modified, or replaced. The motherboard is hardware, and software refers to the non-physical instructions.

10. How does an Intranet differ from the Internet?
(A) Intranet uses different protocols than the Internet.
(B) Intranet is publicly accessible, while the Internet is private.
(C) Intranet is a private network within an organization, while the Internet is global.
(D) Intranet is only for government use, while the Internet is for everyone.

Ans :

(C) Intranet is a private network within an organization, while the Internet is global.
An Intranet is a private, restricted network belonging to an organization, accessible only to its members, employees, or others with authorization. It uses internet protocols but is firewalled from the public Internet, which is a global network connecting millions of computers worldwide.

11. Which of the following is NOT a primary component of computer hardware?
(A) CPU
(B) RAM
(C) Web Browser
(D) Motherboard

Ans :

(C) Web Browser
A web browser (like Chrome or Firefox) is application software used to access the internet. CPU, RAM, and the Motherboard are all essential physical hardware components of a computer system. Hardware refers to the tangible parts, while software refers to the programs and data.

12. What is a key difference between RAM and ROM?
(A) RAM is non-volatile, while ROM is volatile.
(B) RAM stores the operating system, while ROM stores user files.
(C) RAM is used for temporary storage, while ROM holds permanent firmware/boot instructions.
(D) RAM is physically larger than ROM.

Ans :

(C) RAM is used for temporary storage, while ROM holds permanent firmware/boot instructions.

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like UMANG (Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance), aiming to be a single point of access for numerous central and state government services.

52. A key challenge mentioned for E-Governance implementation is?
(A) Lack of government willingness
(B) The digital divide and varying literacy levels
(C) Insufficient international support
(D) Excessive availability of skilled IT professionals

Ans :

(B) The digital divide and varying literacy levels
One of the significant challenges in implementing E-Governance, especially in diverse countries like India, is the digital divide – unequal access to ICT infrastructure – and varying levels of digital literacy among citizens, which can hinder the adoption and effective use of online services.

53. How does ICT contribute to transparency in E-Governance?
(A) By restricting access to government information.
(B) By making government procedures, rules, and decisions publicly accessible online.
(C) By encrypting all government communications.
(D) By slowing down the information dissemination process.

Ans :

(B) By making government procedures, rules, and decisions publicly accessible online.
ICT enhances transparency in governance by enabling governments to proactively publish information online, such as policies, budgets, service procedures, and decision outcomes. This makes governmental operations more visible and understandable to the public, fostering trust and reducing opacity.

54. e-Kranti is a key component of which larger national program?
(A) Make in India
(B) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
(C) Digital India
(D) Skill India

Ans :

(C) Digital India
e-Kranti, focusing on NeGP (National e-Governance Plan) 2.0 for electronic service delivery, is one of the core pillars or components of the comprehensive Digital India programme launched by the Government of India.

55. What is the primary function of the MP Online portal?
(A) To provide news updates about Madhya Pradesh.
(B) To facilitate online delivery of various government services in Madhya Pradesh.
(C) To manage the state's internal government network.
(D) To offer online courses for competitive exams.

Ans :

(B) To facilitate online delivery of various government services in Madhya Pradesh.
MP Online Limited serves as a digital portal for the citizens of Madhya Pradesh, offering a wide range of Government-to-Citizen (G2C) and Business-to-Citizen (B2C) services online, such as bill payments, application submissions, and exam results.

56. Which statement about the Samagra Portal of Madhya Pradesh is INCORRECT?
(A) It aims to create an integrated database of state residents.
(B) It facilitates the delivery of social security schemes.
(C) It is primarily focused on promoting tourism in the state.
(D) It is an E-Governance initiative of the MP government.

Ans :

(C) It is primarily focused on promoting tourism in the state.
The Samagra Portal's main objective is social security and welfare scheme delivery through an integrated resident database. While MP has tourism portals, Samagra's focus is specifically on identifying beneficiaries and streamlining the distribution of benefits, not tourism promotion.

57. Which statement accurately describes a benefit of E-Governance?
(A) It increases the need for citizens to visit government offices multiple times.
(B) It can reduce corruption by minimizing direct interaction and increasing transparency.
(C) It primarily benefits government employees, not citizens.
(D) It makes accessing government services more difficult.

Ans :

(B) It can reduce corruption by minimizing direct interaction and increasing transparency.
A significant benefit of E-Governance is its potential to reduce corruption. By automating processes, making information public, reducing discretionary powers, and minimizing the need for direct physical interaction between citizens and officials, it curtails opportunities for bribery and illicit dealings.

58. Why is ICT considered crucial for the success of E-Governance?
(A) Because ICT professionals design government policies.

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when the computer boots up. (Note: Related to OS/ Hardware interaction).

95. Which statement about Digital India is INCORRECT?
(A) It aims to improve online infrastructure.
(B) It promotes digital literacy.
(C) It focuses solely on urban areas, excluding rural regions.
(D) One goal is to deliver government services electronically.

Ans :

(C) It focuses solely on urban areas, excluding rural regions.
The Digital India programme aims for inclusive growth and has a strong focus on connecting rural areas with high-speed internet networks and improving digital literacy across the entire country, not just urban centers. Initiatives like CSCs specifically target rural accessibility.

96. Which statement accurately describes the function of a router in a network?
(A) It primarily connects devices within the same LAN segment.
(B) It translates digital signals to analog for telephone lines.
(C) It directs data packets between different computer networks.
(D) It stores user files and applications.

Ans :

(C) It directs data packets between different computer networks.
A router is a networking device that forwards data packets between computer networks. Routers perform the traffic directing functions on the Internet. A data packet is typically forwarded from one router to another router through the networks that constitute the internetwork until it reaches its destination node.

97. How does ICT facilitate improved service delivery in E-Governance?
(A) By requiring citizens to submit physical forms.
(B) By automating processes, reducing delays, and enabling online access.
(C) By making services available only during limited office hours.
(D) By increasing the cost of accessing services.

Ans :

(B) By automating processes, reducing delays, and enabling online access.
ICT improves service delivery by automating manual tasks, streamlining workflows, reducing processing times, enabling online submission and tracking of applications, and making services accessible 24/7 remotely, thereby reducing delays and enhancing citizen convenience.

98. Which of the following is NOT an example of computer hardware?
(A) Mouse
(B) Keyboard
(C) Monitor
(D) Web Browser

Ans :

(D) Web Browser
A web browser (like Chrome, Firefox, Edge) is application software used to access and view websites on the internet. Mouse, keyboard, and monitor are all physical, tangible input or output devices, hence they are hardware.

99. Compare the primary function of RAM and Hard Disk Drive (HDD).
(A) Both are used exclusively for booting the computer.
(B) RAM provides fast, temporary storage; HDD provides slower, permanent storage.
(C) RAM provides permanent storage; HDD provides temporary storage.
(D) Both are types of application software.

Ans :

(B) RAM provides fast, temporary storage; HDD provides slower, permanent storage.
RAM (Random Access Memory) is volatile memory used for active data and programs, offering fast access but losing content when power is off. A Hard Disk Drive (HDD) is non-volatile magnetic storage used for long-term storage of the OS, applications, and user files, offering larger capacity but slower access speeds than RAM.

100. What is the core idea of 'Transparency' as an advantage of E-Governance?
(A) Making government buildings physically transparent with glass walls.
(B) Ensuring government officials wear transparent uniforms.
(C) Making government operations, decisions, and data open and accessible to the public.
(D) Conducting all government transactions using transparent currency.

Ans :

(C) Making government operations, decisions, and data open and accessible to the public.
In the context of E-Governance, transparency refers to the principle of openness, where government actions, rules, procedures, decisions, and data are made readily available and accessible to citizens, primarily through ICT platforms, fostering accountability and public trust.

END

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MP Online is the designated portal of the Madhya Pradesh government for providing a variety of online services to its citizens, as state-level e-governance initiatives.

65. What is a primary characteristic of computer viruses?
(A) They improve computer performance.
(B) They are essential hardware components.
(C) They are malicious programs designed to replicate and spread.
(D) They provide enhanced data security.

Ans :

(C) They are malicious programs designed to replicate and spread.
Computer viruses are a type of malware characterized by their ability to replicate themselves and spread to other computers or programs, often causing harm by corrupting data, disrupting operations, or stealing information.

66. Digital Literacy involves the ability to effectively use:
(A) Only traditional libraries
(B) Only landline telephones
(C) Digital technologies and communication tools
(D) Only printing presses

Ans :

(C) Digital technologies and communication tools
Digital literacy encompasses the skills and competencies required to effectively find, evaluate, utilize, share, and create content using digital devices like computers and smartphones, communication tools, and networks like the internet.

67. What does 'Hardware' refer to in computing?
(A) The operating system
(B) The physical components of a computer system
(C) Web browsers and applications
(D) Data stored on the computer

Ans :

(B) The physical components of a computer system
Hardware refers to the tangible, physical parts of a computer and related devices. This includes components inside the computer case (CPU, motherboard, RAM, hard drive) and peripherals connected externally (monitor, keyboard, mouse, printer).

68. Which statement about the Internet is INCORRECT?
(A) It is a global network of interconnected computers.
(B) It is an example of a Wide Area Network (WAN).
(C) It is a private network accessible only within one organization.
(D) It facilitates access to vast amounts of information.

Ans :

(C) It is a private network accessible only within one organization.
The Internet is a public, global network connecting millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks. An Intranet is a private network within an organization. Stating the Internet is private and limited to one organization is incorrect.

69. Which statement accurately describes E-Governance?
(A) It increases paperwork and manual processes in government.
(B) It uses ICT to improve government efficiency and service delivery.
(C) It is solely focused on internal government communication.
(D) It makes government services less accessible to citizens.

Ans :

(B) It uses ICT to improve government efficiency and service delivery.
E-Governance fundamentally involves the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) to enhance the efficiency of government operations, improve the delivery of public services to citizens and businesses, and increase transparency and accountability.

70. Why is cybersecurity important in the context of ICT and E-Governance?
(A) To increase the speed of internet connections.
(B) To protect sensitive government data and citizen information from threats.
(C) To design more aesthetically pleasing government websites.
(D) To reduce the need for digital literacy programs.

Ans :

(B) To protect sensitive government data and citizen information from threats.
As more government functions and citizen data move online through E-Governance initiatives, cybersecurity becomes critical to protect these systems and sensitive information from cyber threats like hacking, data breaches, malware, and denial-of-service attacks, ensuring trust and integrity.

71. All of the following are goals of Digital India EXCEPT:
(A) Providing digital infrastructure as a utility to every citizen.
(B) Ensuring governance and services are available on demand.

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81. Match the technology term (Column A) with its classification (Column B):

	Column A		Column B
1.	Windows OS	a.	Hardware
2.	Monitor	b.	Application Software
3.	Web Browser	c.	System Software
4.	RAM	d.	Hardware

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
(C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(D) 1-a, 2-c, 3-d, 4-b

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
1. Windows OS is System Software (c).
2. Monitor is physical Hardware (a).
3. Web Browser is Application Software (b).
4. RAM is physical Hardware (d).

82. Identify the correct pair regarding computer networks:
(A) WAN : Covers a single room
(B) Wi-Fi : Wired network technology
(C) LAN : Connects computers across continents
(D) Intranet : Private network within an organization

Ans :

(D) Intranet : Private network within an organization
An Intranet is correctly defined as a private network used within a single organization. WAN covers large areas, not single rooms. Wi-Fi is wireless, not wired. LAN covers limited areas like buildings, not continents.

83. Identify the correct pair regarding E-Governance concepts:
(A) E-Governance : Increases paperwork
(B) Digital Divide : Equal access to technology for all
(C) CSC : Government policy think-tank
(D) Transparency : Making government information accessible online

Ans :

(D) Transparency : Making government information accessible online
Transparency in E-Governance correctly refers to making government information and processes accessible, often online. E-Governance aims to reduce paperwork. The Digital Divide signifies unequal access. CSCs are service delivery points, not think tanks.

84. Identify the incorrect pair:
(A) Hardware : CPU
(B) Software : Operating System
(C) Network : LAN
(D) Cybersecurity : Computer Virus

Ans :

(D) Cybersecurity : Computer Virus
Cybersecurity is the practice of protecting systems; a Computer Virus is a threat that cybersecurity aims to defend against. While related, they are not a direct pair representing the same concept category like the others (Hardware component, type of Software, type of Network).

85. Identify the incorrect pair related to Madhya Pradesh E-Governance:
(A) MP Online : State-level portal
(B) Samagra Portal : Social security database
(C) CSC : Common Service Centre
(D) e-Kranti : MP-specific initiative only

Ans :

(D) e-Kranti : MP-specific initiative only
e-Kranti is a national-level initiative under the Digital India programme, focusing on electronic service delivery across the country, not exclusively an MP-specific initiative. The other pairs correctly match the initiative/concept with its description or scope.

86. Arrange the following computer components in a typical processing sequence:
(1) Input Device,
(2) CPU,
(3) Output Device,
(4) Storage
Options:
(A) 1 -> 4 -> 2 -> 3
(B) 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4
(C) 4 -> 1 -> 2 -> 3
(D) 1 -> 2 -> 4 -> 3

Ans :

(D) 1 -> 2 -> 4 -> 3
Typically, data is entered via an Input Device (1), processed by the CPU (2), potentially stored temporarily or permanently in Storage (4), and finally presented via an Output Device (3). Storage interacts closely with the CPU during processing as well. This represents a logical flow of data handling.

87. Arrange the following networking concepts generally in order of scale/evolution:
(1) LAN,
(2) Internet (WAN),
(3) PAN (Personal Area Network)
Options:
(A) 1 -> 2 -> 3
(B) 3 -> 1 -> 2
(C) 2 -> 1 -> 3
(D) 3 -> 2 -> 1

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Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; ICT includes hardware, software, networks, and services. Statement 3 is incorrect; digital literacy relates to using digital technologies. Statements 2 and 4 are correct: ICT significantly impacts education and communication, and the internet is fundamental to ICT infrastructure.

77. Evaluate the following statements about E-Governance:
1. It aims to reduce the efficiency of government services.
2. MP Online and Samagra Portal are E-Governance initiatives in Madhya Pradesh.
3. Increased transparency and accountability are potential benefits.
4. Implementation faces no challenges like the digital divide.

Which combination of statements is accurate?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 3 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; E-Governance aims to improve efficiency. Statement 4 is incorrect; the digital divide is a major challenge. Statements 2 and 3 are correct: MP Online and Samagra are MP initiatives, and transparency/accountability are key benefits.

78. Consider these statements about computer fundamentals:
1. RAM is used for permanent storage even when power is off.
2. The CPU processes instructions and performs calculations.
3. An Operating System is application software like a game.
4. Malware is software designed to harm computer systems.

Which of these statements are true?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only
Statement 1 is false; RAM is volatile. Statement 3 is false; the OS is system software. Statements 2 and 4 are true: The CPU is the processor, and malware is malicious software.

79. Match the term (Column A) with its description (Column B):

	Column A		Column B
1.	LAN	a.	Global network of computers
2.	CPU	b.	Malicious software
3.	Malware	c.	Network in a limited area
4.	Internet	d.	Processes computer instructions

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
1. LAN (Local Area Network) connects computers in a limited area (c).
2. CPU (Central Processing Unit) processes instructions (d)
3. Malware is malicious software (b).
4. Internet is a global network (a).

80. Match the E-Governance Initiative (Column A) with its primary focus (Column B):

	Column A		Column B
1.	Digital India	a.	Access points for rural service delivery
2.	CSC	b.	Integrated resident database for welfare
3.	MP Online	c.	Transforming India into a digitally empowered society
4.	Samagra Portal	d.	Online portal for state government services (MP)

Options:
(A) 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-d
(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
(C) 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b
(D) 1-d, 2-a, 3-c, 4-b

Ans :

(B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b
1. Digital India aims for digital empowerment (c).
2. CSCs are access points, especially rural (a).
3. MP Online is MP's service portal (d).
4. Samagra Portal focuses on MP's integrated resident database for welfare (b).

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Ans :

(C) Supervised Learning
Supervised Learning is a type of Machine Learning where the algorithm learns from a dataset containing input-output pairs (labeled data). The goal is to learn a mapping function that can predict the output variable based on new, unseen input data, guided by the labeled examples.

6. Which of the following is listed as a type of Machine Learning in the syllabus?
(A) Deep Learning
(B) Transfer Learning
(C) Reinforcement Learning
(D) Federated Learning

Ans :

(C) Reinforcement Learning
The syllabus explicitly identifies three main types of Machine Learning: Supervised, Unsupervised, and Reinforcement Learning. Reinforcement Learning involves training agents to make sequences of decisions by trying to maximize a reward signal through trial and error in an environment.

7. Identifying customer segments based on purchasing behavior without prior labels is an example of which type of Machine Learning?
(A) Supervised Learning
(B) Reinforcement Learning
(C) Unsupervised Learning
(D) Regression Analysis

Ans :

(C) Unsupervised Learning
Unsupervised Learning deals with unlabeled data, aiming to find hidden patterns or intrinsic structures within the data. Customer segmentation based on behavior, where the groups are not predefined, falls under this category as the algorithm discovers the clusters itself.

8. What does Cloud Computing primarily provide?
(A) Physical hardware components for personal computers exclusively.
(B) On-demand access to computing resources over the internet.
(C) Software for offline data analysis and visualization only.
(D) Training programs for learning programming languages.

Ans :

(B) On-demand access to computing resources over the internet.
Cloud Computing refers to the delivery of various computing services—including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence—over the Internet ("the cloud"). This model offers resources on demand, typically on a pay-as-you-go basis.

9. Which Cloud Computing model provides virtualized computing resources like virtual machines and storage over the internet?
(A) Software as a Service (SaaS)
(B) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
(C) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
(D) Function as a Service (FaaS)

Ans :

(C) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a cloud computing model that offers fundamental infrastructure resources—such as virtual machines, storage, and networks—to organizations on demand. Users manage the operating system, middleware, and applications, while the provider manages the underlying infrastructure.

10. Which of the following is mentioned as a Cloud Computing model in the syllabus?
(A) Data as a Service (DaaS)
(B) Security as a Service (SECaaS)
(C) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
(D) Communication as a Service (CaaS)

Ans :

(C) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
The syllabus explicitly lists Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS) as the key models of Cloud Computing. PaaS provides a platform allowing customers to develop, run, and manage applications without the complexity of building and maintaining the infrastructure.

11. What is a primary benefit of using Cloud Computing?
(A) Increased requirement for physical server maintenance by the user.
(B) Limited accessibility to data and applications from different locations.
(C) Higher upfront costs for hardware and software acquisition.
(D) Scalability and flexibility in resource allocation based on demand.

Ans :

(D) Scalability and flexibility in resource allocation based on demand.
Cloud Computing offers significant benefits like scalability, allowing users to easily scale resources up or down as needed, and flexibility, providing access from various devices and locations. This contrasts with traditional IT

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Ans :

(B) 3 -> 1 -> 2
Conceptually, networks evolved from connecting personal devices (PAN), to connecting devices within a building (LAN), and ultimately to connecting networks globally (Internet/WAN). This sequence represents an increasing scale of connectivity from personal to local to global.

88. What does 'Cybersecurity Basics' primarily involve?
(A) Learning advanced programming languages.
(B) Understanding fundamental threats like viruses/ malware and basic data protection methods.
(C) Designing new computer hardware.
(D) Marketing ICT products.

Ans :

(B) Understanding fundamental threats like viruses/ malware and basic data protection methods.
Cybersecurity basics, as per the syllabus, involve understanding common threats like viruses and malware, and fundamental principles and techniques for protecting data and systems from unauthorized access or damage.

89. What is the main advantage of using Wi-Fi?
(A) Increased data security over wired networks.
(B) Lower cost compared to wired infrastructure.
(C) Wireless connectivity and mobility for devices.
(D) Faster data transfer speeds than fiber optics.

Ans :

(C) Wireless connectivity and mobility for devices.
The primary advantage of Wi-Fi is that it allows devices to connect to a network without physical cables, providing user mobility and flexibility within the network's coverage area. Security, cost, and speed compared to other technologies can vary.

90. Which technology allows multiple virtual machines to run on a single physical hardware?
(A) Operating System
(B) Virtualization
(C) Networking
(D) Cybersecurity

Ans :

(B) Virtualization
Virtualization technology allows the creation of virtual versions of computer resources, such as hardware platforms, operating systems, storage devices, or network resources. This enables multiple operating systems and applications to run simultaneously on a single physical machine, improving resource utilization.

91. What is the general term for harmful software like viruses and spyware?
(A) Firmware
(B) Adware
(C) Malware
(D) System Software

Ans :

(C) Malware
Malware is the umbrella term used to refer to various forms of hostile or intrusive software, including computer viruses, worms, Trojan horses, ransomware, spyware, adware, scareware, and other malicious programs[cite: 22].

92. What is the primary purpose of E-Governance portals like MP Online?
(A) To provide social networking features for citizens.
(B) To sell computer hardware.
(C) To deliver government services electronically.
(D) To broadcast live government meetings.

Ans :

(C) To deliver government services electronically.
E-Governance portals such as MP Online are designed primarily to act as a platform for citizens to access and avail various government services online, increasing convenience and efficiency.

93. Which network covers a metropolitan area, larger than a LAN but smaller than a WAN?
(A) PAN (Personal Area Network)
(B) SAN (Storage Area Network)
(C) MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
(D) VPN (Virtual Private Network)

Ans :

(C) MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
A Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) is a computer network that usually spans a city or a large campus. A MAN usually interconnects a number of local area networks (LANs) using a high-capacity backbone technology, fitting geographically between a LAN and a WAN. (Note: MAN not explicitly in Ch 29 text, but relevant network type).

94. What type of software controls the basic input/output operations of a computer when it starts up?
(A) Application Software
(B) Utility Software
(C) Operating System
(D) BIOS/UEFI (Firmware)

Ans :

(D) BIOS/UEFI (Firmware)
The BIOS (Basic Input/Output System) or its modern successor UEFI (Unified Extensible Firmware Interface) is firmware stored on a chip on the motherboard. It performs the initial hardware checks and loads the operating system

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(C) Promoting the use of traditional paper-based record keeping.
(D) Digitally empowering citizens.

Ans :

(C) Promoting the use of traditional paper-based record keeping.
The Digital India initiative aims to transform India into a digitally empowered society by leveraging digital technologies. Promoting traditional paper-based methods runs counter to its core objective of digitization and moving towards paperless governance and services.

72. Contrast System Software and Application Software.
(A) System software runs applications; application software manages hardware.
(B) System software manages hardware and provides a platform; application software performs user tasks.
(C) Both types perform the exact same functions.
(D) System software is hardware; application software is intangible.

Ans :

(B) System software manages hardware and provides a platform; application software performs user tasks.
System software (like the OS) manages the computer's hardware resources and provides the environment for application software to run. Application software (like a word processor or web browser) is designed to help the user perform specific tasks.

73. Assertion (A): E-Governance initiatives aim to improve transparency in government functioning.
Reason (R): ICT allows governments to make information regarding policies, procedures, and expenditures readily available to the public online.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
E-Governance indeed aims to enhance transparency (Assertion A is true). The reason is that ICT enables the easy dissemination of government information online, making operations more visible and understandable to citizens (Reason R is true and directly explains how transparency is achieved through E-Governance).

74. Assertion (A): Digital literacy is crucial for citizens to fully benefit from E-Governance services.
Reason (R): Many E-Governance services require users to navigate websites, fill online forms, and understand digital information.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Digital literacy is essential for utilizing E-Governance (Assertion A is true). The reason is that accessing these services often requires basic computer and internet skills to interact with online portals and understand the digital processes involved (Reason R is true and explains why digital literacy is necessary for E-Governance).

75. Assertion (A): Implementing E-Governance universally faces the challenge of the 'digital divide'.
Reason (R): All citizens across India have equal access to reliable internet connectivity and digital devices.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(C) A is true, but R is false.
The digital divide, meaning unequal access to ICT, is indeed a major challenge for universal E-Governance implementation (Assertion A is true). However, the reason provided (R) is false; there is significant disparity in access to reliable internet and digital devices across different regions and socio-economic groups in India.

76. Consider the following statements regarding ICT:
1. ICT only refers to computer hardware.
2. ICT plays a significant role in modern education and communication.
3. Digital literacy is the ability to read traditional books.
4. The internet is a key component of modern ICT infrastructure.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

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CHAPTER 30

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES – AI, MACHINE LEARNING, CLOUD COMPUTING, DATA SCIENCE, AND INTERNET OF THINGS (IOT)

1. What is Artificial Intelligence (AI) primarily concerned with?
   (A) Creating complex computer hardware components for faster processing.
   (B) Developing algorithms solely for data storage and retrieval purposes.
   (C) Building systems that can perform tasks typically requiring human intelligence.
   (D) Designing user interfaces for software applications and websites.

   Ans :

   (C) Building systems that can perform tasks typically requiring human intelligence.
   Artificial Intelligence (AI) focuses on creating computer systems capable of performing tasks that usually require human intellect, such as learning, problem-solving, decision-making, perception, and language understanding. It involves simulating cognitive functions rather than just hardware development or user interface design.

2. Which of the following is mentioned as a field where AI has use-cases?
   (A) Astrophysics
   (B) Archaeology
   (C) Healthcare
   (D) Marine Biology

   Ans :

   (C) Healthcare
   The syllabus explicitly mentions healthcare as one of the fields where Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significant use-cases and applications. AI is used in healthcare for diagnostics, treatment recommendations, drug discovery, and patient monitoring, demonstrating its practical impact in this sector.

3. How does AI differ from conventional programming?
   (A) AI uses only hardware, while conventional programming uses only software.
   (B) AI systems can learn and adapt, whereas conventional programs follow fixed instructions.
   (C) Conventional programming is faster, while AI is always slower in execution.
   (D) AI requires internet connectivity, unlike conventional programming.

   Ans :

   (B) AI systems can learn and adapt, whereas conventional programs follow fixed instructions.
   A key differentiator of AI is its ability to learn from data and adapt its behavior over time without being explicitly reprogrammed for every scenario. Conventional programming, in contrast, relies on predefined rules and instructions to perform tasks and does not typically exhibit learning capabilities.

4. What is the core concept behind Machine Learning (ML)?
   (A) Designing physical machines that mimic human actions precisely.
   (B) Enabling computer systems to learn from data without explicit programming.
   (C) Developing secure communication protocols for networks.
   (D) Creating databases for storing large volumes of information efficiently.

   Ans :

   (B) Enabling computer systems to learn from data without explicit programming.
   Machine Learning (ML) is a subset of AI that focuses on building algorithms allowing computer systems to automatically learn patterns and make decisions based on data, rather than being explicitly programmed for specific tasks. It empowers systems to improve performance through experience.

5. Which type of Machine Learning involves training a model on a labeled dataset?
   (A) Unsupervised Learning
   (B) Reinforcement Learning
   (C) Supervised Learning
   (D) Semi-Supervised Learning

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(B) Because ICT provides the technological tools and infrastructure necessary for online service delivery.
(C) Because ICT guarantees universal internet access for all citizens.
(D) Because ICT eliminates the need for government departments.

Ans :

(B) Because ICT provides the technological tools and infrastructure necessary for online service delivery.
ICT forms the backbone of E-Governance. It provides the necessary hardware (computers, servers), software (applications, databases), networks (internet, intranets), and communication technologies required to digitize processes, store data, and deliver services electronically to citizens and businesses.

59. All the following are E-Governance initiatives mentioned in the syllabus EXCEPT:
(A) e-Kranti
(B) CSCs
(C) Google Search
(D) MP Online

Ans :

(C) Google Search
e-Kranti, Common Service Centres (CSCs), and MP Online are explicitly mentioned as national or state-level E-Governance initiatives. Google Search, while a vital ICT tool for information access, is a commercial web service provided by a private company, not a government E-Governance initiative itself.

60. Compare the accessibility of services in traditional governance versus E-Governance.
(A) Traditional governance is always more accessible.
(B) E-Governance can offer 24/7 accessibility from anywhere with internet connectivity.
(C) Both offer the same level of accessibility.
(D) E-Governance limits accessibility to office hours only.

Ans :

(B) E-Governance can offer 24/7 accessibility from anywhere with internet connectivity.
E-Governance significantly enhances accessibility compared to traditional methods bound by office hours and physical locations. Online portals and services can often be accessed anytime, anywhere, provided the citizen has the necessary device and internet connection, offering greater convenience.

61. What is the definition of 'Software' in the context of computers?
(A) Physical components like monitor and keyboard
(B) The electrical power supply unit
(C) A set of instructions or programs that tell the hardware what to do
(D) The main circuit board connecting all components

Ans :

(C) A set of instructions or programs that tell the hardware what to do
Software refers to the intangible part of a computer system, consisting of data or computer instructions that control the operation of the computer hardware and direct it to perform specific tasks. Examples include operating systems, applications, and utility programs.

62. What is the role of ICT in ensuring government accountability?
(A) By hiding government records from the public.
(B) By creating digital trails and making information more accessible.
(C) By slowing down government processes.
(D) By increasing the discretionary power of officials.

Ans :

(B) By creating digital trails and making information more accessible.
ICT enhances government accountability by creating digital records of transactions and decisions, making processes more transparent, and facilitating citizen access to information. This digital trail makes it easier to monitor actions and hold officials responsible for their decisions.

63. Which type of network connects computers within a single building or campus?
(A) WAN (Wide Area Network)
(B) MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
(C) LAN (Local Area Network)
(D) GAN (Global Area Network)

Ans :

(C) LAN (Local Area Network)
A Local Area Network (LAN) is designed to connect computers and devices within a limited geographical area, such as an office building, school campus, or home. It facilitates resource sharing and communication among connected devices within that confined space.

64. Which Madhya Pradesh specific portal facilitates online government services?
(A) MyGov
(B) UMANG
(C) e-Taal
(D) MP Online

Ans :

(D) MP Online

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infrastructure, which often involves fixed capacities and higher initial investments.

12. What is Data Science primarily focused on?
(A) Designing the physical architecture of database systems only.
(B) Extracting knowledge and insights from structured and unstructured data.
(C) Writing code for operating system kernels and device drivers.
(D) Developing graphical user interfaces for mobile applications.

Ans :

(B) Extracting knowledge and insights from structured and unstructured data.
Data Science is an interdisciplinary field that uses scientific methods, processes, algorithms, and systems to extract knowledge and insights from various forms of data, both structured and unstructured. It combines statistics, computer science, and domain expertise.

13. What concept is explicitly mentioned under Data Science in the syllabus?
(A) Quantum Computing
(B) Blockchain Technology
(C) Big Data
(D) Augmented Reality

Ans :

(C) Big Data
The syllabus section on Data Science specifically mentions "Big Data" as a basic concept alongside data analysis and visualization. Big Data refers to extremely large datasets that may be analyzed computationally to reveal patterns, trends, and associations, especially relating to human behavior and interactions.

14. According to the syllabus, why is Data Science important?
(A) For reducing the need for computer hardware in organizations.
(B) For its role in decision making, business, and governance.
(C) Primarily for creating entertainment software and video games.
(D) Exclusively for managing employee records in human resources.

Ans :

(B) For its role in decision making, business, and governance.
The syllabus highlights the importance of Data Science in informing decision-making processes within businesses and governance structures. By analyzing data, organizations can gain valuable insights to optimize operations, understand trends, and make strategic choices.

15. Data visualization, a component of Data Science, primarily aims to?
(A) Securely store large volumes of raw data.
(B) Present data and findings in an easily understandable graphical format.
(C) Encrypt data during transmission over networks.
(D) Write algorithms for complex mathematical computations.

Ans :

(B) Present data and findings in an easily understandable graphical format.
Data visualization is crucial in Data Science for communicating complex information clearly and effectively through graphical representations like charts, graphs, and maps. This helps stakeholders understand trends, outliers, and patterns in data more easily than looking at raw numbers or text.

16. What does the Internet of Things (IoT) refer to?
(A) A new version of the World Wide Web focused on social media.
(B) A network of physical objects embedded with sensors and software to exchange data.
(C) An advanced type of internet cable providing faster connection speeds.
(D) A specific programming language used for developing web applications.

Ans :

(B) A network of physical objects embedded with sensors and software to exchange data.
The Internet of Things (IoT) describes the network of physical devices, vehicles, home appliances, and other items embedded with electronics, software, sensors, actuators, and connectivity which enables these objects to connect and exchange data over the internet.

17. Which of the following is provided as an example application of IoT in the syllabus?
(A) Quantum Cryptography
(B) Smart Homes
(C) High-Performance Computing
(D) Virtual Reality Gaming

Ans :

(B) Smart Homes
The syllabus explicitly lists Smart Homes as an example application of the Internet of Things (IoT). Smart homes utilize interconnected devices for automation and control of lighting, heating, security systems, and home appliances, enhancing convenience and efficiency.

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(B) Machine Learning (ML)
(C) Cloud Computing
(D) Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Ans :

(C) Cloud Computing
This is the fundamental definition of Cloud Computing. It involves utilizing internet-based remote servers for computational tasks, storage, and application delivery, shifting reliance away from local hardware and servers.

57. Learning from labeled data is characteristic of which type of Machine Learning?
(A) Reinforcement Learning
(B) Unsupervised Learning
(C) Supervised Learning
(D) Adaptive Learning

Ans :

(C) Supervised Learning
Supervised Learning algorithms are trained using datasets where each input data point is accompanied by a corresponding correct output or label. The algorithm learns to map inputs to outputs based on these labeled examples.

58. Extracting knowledge from data using scientific methods, processes, and algorithms is the core definition of?
(A) Cloud Computing
(B) Internet of Things
(C) Data Science
(D) Artificial Intelligence

Ans :

(C) Data Science
Data Science is explicitly defined as the field focused on extracting knowledge and insights from data through various scientific techniques, algorithms, and systems, encompassing analysis, visualization, and interpretation.

59. Which technology involves physical devices embedded with sensors and software exchanging data over a network?
(A) Machine Learning
(B) Data Science
(C) Cloud Computing
(D) Internet of Things (IoT)

Ans :

(D) Internet of Things (IoT)
The core concept of IoT is the network of interconnected physical objects ('things') equipped with sensors, software, and connectivity to collect and share data.

60. Which of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned as a basic concept under Data Science in the syllabus?
(A) Big Data
(B) Data Analysis
(C) Cloud Storage Models
(D) Visualization

Ans :

(C) Cloud Storage Models
The syllabus lists Big Data, Data Analysis, and Visualization as basic concepts under Data Science. While Data Science often utilizes cloud storage, cloud storage models (like IaaS, PaaS, SaaS) themselves are discussed under the separate heading of Cloud Computing.

61. Identify the incorrect statement about Artificial Intelligence (AI).
(A) AI can be applied in governance.
(B) AI seeks to mimic human cognitive abilities.
(C) AI is limited to performing only simple, repetitive calculations.
(D) AI encompasses fields like Machine Learning.

Ans :

(C) AI is limited to performing only simple, repetitive calculations.
This statement is incorrect. AI aims to tackle complex tasks that typically require human intelligence, such as complex problem-solving, strategic decision-making, natural language understanding, and perception, going far beyond simple calculations.

62. Which statement accurately describes a benefit of the Internet of Things (IoT)?
(A) IoT decreases the amount of data available for analysis.
(B) IoT devices operate entirely independently without needing networks.
(C) IoT can improve efficiency in areas like agriculture and healthcare.
(D) IoT technology is exclusively used for entertainment purposes.

Ans :

(C) IoT can improve efficiency in areas like agriculture and healthcare.
As mentioned in the syllabus examples, IoT applications in sectors like agriculture (precision farming) and healthcare (remote patient monitoring) aim to enhance efficiency, enable better monitoring, and improve outcomes.

63. Contrast Cloud Computing and Traditional On-Premise IT Infrastructure.
(A) Cloud uses remote servers; Traditional uses local servers/hardware.
(B) Cloud has high upfront costs; Traditional has low upfront costs.
(C) Cloud offers limited scalability; Traditional offers high scalability.

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but requiring them to manage OS and applications. SaaS provides complete software applications accessible via a browser, managed entirely by the provider. This represents a key difference in the level of abstraction and management responsibility.

24. The ability of an AI system to understand and respond in natural language relates to which aspect of human intelligence simulation?
(A) Problem-solving
(B) Perception
(C) Learning
(D) Language understanding

Ans :

(D) Language understanding
Natural Language Processing (NLP), a branch of AI, focuses specifically on enabling computers to understand, interpret, and generate human language. This directly relates to simulating the human cognitive function of language understanding.

25. Using sensors in agricultural fields to monitor soil moisture and automate irrigation is an application of which technology?
(A) Cloud Computing primarily
(B) Artificial Intelligence primarily
(C) Internet of Things (IoT)
(D) Data Science primarily

Ans :

(C) Internet of Things (IoT)
This scenario involves physical objects (sensors) embedded with technology (sensors, connectivity) collecting data (soil moisture) and enabling action (automating irrigation) via a network. This is a classic application of the Internet of Things (IoT) in agriculture (often called smart agriculture).

26. Which emerging technology focuses on analyzing vast amounts of data to uncover patterns, trends, and insights?
(A) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
(B) Cloud Computing
(C) Data Science
(D) Internet of Things (IoT)

Ans :

(C) Data Science
Data Science is the field specifically dedicated to extracting meaningful insights and knowledge from large and complex datasets ('Big Data'). It employs techniques from statistics, machine learning, and computer science for analysis and visualization. While AI uses data, Data Science is the broader field focused on the analysis process itself.

27. SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS are models associated with which technology?
(A) Machine Learning
(B) Internet of Things
(C) Cloud Computing
(D) Data Science

Ans :

(C) Cloud Computing
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS) are the three main service models of Cloud Computing, representing different levels of abstraction and service provision over the internet.

28. Which technology deals with algorithms that allow systems to learn from experience without being explicitly programmed?
(A) Cloud Computing
(B) Machine Learning (ML)
(C) Internet of Things (IoT)
(D) Data Visualization

Ans :

(B) Machine Learning (ML)
The core definition of Machine Learning (ML) involves creating algorithms that enable computer systems to learn patterns and improve their performance on a specific task based on data, rather than relying solely on explicit instructions.

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29. Smart cities and smart homes are often cited as examples of applications for which technology?
(A) Data Science
(B) Machine Learning
(C) Artificial Intelligence
(D) Internet of Things (IoT)

Ans :

(D) Internet of Things (IoT)
Smart cities and smart homes rely heavily on interconnected devices (sensors, actuators, appliances) communicating over networks to automate processes, collect data, and improve efficiency and convenience, which are hallmark applications of IoT.

30. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Internet of Things (IoT).
(A) IoT involves connecting physical objects to the internet.
(B) IoT devices typically contain sensors and software.
(C) IoT applications are limited strictly to industrial settings.
(D) IoT can enhance public service delivery.

18. What is the fundamental working principle behind IoT devices?
(A) Relying solely on manual input from users for operation.
(B) Performing complex mathematical calculations locally.
(C) Connecting to the internet to send and/or receive data.
(D) Operating completely offline without any network connection.

Ans :

(C) Connecting to the internet to send and/or receive data.
The core idea of IoT is connectivity. Devices are equipped to connect to the internet or other networks, enabling them to collect, send, and sometimes receive data, allowing for remote monitoring, control, and interaction between devices and systems.

19. According to the syllabus, what role does IoT play in public service delivery?
(A) It complicates service delivery by adding unnecessary technology layers.
(B) It has no significant impact on the quality or efficiency of public services.
(C) It enhances public service delivery and quality of life.
(D) It primarily focuses on entertainment rather than public services.

Ans :

(C) It enhances public service delivery and quality of life.
The syllabus notes that IoT plays a role in enhancing public service delivery and improving the overall quality of life. Applications in areas like smart cities (traffic management, waste management), healthcare (remote monitoring), and agriculture demonstrate this potential.

20. Which of the following is NOT explicitly listed as a type of Machine Learning in the syllabus?
(A) Supervised Learning
(B) Unsupervised Learning
(C) Reinforcement Learning
(D) Deep Learning

Ans :

(D) Deep Learning
While Deep Learning is a subfield of Machine Learning, the syllabus explicitly lists Supervised, Unsupervised, and Reinforcement Learning as the main types covered. Deep Learning, though highly relevant, is not mentioned by name in the provided chapter outline.

21. Which statement about Artificial Intelligence (AI) is incorrect based on the syllabus description?
(A) AI involves creating systems that can perform tasks requiring human intelligence.
(B) AI has applications in fields like healthcare and governance.
(C) AI systems are fundamentally incapable of learning or adaptation.
(D) Basic concepts and applications of AI are part of the syllabus.

Ans :

(C) AI systems are fundamentally incapable of learning or adaptation.
This statement is incorrect. A key aspect of modern AI, particularly Machine Learning, is the ability of systems to learn from data and adapt their behavior. The syllabus implies this by including ML concepts. The other statements accurately reflect the syllabus content on AI.

22. Which statement accurately reflects a concept covered under Cloud Computing in the syllabus?
(A) Cloud computing requires users to manage the underlying physical infrastructure.
(B) SaaS (Software as a Service) is one of the models mentioned.
(C) Cloud computing is primarily used for offline data storage only.
(D) Government cloud initiatives are explicitly excluded from the syllabus.

Ans :

(B) SaaS (Software as a Service) is one of the models mentioned.
The syllabus explicitly mentions SaaS (Software as a Service), along with IaaS and PaaS, as key models of Cloud Computing. SaaS delivers software applications over the internet, typically on a subscription basis. The other statements are inconsistent with the description of cloud benefits and scope.

23. How does IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) differ from SaaS (Software as a Service)?
(A) IaaS provides software applications, while SaaS provides virtual machines.
(B) IaaS offers development platforms, whereas SaaS offers networking hardware.
(C) IaaS provides basic computing infrastructure, while SaaS delivers ready-to-use software.
(D) IaaS is managed entirely by the user, while SaaS is managed by the provider.

Ans :

(C) IaaS provides basic computing infrastructure, while SaaS delivers ready-to-use software.
IaaS offers fundamental building blocks like virtual servers, storage, and networks, giving users more control

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Artificial Intelligence focuses on replicating or simulating human cognitive abilities such as learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, decision-making, and language understanding in machines, rather than physical attributes or biological functions.

37. Which field uses techniques like supervised and unsupervised learning?
(A) Cloud Computing
(B) Internet of Things
(C) Data Science
(D) Machine Learning

Ans :

(D) Machine Learning
Supervised learning (using labeled data) and unsupervised learning (using unlabeled data) are fundamental categories of algorithms and techniques within the field of Machine Learning. These methods define how ML models learn from data.

38. Which of the following is an example of Cloud Storage?
(A) A physical USB flash drive
(B) Storing files on Google Drive or Dropbox
(C) Saving a document on your computer's hard drive
(D) A network-attached storage (NAS) device in your home

Ans :

(B) Storing files on Google Drive or Dropbox
Services like Google Drive and Dropbox are prime examples of Cloud Storage, where data is stored on remote servers managed by a provider and accessed over the internet. This contrasts with local storage (hard drive, USB) or local network storage (NAS).

39. Industrial IoT (IIoT) is a specific application of IoT focused on?
(A) Consumer electronics and smart homes
(B) Manufacturing and industrial processes
(C) Healthcare monitoring systems
(D) Smart city infrastructure management

Ans :

(B) Manufacturing and industrial processes
Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) refers to the application of IoT technologies specifically within industrial sectors like manufacturing, energy, and logistics to optimize processes, improve efficiency, enable predictive maintenance, and enhance safety.

40. Which of the following is NOT a primary goal of Data Science?
(A) Extracting meaningful insights from data
(B) Building physical network infrastructure
(C) Supporting data-driven decision making
(D) Visualizing data to communicate findings

Ans :

(B) Building physical network infrastructure
Data Science focuses on the analysis, interpretation, and visualization of data to extract knowledge. Building physical network infrastructure falls under the domain of network engineering or IT infrastructure management, not Data Science itself, although Data Science relies on such infrastructure.

41. Identify the incorrect statement about Machine Learning (ML).
(A) ML algorithms require data to learn patterns.
(B) Supervised learning uses labeled input-output pairs.
(C) ML is entirely theoretical and has no real-world applications.
(D) Reinforcement learning involves learning through rewards and penalties.

Ans :

(C) ML is entirely theoretical and has no real-world applications.
This statement is incorrect. Machine Learning has numerous practical, real-world applications, including image recognition, spam filtering, recommendation systems, medical diagnosis, financial forecasting, and autonomous driving, as suggested by the syllabus mentioning its applications.

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42. Which statement accurately describes a characteristic of Artificial Intelligence (AI)?
(A) AI is solely focused on replicating human emotions.
(B) AI aims to enable machines to perform tasks requiring human-like cognitive skills.
(C) AI development has reached its peak and no further advancements are possible.
(D) AI systems cannot process or understand natural language.

Ans :

(B) AI aims to enable machines to perform tasks requiring human-like cognitive skills.
The fundamental goal of AI is to create systems capable of performing tasks that normally require human intelligence, such as reasoning, learning, problem-solving, and perception. The other statements are inaccurate representations of AI's focus, status, or capabilities.

43. Contrast Supervised Learning and Unsupervised Learning in ML based on data requirements.
(A) Both require large amounts of labeled data for training.

(B) Supervised requires labeled data; Unsupervised uses unlabeled data.
(C) Unsupervised requires labeled data; Supervised uses unlabeled data.
(D) Neither requires data; they learn from predefined rules only.

Ans :

(B) Supervised requires labeled data; Unsupervised uses unlabeled data.
The defining difference lies in the data used for training. Supervised learning algorithms learn from datasets where each input is paired with a correct output (label). Unsupervised learning algorithms work with data that lacks explicit labels, seeking to find inherent structures or patterns within the data itself.

44. The concept of "on-demand self-service," "broad network access," and "resource pooling" are characteristics associated with which technology?
(A) Internet of Things (IoT)
(B) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
(C) Machine Learning (ML)
(D) Cloud Computing

Ans :

(D) Cloud Computing
These terms describe essential characteristics of Cloud Computing as defined by standards bodies like NIST. On-demand self-service allows users to provision resources automatically, broad network access enables access via standard networks, and resource pooling means providers serve multiple customers using shared resources.

45. An AI system designed to play chess at a grandmaster level primarily demonstrates intelligence in which area?
(A) Emotional Recognition
(B) Natural Language Processing
(C) Strategic Planning and Problem-Solving
(D) Creative Arts Generation

Ans :

(C) Strategic Planning and Problem-Solving
Playing chess at a high level requires sophisticated strategic thinking, evaluating complex positions, predicting opponent moves, and planning sequences of actions to achieve a goal (checkmate). This falls squarely under the cognitive functions of strategic planning and problem-solving simulated by AI.

46. PaaS (Platform as a Service) in Cloud Computing provides?
(A) Only raw storage capacity over the internet.
(B) Fully functional software applications like email or CRM.
(C) An environment for developing, testing, and deploying applications.
(D) Physical servers housed in the user's own data center.

Ans :

(C) An environment for developing, testing, and deploying applications.
PaaS offers a platform that includes operating systems, programming language execution environments, databases, and web servers. It allows developers to build and run applications without managing the underlying infrastructure (hardware, networking, OS).

47. Big Data, Data Analysis, and Visualization are key components of?
(A) Cloud Computing Models
(B) Machine Learning Types
(C) Data Science Concepts
(D) IoT Working Principles

Ans :

(C) Data Science Concepts
The syllabus explicitly lists Big Data, Data Analysis, and Visualization as basic concepts within the field of Data Science. These elements are fundamental to the process of extracting insights from data.

48. Which technology connects everyday objects like thermostats, lights, and appliances to the internet?
(A) Artificial Intelligence
(B) Data Science
(C) Cloud Computing
(D) Internet of Things (IoT)

Ans :

(D) Internet of Things (IoT)
Connecting household items and appliances to the internet to enable remote control, automation, and data exchange is a core application area of the Internet of Things (IoT), often realized in smart home systems.

49. The ability of an ML model to improve its predictions as it is exposed to more data is known as?
(A) Programming
(B) Learning
(C) Computing
(D) Storing

Ans :

(B) Learning
The defining characteristic of Machine Learning is the system's ability to 'learn' from data. This means its performance on a specific task improves over time as it processes more relevant data, without needing explicit reprogramming for every new piece of information.

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50. Which of the following is NOT listed as an example application of IoT in the syllabus?
(A) Smart Homes
(B) Agriculture
(C) Theoretical Physics Research
(D) Healthcare

Ans :

(C) Theoretical Physics Research
The syllabus provides examples of IoT applications in practical domains like Smart Homes, Smart Cities, Agriculture, Healthcare, and Industrial IoT. Theoretical physics research is not mentioned as a typical application area for IoT technology.

51. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Cloud Computing.
(A) It offers services like IaaS, PaaS, and SaaS.
(B) Users typically pay only for the resources they consume.
(C) It requires users to purchase and maintain their own physical servers.
(D) Government cloud initiatives exist.

Ans :

(C) It requires users to purchase and maintain their own physical servers.
This statement is incorrect and contradicts a core benefit of cloud computing. Cloud services abstract the underlying physical infrastructure; users access resources over the internet without needing to own or manage the physical hardware, which is handled by the cloud provider.

52. Which statement accurately reflects the role of Data Science?
(A) Data Science is primarily about creating visually appealing websites.
(B) Data Science focuses solely on the ethical implications of data usage.
(C) Data Science utilizes data analysis to support informed decision-making.
(D) Data Science replaces the need for human experts in any field.

Ans :

(C) Data Science utilizes data analysis to support informed decision-making.
A key importance of Data Science, as highlighted in the syllabus, is its role in extracting insights from data to facilitate better decision-making in various domains like business and governance. The other options misrepresent its focus or capabilities.

53. What is a key difference between Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)?
(A) AI uses data, whereas ML does not use data.
(B) ML is a broader concept encompassing AI as a subfield.
(C) AI is the broader concept; ML is a subset of AI focused on learning from data.
(D) AI deals only with hardware, while ML deals only with software.

Ans :

(C) AI is the broader concept; ML is a subset of AI focused on learning from data.
Artificial Intelligence is the overarching field aiming to create intelligent machines. Machine Learning is a specific approach or subset within AI that focuses on developing systems that can learn from and make decisions based on data, without being explicitly programmed.

54. The use of cloud resources to store vast datasets generated by IoT devices illustrates the synergy between which two technologies?
(A) AI and Machine Learning only
(B) Cloud Computing and IoT
(C) Data Science and AI only
(D) IoT and Machine Learning only

Ans :

(B) Cloud Computing and IoT
IoT devices generate massive amounts of data. Cloud Computing provides the scalable storage and processing power needed to handle this data effectively. This synergy allows IoT data to be stored, processed, and analyzed efficiently in the cloud.

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55. Developing a system that can diagnose diseases from medical images (like X-rays) is an application primarily leveraging?
(A) Cloud Computing (SaaS)
(B) Internet of Things (IoT)
(C) Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)
(D) Basic Data Science Visualization

Ans :

(C) Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML)
Analyzing complex patterns in images to make diagnostic predictions requires sophisticated AI techniques, particularly ML (often deep learning). AI/ML models are trained on large datasets of medical images to learn to identify indicators of disease.

56. Which term refers to the practice of using a network of remote servers hosted on the internet to store, manage, and process data, rather than a local server or personal computer?
(A) Internet of Things (IoT)

Ans :

(C) IoT applications are limited strictly to industrial settings.
This statement is incorrect. While Industrial IoT (IIoT) is a significant application area, IoT applications span numerous domains, including consumer electronics (smart homes), healthcare, agriculture, transportation, and smart cities.

31. Which statement accurately describes Data Science?
(A) Data Science is solely concerned with storing data in the cloud.
(B) Data Science involves the analysis and visualization of Big Data.
(C) Data Science is a subfield of the Internet of Things (IoT).
(D) Data Science primarily focuses on developing AI hardware.

Ans :

(B) Data Science involves the analysis and visualization of Big Data.
The syllabus explicitly mentions that Data Science involves basic concepts like Big Data, data analysis, and visualization. Its primary goal is to extract insights from data, making analysis and visualization key components. The other options misrepresent the scope and focus of Data Science.

32. Reinforcement Learning, a type of ML, learns by?
(A) Analyzing large labeled datasets provided initially.
(B) Finding hidden structures in unlabeled data points.
(C) Receiving rewards or penalties for actions taken in an environment.
(D) Mimicking the structure and function of the human brain directly.

Ans :

(C) Receiving rewards or penalties for actions taken in an environment.
Reinforcement Learning operates on the principle of trial-and-error. An agent learns to make optimal decisions by interacting with an environment and receiving feedback in the form of rewards (for desirable actions) or penalties (for undesirable actions), aiming to maximize the cumulative reward.

33. Recommending movies to a user based on their past viewing history is a common application of which technology?
(A) Internet of Things (IoT)
(B) Cloud Computing (specifically IaaS)
(C) Machine Learning (ML)
(D) Basic Data Storage

Ans :

(C) Machine Learning (ML)
Recommendation systems heavily rely on Machine Learning algorithms (like collaborative filtering or content-based filtering) to analyze user behavior (past viewing history) and predict preferences, suggesting relevant items (movies) the user might like.

34. What does "Big Data" typically refer to in the context of Data Science?
(A) Data that is stored exclusively on physical servers.
(B) Small, easily manageable datasets used for simple analysis.
(C) Datasets that are too large and complex for traditional processing methods.
(D) Data related only to astronomical observations and studies.

Ans :

(C) Datasets that are too large and complex for traditional processing methods.
Big Data is characterized by its Volume (large amounts), Velocity (high speed of generation), and Variety (diverse types). These characteristics make it difficult to process, store, and analyze using traditional database and software techniques, necessitating specialized tools and approaches developed within Data Science.

35. Which technology's benefits include scalability, cost-efficiency (pay-as-you-go), and remote access to resources?
(A) Artificial Intelligence
(B) Internet of Things
(C) Cloud Computing
(D) Machine Learning

Ans :

(C) Cloud Computing
Cloud Computing models offer significant advantages like scalability (adjusting resources easily), cost-efficiency (paying only for what is used), and the ability to access computing resources like storage and applications remotely via the internet. These are core selling points of cloud services.

36. The underlying principle of AI aiming to create systems that exhibit 'intelligence' involves simulating human...?
(A) Physical strength and agility
(B) Emotional responses accurately
(C) Cognitive functions like learning and problem-solving
(D) Biological processes like digestion

Ans :

(C) Cognitive functions like learning and problem-solving

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(D) Cloud access is limited to one location; Traditional allows global access.

Ans :

(A) Cloud uses remote servers; Traditional uses local servers/hardware.
The fundamental difference lies in resource location and management. Cloud Computing relies on internet-accessible, provider-managed remote servers and resources. Traditional IT involves purchasing, housing, and managing servers and hardware locally within an organization's premises.

64. An ML algorithm predicting house prices based on features like size, location, and number of bedrooms is an example of?
(A) Unsupervised Learning (Clustering)
(B) Reinforcement Learning
(C) Supervised Learning (Regression)
(D) Data Visualization Technique

Ans :

(C) Supervised Learning (Regression)
This is a typical Supervised Learning task, specifically regression, because the algorithm learns from labeled data (houses with known features and prices) to predict a continuous output value (the price) for new, unseen houses based on their features.

65. Government initiatives like MP Online and Samagra Portal, mentioned in the previous chapter's syllabus, leverage which technology extensively for service delivery?
(A) Internet of Things (IoT)
(B) Information & Communication Technology (ICT) and E-Governance principles
(C) Artificial Intelligence (AI) primarily
(D) Machine Learning solely

Ans :

(B) Information & Communication Technology (ICT) and E-Governance principles
Government initiatives like MP Online and Samagra Portal extensively use Information & Communication Technology (ICT) and E-Governance principles to deliver public services efficiently. These platforms enable transparency, accessibility, and convenience in governance through digital means.

66. The field concerned with building systems that can learn, reason, and act autonomously is known as?
(A) Data Science
(B) Cloud Computing
(C) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
(D) Internet of Things (IoT)

Ans :

(C) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
Artificial Intelligence is the broad discipline focused on creating intelligent agents – systems that can perceive their environment, reason about it, learn from experience, and take appropriate actions to achieve goals, often autonomously.

67. Which technology enables access to software applications over the internet, often on a subscription basis (e.g., Microsoft 365, Salesforce)?
(A) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
(B) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
(C) Software as a Service (SaaS)
(D) Internet of Things (IoT)

Ans :

(C) Software as a Service (SaaS)
SaaS is the cloud model where software applications are hosted by a provider and made available to customers over the internet. Users access the software typically through a web browser, without needing to install or manage it locally.

68. Identifying hidden patterns in unlabeled data is the primary goal of which type of Machine Learning?
(A) Supervised Learning
(B) Reinforcement Learning
(C) Unsupervised Learning
(D) Predictive Learning

Ans :

(C) Unsupervised Learning
Unsupervised Learning algorithms work with data that does not have predefined labels or outputs. Their main objective is to explore the data to find inherent structures, groupings (clustering), or patterns without prior guidance.

69. The acronym IoT stands for?
(A) Internet of Technology
(B) Integrated Online Tasks
(C) Internet of Things
(D) International Office Tech

Ans :

(C) Internet of Things
IoT is the widely accepted acronym for the Internet of Things, referring to the network of interconnected physical devices.

70. Which of these is NOT a defining characteristic of Big Data?
(A) Volume (large size)
(B) Velocity (high speed)

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(C) Variety (diverse types)
(D) Simplicity (easy structure)

Ans :

(D) Simplicity (easy structure)
Big Data is typically characterized by the "Vs," including Volume, Velocity, Variety, and often Veracity (uncertainty) and Value. Simplicity and easy structure are generally the opposite of what defines Big Data, which is often complex and unstructured or semi-structured.

71. Which statement about Data Science is incorrect?
(A) It involves extracting insights from data.
(B) It uses techniques like data analysis and visualization.
(C) Its sole purpose is to build faster computer hardware.
(D) It plays a role in business decision-making.

Ans :

(C) Its sole purpose is to build faster computer hardware.
This statement is incorrect. Data Science is focused on analyzing data and extracting knowledge, not on designing or building computer hardware. Hardware development falls under computer engineering or related fields.

72. Which statement accurately describes Machine Learning (ML)?
(A) ML systems must be explicitly programmed for every possible input.
(B) ML allows systems to learn patterns from data automatically.
(C) ML is primarily concerned with connecting physical devices to the internet.
(D) ML models cannot be used for prediction tasks.

Ans :

(B) ML allows systems to learn patterns from data automatically.
The essence of Machine Learning is enabling systems to learn from data without explicit programming for each scenario. They identify patterns and build models to make predictions or decisions.

73. How does IoT differ fundamentally from the traditional internet of computers and servers?
(A) IoT uses different communication protocols exclusively.
(B) IoT connects everyday physical objects, not just computers.
(C) IoT is significantly slower than the traditional internet.
(D) IoT does not involve data exchange, only control signals.

Ans :

(B) IoT connects everyday physical objects, not just computers.
While the traditional internet primarily connected computers, servers, and smartphones, the Internet of Things extends this connectivity to a vast range of physical objects ('things') like appliances, sensors, vehicles, and industrial equipment, enabling them to communicate.

74. Providing computing resources like servers and storage on a pay-as-you-go basis over the internet aligns with which Cloud Computing model?
(A) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
(B) Software as a Service (SaaS)
(C) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
(D) Function as a Service (FaaS)

Ans :

(C) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
IaaS specifically offers access to fundamental computing resources (virtual machines, storage, networks) often billed based on consumption or time. This pay-as-you-go model for basic infrastructure is characteristic of IaaS offerings.

75. AI techniques used for understanding text and speech fall under the subfield of?
(A) Computer Vision
(B) Robotics
(C) Natural Language Processing (NLP)
(D) Expert Systems

Ans :

(C) Natural Language Processing (NLP)
Natural Language Processing (NLP) is the branch of AI focused on enabling computers to understand, interpret, generate, and interact using human language, both written (text) and spoken (speech).

76. Assertion (A): Cloud Computing offers significant scalability for businesses.
Reason (R): Cloud providers have vast infrastructure resources that can be allocated dynamically to users on demand.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; scalability is a key benefit of cloud computing. Reason (R) is also true; cloud providers operate large data centers with pooled resources. Reason (R) correctly explains why cloud computing offers scalability

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– the availability of vast, dynamically allocatable resources allows users to easily scale their usage up or down.

77. Assertion (A): Unsupervised Machine Learning requires labeled datasets for training.
Reason (R): The goal of Unsupervised Learning is to predict specific output values based on given inputs.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.

Ans :

(D) Both A and R are false.
Assertion (A) is false; Unsupervised Learning works with unlabeled data. Reason (R) is also false; predicting specific output values based on inputs is characteristic of Supervised Learning (specifically regression or classification), not Unsupervised Learning, which focuses on finding patterns or structures like clusters.

78. Assertion (A): The Internet of Things (IoT) enables the creation of smart homes and smart cities.
Reason (R): IoT connects various physical devices, allowing them to collect data and communicate, which facilitates automation and monitoring.
(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true, but R is false.
(D) A is false, but R is true.

Ans :

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
Assertion (A) is true; smart homes and smart cities are prominent applications of IoT. Reason (R) accurately describes the fundamental mechanism of IoT – connecting devices for data collection and communication. This mechanism directly enables the functionalities required for smart homes (e.g., connected thermostats, lights) and smart cities (e.g., traffic sensors, waste management sensors), making R the correct explanation for A.

79. Consider the following statements regarding Artificial Intelligence (AI):
1. AI aims to create machines capable of intelligent behavior.
2. Machine Learning is a subset of AI.
3. AI applications are found in healthcare and governance.
4. AI systems cannot learn or adapt to new data.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans :

(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
Statement 1 is the core definition of AI. Statement 2 is correct; ML is a key approach within AI. Statement 3 is also correct, as the syllabus mentions these application areas. Statement 4 is incorrect; learning and adaptation are central to modern AI, especially ML. Therefore, statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct.

80. Evaluate the following statements about Cloud Computing:
1. IaaS provides the highest level of abstraction, delivering complete software applications.
2. Cloud computing typically operates on a pay-as-you-go pricing model.
3. Users must manage the underlying physical servers in most cloud models.
4. SaaS, PaaS, and IaaS are common service models.

Which of the statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 4 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4 only

Ans :

(B) 2 and 4 only
Statement 1 is incorrect; SaaS provides the highest abstraction (software), while IaaS provides the lowest (infrastructure). Statement 2 is correct; pay-as-you-go is a common cloud pricing principle. Statement 3 is incorrect; a major benefit of cloud is that the provider manages the physical infrastructure. Statement 4 is correct; these are the standard cloud service models mentioned in the syllabus. Thus, only statements 2 and 4 are correct.

81. Consider these statements related to IoT and Data Science:
1. IoT involves connecting physical devices to exchange data.
2. Data Science focuses on extracting insights from data, including Big Data.
3. Data generated by IoT devices cannot be analyzed using Data Science techniques.
4. Smart agriculture is an application domain for IoT.

Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2, and 4 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) is the broad field dedicated to creating systems that exhibit characteristics associated with human intelligence, including learning, reasoning, problem-solving, perception, and language understanding.

92. Which cloud model provides access to ready-to-use applications like email or CRM over the internet?
(A) IaaS
(B) PaaS
(C) SaaS
(D) FaaS

Ans :

(C) SaaS
Software as a Service (SaaS) is the Cloud Computing model where users access complete software applications hosted by the provider via the internet, typically through a web browser or mobile app. Examples include web-based email and customer relationship management (CRM) software.

93. If an algorithm groups similar news articles together without knowing the topics beforehand, it's performing:
(A) Supervised Learning (Classification)
(B) Reinforcement Learning
(C) Unsupervised Learning (Clustering)
(D) Data Visualization

Ans :

(C) Unsupervised Learning (Clustering)
Since the topics (labels) are not known in advance, the algorithm must find inherent similarities in the articles to group them. This task of finding groupings in unlabeled data is known as clustering, a primary technique in Unsupervised Learning.

94. Wearable fitness trackers that monitor heart rate and activity levels and send data to a smartphone app are examples of:
(A) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
(B) Artificial Intelligence (Reasoning)
(C) Internet of Things (IoT)
(D) Data Science (Visualization only)

Ans :

(C) Internet of Things (IoT)
These devices are physical objects (wearables) embedded with sensors (heart rate, motion) and connectivity (Bluetooth/Wi-Fi) to collect and transmit data, fitting the definition and application profile of the Internet of Things.

95. Why is Data Science considered crucial for modern businesses according to the syllabus?
(A) It replaces the need for cloud computing infrastructure entirely.
(B) It helps in making informed decisions based on data analysis.
(C) It primarily focuses on developing new IoT hardware devices.
(D) It guarantees 100% accuracy in all future predictions made.

Ans :

(B) It helps in making informed decisions based on data analysis.
The syllabus highlights the importance of Data Science in supporting decision-making processes in business and governance through the analysis and interpretation of data to uncover valuable insights and trends.

96. Which of the following is NOT a primary characteristic or benefit commonly associated with Cloud Computing?
(A) On-demand resource provisioning
(B) Requirement for significant upfront hardware investment by the user
(C) Scalability to handle varying workloads
(D) Accessibility from multiple devices and locations

Ans :

(B) Requirement for significant upfront hardware investment by the user
A major advantage of cloud computing is the reduction or elimination of large upfront capital expenditures on hardware, as users typically pay for resources as they consume them. Therefore, requiring significant upfront investment is contrary to a key cloud benefit.

97. Which field encompasses Supervised, Unsupervised, and Reinforcement Learning as its major types?
(A) Artificial Intelligence
(B) Machine Learning
(C) Data Science
(D) Cloud Computing

Ans :

(B) Machine Learning
The syllabus explicitly categorizes Supervised, Unsupervised, and Reinforcement Learning as the main types within the field of Machine Learning. While ML is part of AI, these specific learning types define ML.

98. The analysis, interpretation, and visualization of large, complex datasets (Big Data) is central to:
(A) Internet of Things (IoT) infrastructure
(B) Cloud Computing service models
(C) Artificial Intelligence programming
(D) Data Science practices

Ans :

(D) Data Science practices

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The syllabus explicitly mentions the importance of Data Science in decision-making, business, and governance. AI is linked to applications like healthcare, not specifically Big Data Visualization (which is Data Science). Reinforcement Learning is ML, not Cloud Computing. PaaS is a Cloud model, not directly IoT.

86. Identify the correct pair linking an emerging technology with a relevant example from the syllabus.
(A) Machine Learning - Cloud Storage
(B) Cloud Computing - IaaS, PaaS, SaaS Models
(C) Data Science - Smart Homes
(D) Internet of Things (IoT) - Supervised Learning

Ans :

(B) Cloud Computing - IaaS, PaaS, SaaS Models
These are service models in cloud computing where Infrastructure (IaaS), Platform (PaaS), and Software (SaaS) are delivered over the internet, enabling scalable, flexible, and cost-effective IT solutions.

87. Which pair incorrectly matches a technology with a concept or application?
(A) Artificial Intelligence (AI) - Simulating human intelligence
(B) Machine Learning (ML) - Learning from labeled or unlabeled data
(C) Cloud Computing - Managing physical servers locally
(D) Internet of Things (IoT) - Connecting physical devices via networks

Ans :

(C) Cloud Computing - Managing physical servers locally
This pair is incorrect. Cloud Computing is characterized by using remote servers managed by a provider, avoiding the need for users to manage physical servers locally. The other pairs correctly represent the core concepts of AI, ML, and IoT.

88. Identify the incorrect pair relating a technology to its description or component.
(A) Data Science - Extracting knowledge from Big Data
(B) IoT - Network of sensor-embedded physical objects
(C) Machine Learning - Fixed algorithms that never adapt
(D) AI - Use-cases in healthcare and governance

Ans :

(C) Machine Learning - Fixed algorithms that never adapt
This pair is incorrect. The essence of Machine Learning is that algorithms learn and adapt based on data; they are not fixed and unchangeable like traditional programs. The other pairs accurately describe aspects of Data Science, IoT, and AI applications as per the syllabus.

89. Arrange the following concepts in a logical sequence representing a typical data processing pipeline:
1. Data Visualization
2. Data Collection (e.g., from IoT sensors)
3. Data Analysis (using Data Science/ML techniques)
4. Data Storage (e.g., in the Cloud)

Options:
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 4, 2
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

Ans :

(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
A typical logical flow starts with Data Collection (2), often from sources like IoT devices. This collected data needs to be stored (4), frequently using cloud solutions. Then, Data Analysis (3) techniques from Data Science or ML are applied to extract insights. Finally, these insights are often presented through Data Visualization (1) for better understanding.

90. Arrange the following Cloud Computing layers from the most fundamental infrastructure to the end-user application:
1. Software as a Service (SaaS)
2. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
3. Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Options:
(A) 1, 3, 2
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 3

Ans :

(B) 2, 3, 1
The layers build upon each other. IaaS (2) provides the foundational infrastructure (servers, storage). PaaS (3) builds on IaaS, adding operating systems and development tools. SaaS (1) builds on PaaS/IaaS, delivering the complete application to the end-user. This represents increasing levels of abstraction.

91. What term describes the capability of a machine to imitate intelligent human behavior like problem-solving and learning?
(A) Cloud Computing
(B) Data Science
(C) Artificial Intelligence (AI)
(D) Internet of Things (IoT)

Ans :

(C) Artificial Intelligence (AI)

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Ans :

(B) 1, 2, and 4 only
Statement 1 correctly defines IoT. Statement 2 correctly defines the focus of Data Science. Statement 3 is incorrect; data from IoT devices is a major source for Data Science analysis, often leveraging cloud platforms for processing. Statement 4 is correct; smart agriculture is explicitly mentioned as an IoT application area. Therefore, statements 1, 2, and 4 are correct.

82. Match the technology term (Column A) with its primary description (Column B).

	Column A		Column B
1.	AI	a.	Network of connected physical objects
2.	Cloud Computing	b.	Algorithms learning from data
3.	Machine Learning	c.	Simulating human cognitive functions in machine
4.	IoT	d.	On-demand delivery of IT resources over the internet

Options:
(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
(B) 1-b, 2-d, 3-c, 4-a
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(D) 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b

Ans :

(A) 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a
1. AI (Artificial Intelligence) is about simulating human cognitive functions - Matches (c).
2. Cloud Computing involves delivering IT resources on demand over the internet - Matches (d).
3. Machine Learning specifically deals with algorithms learning from data - Matches (b).
4. IoT (Internet of Things) refers to the network of connected physical objects - Matches (a).

83. Match the Cloud Computing model (Column A) with its description (Column B).

	Column A		Column B
1.	IaaS	a.	Delivers ready-to-use software applications over the internet
2.	PaaS	b.	Provides basic computing infrastructure like virtual machines
3.	SaaS	c.	Offers a platform for developing and deploying applications
4.	Cloud	d.	General term for internet-based computing services.

Options:
(A) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
(C) 1-c, 2-a, 3-b, 4-d
(D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

Ans :

(B) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
1. IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) provides basic infrastructure - Matches (b).
2. PaaS (Platform as a Service) offers a development/ deployment platform - Matches (c).
3. SaaS (Software as a Service) delivers software applications - Matches (a).
4. Cloud is the general term for these internet-based services - Matches (d).

84. Match the Machine Learning type (Column A) with its learning method (Column B).

	Column A		Column B
1.	Supervised Learning	a.	Learns by trial-and-error with rewards
2.	Unsupervised Learning	b.	Learns from labeled input-output data
3.	Reinforcement Learning	c.	Learns patterns from unlabeled data
4.	Machine Learning	d.	General field of algorithms learning from data

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Options:
(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
(B) 1-c, 2-b, 3-a, 4-d
(C) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d
(D) 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

Ans :

(A) 1-b, 2-c, 3-a, 4-d
1. Supervised Learning uses labeled data - Matches (b).
2. Unsupervised Learning finds patterns in unlabeled data - Matches (c).
3. Reinforcement Learning learns via rewards/penalties - Matches (a).
4. Machine Learning is the overall field - Matches (d).

85. Which pair correctly matches a technology with one of its key concepts or applications mentioned in the syllabus?
(A) AI - Big Data Visualization
(B) Cloud Computing - Reinforcement Learning
(C) Data Science - Importance in Decision Making
(D) IoT - Platform as a Service (PaaS)

Ans :

(C) Data Science - Importance in Decision Making

Data Science is the discipline specifically focused on handling and extracting value from large datasets (Big Data) through techniques like analysis and visualization to gain insights.

99. Connecting devices like refrigerators, cars, and industrial machinery to the internet falls under the umbrella of?
(A) Machine Learning Algorithms
(B) Data Science Visualization
(C) Internet of Things (IoT)
(D) Cloud Computing SaaS model

Ans :
(C) Internet of Things (IoT)
Extending internet connectivity to everyday objects and industrial equipment to enable data exchange and remote control is the core concept of the Internet of Things (IoT).

100. The ability of AI systems, particularly those using ML, to improve their performance on a task over time with more data exposure is fundamentally based on the principle of?
(A) Fixed programming logic
(B) Cloud storage capacity
(C) Learning from experience/data
(D) Internet connectivity speed

Ans :
(C) Learning from experience/data
The defining characteristic that allows AI/ML systems to improve is their capacity to learn patterns, correlations, and rules from the data they process. More data generally provides more 'experience' for the system to refine its internal model and enhance performance.

END

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